THE

BATTLES

OF THE LATE

Prince *EUGENE* of *SAVOY*,

AND OF THE LATE

JOHN Duke of *MARLBOROUGH*, &c.

VOL. II.

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EUGENE and MARLBRO' each illustrious Name
With equal merit claims immortal Fame.

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THE

MILITARY HISTORY

Of the Late

Prince *EUGENE* of *SAVOY*,

And of the Late

JOHN Duke of *MARLBOROUGH*,

INCLUDING

A particular DESCRIPTION of the ſeveral BATTLES, SIEGES, &c. in which either or both thoſe GENERALS commanded.

Collected from the beſt AUTHORS in all LANGUAGES.

VOLUME II.

To which is added,

A SUPPLEMENT,

CONTAINING

A ſuccinct Account of the remarkable Events which happened in the late WAR, and wherein neither of the Illuſtrious GENERALS above-mentioned had any Share, particularly in *SPAIN*.

From One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſix, to One thouſand ſeven hundred and thirteen.

The Whole illuſtrated with Variety of COPPER PLATES of BATTLES, SIEGES, PLANS, &c. carefully engraven

By CLAUDE DU BOSC.



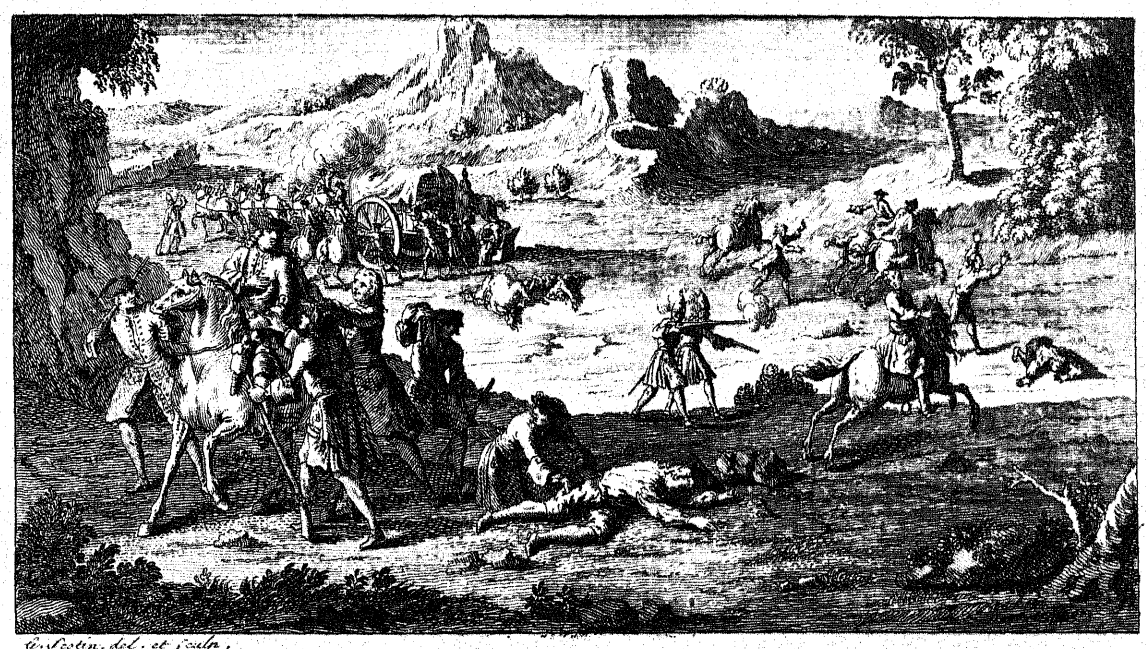
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THE

MILITARY HISTORY

Of the Late

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And of the Late

JOHN Duke of *MARLBOROUGH*, &c.

IN the former Volume the Reader has ſeen the Conqueſts made by the illuſtrious Prince *Eugene* in *Italy*, in the Campaign of One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſix. The Allies were no leſs ſucceſsful on the Side of the *Netherlands*, where the Duke of *Marlborough* releaſed many of the *Spaniſh* Provinces from the *French* Yoke, and put them under the Protection of their lawful Sovereign. We have heard how much his Grace was chagrin'd in the laſt Campaign by the Obſtructions which he and the Veldt Marſhal *D'Auverquerque* met with in carrying into Execution the Projects they had formed for the Good of the Common Cauſe. His Grace therefore before he left the *Hague*, obtained from their *High Mightineſſes* a more extenſive Power than he had formerly enjoyed. Never were the Hopes of *France* more ſanguine than from thoſe Schemes which they intended to have put in Execution this Campaign, nor were People ever more diſappointed than they, ſince that Diſappointment reduced the two greateſt Monarchies of *Europe*, *France* and *Spain*, within a Hair's Breadth of Ruin.

1706. Campaign in the Netherlands.

THE Armies came very late into the Field, that of the Allies making no Motion at all till the nineteenth of *May*, when the Troops aſſembled in the Neighbourhood of *Maeſtricht*. It conſiſted of ſeventy-four Battalions and a hundred and two Squadrons, which

The Strength of the Confederate and French Armies.

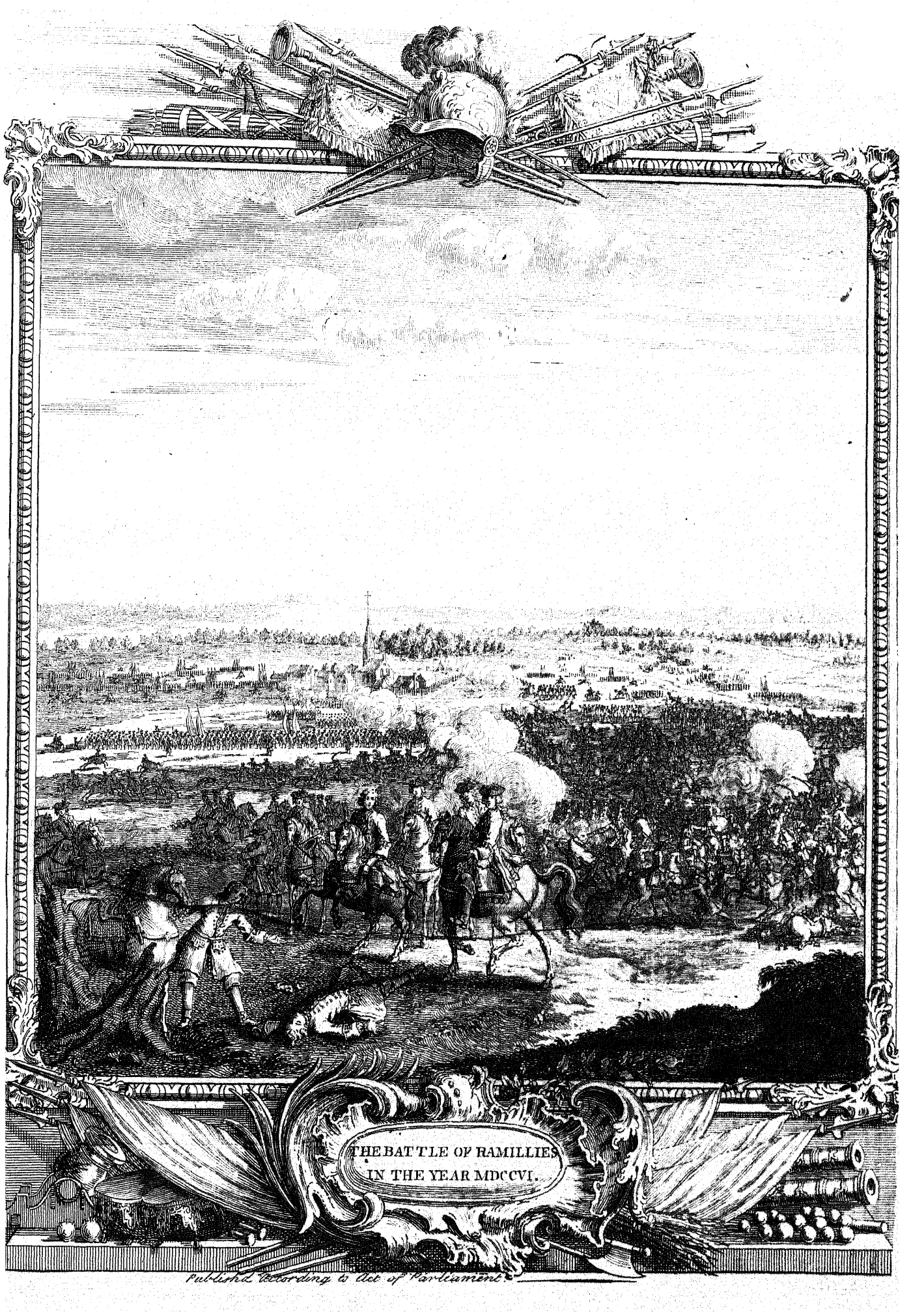
which were joined a few Days after by twenty-one *Daniſh* Squadrons, ſo that the Cavalry conſiſted then of a hundred and twenty three Squadrons. That of the Enemy, commanded by the Elector of *Bavaria* and Marſhal *Villeroy*, aſſembled between *Louvain* and *Waren*, and conſiſted of ſeventy-ſix Battalions and a hundred and forty Squadrons, including the Houſhold Troops of *France*. The Advantages which the Troops of the two Crowns had gained in the Spring in *Lombardy* and in *Germany*, made them bolder than the Year before. The Duke of *Marlborough*, M. *D'Auverquerque*, and the Deputies of their *High Mightineſſes* were ſenſible of this, but reſolved however to fight in Caſe the Enemy offered them Battle, this Reſolution appeared to be very wiſely taken, for the Elector and the Marſhal having joined their Troops on the twenty-firſt between *Judoigne* and *Tirlemont*, marched the twenty-ſecond to *Goodſhoven*, while that of the Allies moved towards the *Mehaigne*.

The BATTLE of *RAMELLIES*.

THE twenty-third being *Whitſunday*, the two Armies were in Sight by eight a-Clock in the Morning, having nothing but a Rivulet, which was almoſt dry, between them. That of the Enemy ſtretched its Right to the Tomb of *Ottemont*, towards the *Mehaigne*, being compoſed of the Houſhold Troops, ſuſtained by eight Brigades of Horſe, having before it the Village of *Franquenie*, where the M. *de Villeroy* had poſted four Battalions, the Left extended it ſelf towards *Autregliſe*, in which there was a Body of Foot; they had in the ſame Manner three Villages in their Front, one on their Right, one on their Left, and the third in the Centre. The firſt Line of their Infantry was in theſe three Villages, the ſecond had before it ſome Retrenchments, partly natural and partly thrown up in haſte. Their Left and their Front were covered by a little Rivulet ſo ſteep that Cavalry could not paſs it. They were more open on their Right, which was the Reaſon that they poſted there the Houſhold Troops and the greateſt Part of their Horſe.

As faſt as the Army of the Allies which decamped from *Kruyſworm* in the Morning arrived between *Merdorp* and *Boneff*, the Duke of *Marlborough* and M. *D'Auverquerque* drew them up in Order of Battel, the Right near *Folz* on the *Yauſe*, with a little Moraſs before it, the Left towards the *Mehaigne* near *Brancha*: behind the Centre was *Jandrouille*, where they poſted a Body of Reſerve conſiſting of their beſt Troops, which were afterwards of great uſe. Between eleven and twelve a-Clock the Armies fronted each other, equally impatient to come to an Engagement. The cannonading was begun at Half an Hour after one, and at Half an Hour after two the Action commenced on our Left, between the Houſhold Troops of *France* and the *Dutch* Horſe, commanded by the Count *de Tilly*, as General, by the Lieutenant-Generals *Dopff*, the Prince of *Eaſt Friſe*, the Count *de Hompeſch*, and the Major Generals *Vandernath*, the Prince *D'Auvergne* and *St. Laurent*. The Engagement was long and obſtinate, the *Dutch* being twice repulſed, and the *French* as often.

THE Duke of *Marlborough* being apprehenſive of the Danger to which the *Dutch* Troops were expoſed, gallop'd from the Right to the Left, and in the Way ordered the Infantry in the Centre to engage, which was the grand Attack. It was made on the Village of *Ramellies*, full of the Enemy's Infantry, and where they had a great Part of their Cannon. My Lord ordered twenty-four Pieces of Cannon and twelve Battalions to advance againſt it from the Centre, which was done, and the Troops engaged with all imaginable Vigour, being ſuſtained by the whole firſt Line


THE BATTLE OF RAMILLIES
IN THE YEAR MDCCVI.
Published According to Act of Parliament

Scale of a quarter of a League.

Glima
Petite Rosier
Grand Rosier
Mont S.t Andries
Mont de Cat
Mont S.t Andries
Tenbosch
Vorselet
Tudigne
Ramillies et
Ramillies
Mount Andries
Autre Eglise
Foss.e Geron Pont
Franquenay
Tavieres
Tomb of Vandermerwe
Ramillies
Ramillies
Autre Eglise
Foss.e Geron Pont
Franquenay
Tavieres
Tomb of Vandermerwe
Ramillies
Ramillies
Mount Andries
Ramillies et

of Infantry. His Grace had Recourſe on this Occaſion to a Feint, which ſucceeded perfectly well; he ordered the *Engliſh* Foot to defile towards the Left of the Enemy, as if they intended to attack the Village of *Offer*, which covered them on that Side; this had ſuch an Effect on the *French*, that they immediately ſent their beſt Troops thither, which greatly weakened their Centre, where the Battel continued however for an Hour and Half, with much Obſtinacy and Bloodſhed.

In the Duke's Paſſage from the Right to the Left, when he went to ſuccour the *Dutch* Horſe, he twice narrowly miſſed loſing his Life; for in attempting to leap a Ditch, his Horſe threw him on the Ground, where he was immediately ſurrounded by the Enemy's Dragoons, but an *Engliſh* Squadron diſengaged him; and as his Aid de Camp, Colonel *Bringfield*, held the Stirrup for him to mount another Horſe, the Colonel had his Head ſhot off by a Cannon-ball, which at the ſame time ſtunn'd his Grace. As ſoon however as he recovered, he continued his March to the Left with eighteen Squadrons, in order to ſuſtain the *Dutch* Horſe, while the Corps de Reſerve we mentioned before marched in one Column to take the Troops of the Houſhold in Flank; our Squadrons which were in cloſe Order took the Advantage of the Spaces between thoſe of the Enemy, to penetrate their Line and attack them in Flank, and the Corps de Reſerve having in the mean time beat ſome Squadrons of Dragoons, which were forming in the Valley of *Tavieres*, they came up ſo opportunely that the *French* were effectually ſurrounded. Upon this the Enemy began to give way and fled ſoon after in the greater Diſorder, becauſe the ſecond Line, behind which they might have rallied, had already retired to the Left. It may be juſtly ſaid that the Reinforcement of Horſe which his Grace brought up to the Relief of the *Dutch*, decided the Buſineſs of the Day.

The Allies, much about the ſame time, drove the Enemy out of the Village of *Ramellies*, and took from them ten Pieces of Cannon, and a little after they quitted the Village, entirely broke their Infantry, and put them to flight.

The whole Army of the Enemy retired upon this, behind ſome Thickets and a hollow Road, where it again formed itſelf, while ours advanced between the *Yauſe* and the *Mehaigne*, ſo that it was five a-Clock before they were drawn up in the Plain. The Duke of *Marlborough* and the Veldt Marſhal would have led them on to attack the Enemy a ſecond time, had not their Right retired, and their Left began to withdraw before we could reach them. About this time the King's Regiment of Foot conſiſting of four Battalions, retiring into the Plain between *Ramellies* and *Judoigne*, where they had left their Knapſacks, broke their Ranks that they might the better take them up. A Body of *Engliſh* Horſe obſerving this fell upon them ſo apropos, that this fine Regiment finding itſelf unable to make Head, threw down its Arms and ſurrender'd to *Hay*'s Dragoons, a very few having time enough to retreat into a Wood that was before them.

While the Enemy's Troops continued their Retreat, part through the Defile of *Ramee Abbaye*, and part by *Judoigne*, an Accident happened to them which augmented our Victory. Some Carriages belonging to the Vanguard breaking, ſtopped the Baggage and Artillery, which prevented the Troops from defiling in Order, and they apprehending that our Horſe was juſt at their Heels, quitted their Ranks and threw down their Arms, that they might the more readily make their eſcape. It was here that moſt of the Priſoners were made; for in the Action there was no Quarter given, our Horſe being provoked by the ridiculous Gaſconades of the Muſquettairs and Gendarmerie, of which they were very full at the Beginning of the Engagement.

THE Loſs of the Enemy amounted to five thouſand killed and wounded, and ſix thouſand made Priſoners, twenty-two Battalions of Foot being ſo thoroughly deſtroyed that they could not appear in the Field; about two hundred Officers were made Priſoners, amongſt whom were a Lieutenant-General, two Marſhals de Camp, the Son of the Marſhal *Tallard*, the Marquiſſes of *Mezieres* and *Entragues*, and the Count *de Montmorency*, Nephew to the Duke of *Luxemburg*. There were fifty Pieces of Cannon taken, and ſixty Standards and Colours, and as the Allies purſued them at their Heels, the greateſt Part of their Baggage fell into the Hands of the Conquerors. In a Word, never was Victory more complete, we had but three hundred and fifty Horſe killed and ſeventy wounded, ſix hundred and ſixty Foot killed, and ſixteen hundred wounded, ſo that our whole Loſs did not amount to three thouſand Men. We had eighty Officers killed, and amongſt them the Prince *Lewis* of *Heſſe* and M. *de Bentinck*. The Duke of *Marlborough*, Veldt Marſhal *D'Auverquerque*, the Earls of *Orkney* and *Athlone*, the Counts *Tilly*, *Hompeſch*, *Collyer* and *Oxenſtiern*, the Princes of *Eaſt Friſe*, *Holſteinbeck*, *D'Auvergne*, Prince *William* of *Heſſe*, General *Churchill* and Baron *Spaar* diſtinguiſhed themſelves in an extraordinary Manner on this Occaſion. It may be juſtly ſaid that the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Conduct gave the Victory to the Allies; for he perceiving that the Troops on the Right could not act becauſe of a Moraſs which ſeparated them from the Left of the Enemy, withdrew from thence the greateſt Part of the Horſe to reinforce his Left Wing, and brought up alſo his Body of Reſerve, ſo that the high Idea conceived of the Houſhold Troops was the Cauſe that the *French* loſt the Battle; for on the one Side it hindred the *French* Generals from reinforcing their Right Wing, and on the other it engaged the Duke of *Marlborough* to puſh with his utmoſt Force a Corps ſo renowned, a Deſign which he effectually compleated; for the Houſhold Troops were ſo thoroughly ſhattered here, that they could never be re-eſtabliſhed during the whole War. This is a ſhort and a very juſt Account of the Engagement, but it may not be amiſs to inſiſt a little on ſome Particulars, which are extremely worthy of Notice, though they concern only ſome remarkable Perſons. Colonel *Charles Churchil*, now a Major-General, commanded General *Churchil*'s Regiment that Day, and ſignalized himſelf by puſhing, with the Aſſiſtance of Lord *Mordaunt*'s Regiment, three *French* Battalions into the *Moraſs*, where they where all killed or taken Priſoners; this happened in the Beginning of their Flight, and before the reſt of the *French* Troops fell into Confuſion. The Duke of *Argyle* expoſed his Perſon extremely, and received ſeveral ſlight Wounds. Velt Marſhal *D'Auverquerque* acquired the higheſt Honour from his Prudence and Valour on this Occaſion: He fought at the Head of the *Dutch* Troops of the Left Wing with unparallel'd Bravery, and continued on Horſe-back in purſuit of the Enemy, till one a-Clock in the Morning, when he narrowly miſſed loſing his Life by the Treachery of a *Bavarian*. This Man, who was a Captain of Horſe, was taken Priſoner by the Velt Marſhal, who told him, as he was a Gentleman, he might keep his Sword, which Permiſſion the Villain made uſe of to draw when the General's Back was turned, and had infallibly run him through the Body, if one *Violet* a *Frenchman*, the Marſhal's Groom, had not ſhot him dead upon the Spot. The *Dutch* Horſe ſuffered greatly in this Engagement, and the *Daniſh* Troops fought with great Reſolution, and had a principal Share in puſhing the Enemy's Left Wing.

THE Elector of *Bavaria* and the Marſhal *de Villeroy*, with the Remains of their Army, fled with all imaginable Precipitation to *Louvain*, where a tumultuous Council of War was held by Torch-light, in which it was reſolved to abandon all the great unfortified Towns to the Confederates, which was immediately put in Execution.

The Elector ſpent the reſt of the Night in packing up his Jewels, Plate and Furniture, which he ſent to *Ghent* with all imaginable Expedition, and followed it himſelf ſoon after.

THE victorious Army continued its Purſuit till two in the Morning, and then reſted a little near *Meldert*, and at Break of Day the Duke of *Marlborough* gave Orders for encamping at *Beverchien*, for the Refreſhment of the Troops, intending next Morning to force the Paſſage of the *Deule*, but the Enemy ſpared him the Trouble, by quitting their Camp, abandoning *Louvain*, and leaving him at Liberty to paſs the River and take up Quarters as he pleaſed. The Reader will doubtleſs be pleaſed to ſee the Duke of *Marlborough* and Veldt Marſhal *D'Auverquerque*'s Accounts of this Matter; we ſhall therefore inſert them with ſome Remarks which will effectually explain them and ſhew how much the high Allies owe to the wiſe Conduct of thoſe illuſtrious Generals.

The Duke of MARLBOROUGH's *Letter to the States.*

High and Mighty LORDS,

" MOnſieur the Veldt Marſhal *D'Auverquerque* having ſent M. *de Waſſenaer* to " inform your *High Mightineſſes* of the Victory which GOD was graciouſly " pleaſed to give us over the Enemy on *Sunday* laſt. I deferred my Congratulations " till to Day, that I might be able at the ſame time to acquaint your *High Mighti-* " *neſſes* with the Succeſs of our Deſign to paſs the *Deule*, which we had determined " to attempt this Morning, but the Enemy have thought fit to ſpare us that Trouble, " having left us an open Field by their Retreat towards *Bruſſels*, ſo that with double " Joy I have the Honour to write this Letter to your *High Mightineſſes* from *Louvain*, " where, for the Good of the Common Cauſe, I had long wiſhed to be. It is cer- " tain that all the Generals, Officers and Soldiers, have done all that was poſſible " for Men to perform on that glorious Day; and their Conduct and Bravery can- " not be ſufficiently praiſed. I make no manner of doubt but that Meſſieurs the De- " puties and M. *D'Auverquerque* have done Juſtice to their own Troops, and that " your *High Mightineſſes* will ſeek Occaſions to acknowledge and reward the Deſerts " of ſo many brave Men. I have made Choice of Colonel *Chanclos* to carry this " agreeable News to your *High Mightineſſes*, both by Reaſon of his Merit in the laſt " Campaign, and of his Service in this. He will acquaint your *High Mightineſſes* " with the Particulars of all that has paſſed, and the preſent Poſture of the Enemy, " whom we are reſolved to purſue. It ſhall always be my greateſt Delight to ſhew to " your *High Mightineſſes* my inviolable Adherence to your Intereſt, and that

I am, with great Reſpect,

Louvain, May 25. 1706. *Your High Mightineſſes*, &c.

The PRINCE and DUKE of MARLBOROUGH.

THE Expreſſion made uſe of by his Grace, in relation to the Place from whence he writ, viz. *I have the Honour to write from* Louvain, *where, for the common Good, I had long wiſhed to be*, carries in it a poignant Reflection on the Deputies who had oppoſed his Meaſures in the Campaign of 1703. For his Grace by attacking the *French* Lines had propoſed to make himſelf Maſter of *Louvain* and *Tirlemont*, which they repre-

represented as impracticable, becauſe of the ſtrong Poſt of *Ramellies*, which the Enemy would have been poſſeſſed of after the forcing the Lines, the very Spot whereon, as we have ſeen, the Duke beat the Army of *France*, though it had greater Advantages than they were poſſeſſed of when the Duke was hinder'd from fighting.

Veldt Marſhal D'AUVERQUERQUE's *Letter to the States.*

High and Mighty LORDS,

" IT has pleaſed Almighty GOD to grant the Arms of the *States* and thoſe of the " high Allies, on the twenty-third of this Month, being *Whitſunday*, a complete " Victory over our Enemies, for which Bleſſings we ought to return him our Praiſes " and Acknowledgments. I have given my ſelf the Honour to congratulate your " *High Mightineſſes*, and to cauſe an Account of the Particulars of that Action to be " given to you by my Adjutant Monſ. *de Waſſenaer*. We ſhall uſe all poſſible Dili- " gence to improve this Advantage, by vigorouſly purſuing the Enemy. We paſſed " the *Deule* this Morning, and are come to encamp near *Tor-Banch*, having *Louvain* " behind us. The Enemy retired upon our approach, and are at preſent encamped " beyond the Canal near *Grinbergen*. I muſt do Juſtice to the Bravery and Reſolu- " tion of your Troops, Generals and Subaltern Officers, by aſſuring your *High Migh-* " *tineſſes*, that they have in truth, a great Share in the Victory. The *Engliſh* and " Auxiliary Troops have alſo maintained their Reputation, and gained no leſs Ho- " nour. *My Lord Duke of* Marlborough, *according to his laudable Cuſtom, has performed* " *all that could be expected from a great Captain.* The Enemy have really ſuffered a great " Loſs, but I cannot yet acquaint your *High Mightineſſes* with the exact Number of " their ſlain; they could only ſave two or three Pieces of Cannon, the reſt to the " Number of fifty being fallen into our Hands. We have likewiſe taken ſeventy " Standards and Colours, and two hundred High and Subaltern Officers, without " reckoning what the *Engliſh* have taken. I have given leave to many of my Pri- " ſoners to go home upon their Parole for three Months, ſome of them being " wounded, and others by the Fate of War, being ſtripp'd of their Cloaths. The " Number of Soldiers taken Priſoners amounts to three thouſand, whom I have ſent " to *Maeſtricht* by the way of *Liege*, to be diſperſed in other Places. We have on " our Side loſt ſeveral good Officers of Note; and among the reſt Prince *Lewis of* " *Heſſe*, Colonel of Foot. I ſhall order an exact Liſt to be given me of the Officers " and Soldiers that have been killed and wounded in this Action, which I ſhall do " my ſelf the Honour to tranſmit to your *High Mightineſſes*. I hope, and pray that " GOD will continue his Bleſſing upon your Arms and thoſe of your Allies, in order " to attain the deſired End. I am of Opinion that this Army ought to be forthwith " reinforced as much as poſſible, both to maintain our Advantages and puſh them " farther on. And in order to that, Troops muſt be drawn out of the Garriſons, " ſince they are now ſufficiently out of Danger. The Enemy will do their utmoſt " to make themſelves ſtronger here, and the Marſhal *de Marſin* is to join them in a " Day or two with a great Detachment.

I remain, with much Reſpect, &c.

At the Camp near Louvain,
May 26. 1706.

Sign'd

AUVERQUERQUE.

As

As an irrefragable Teſtimony of the Compleatneſs of this Victory, the Reader need only caſt his Eye on the following Extract of a Letter from General *Wood*, which will ſhew how little Conduct or Order was obſerved in the Enemy's Retreat.

" One of the Lieutenant-Colonels, who was much wounded, remembring me ſince " the laſt War, called out to me to ſave his Life, as I did; the other Lieutenant-Co- " lonel came to me and yielded himſelf Priſoner alſo: Both theſe aſſured me the Day " after the Battel, that the Elector himſelf and the Marſhal *Villeroy* were in the " Croud, and not ten Yards off from me when they two called out to me for " Quarter, and that they narrowly eſcaped; which had I been ſo fortunate as to " have known, I had ſtrain'd *Carolianus* (his Horſe) on whom I rode all the Day of " Battel, to have made them Priſoners."

As to the *French* Account of this Engagement, the moſt exact and judicious that we have ever ſeen is that of M. *de Feuquieres*'s in the XXXI. Chapter of his *Memoirs, Hiſtorical and Military*, wherein he attributes all that paſſed that Day to the great Skill of our Generals, and to the want of Skill in M. *de Villeroy* His Remarks are ſo judicious, and give us at the ſame time ſo great a Light into the *French* Conduct at this Time, that an Omiſſion of them would be unpardonable. He obſerves that the firſt Motion of M. *de Villeroy*'s Army, *viz.* in marching out of the Lines, might have been attended with very happy Conſequences, but that his continuing his March, and reſolving, in Obedience to the raſh Orders of his Court, to hazard a general Engagement, whereby little, had it been ſucceſsful, would have been got, and much might be loſt, if it proved otherwiſe, was, in the Opinion of this experienced Officer, one of the weakeſt and moſt unſoldier-like Actions that ever was committed. He remarks that as the firſt Step was wrong taken, ſo M. *Villeroy* continued to miſtake in all the Meaſures he afterwards took. He was in ſuch a hurry to riſque the Hopes of *France*, that he ſcarce gave the Elector of *Bavaria* time to join the Army. He made the worſt Diſpoſition imaginable, notwithſtanding he had the greateſt Advantages in Point of Ground, and he would never alter his Diſpoſition, notwithſtanding ſeveral General Officers, and particularly M. *de Gaſſion*, took Pains to ſhew him his Errors; and though the Enemy gave him five Hours time while they altered the whole Diſpoſition of their Troops, in order to take Advantage of his Miſtakes. He neglected even the common Precaution of ſending away his Baggage, ſuffering it to remain during the Engagement between his Lines, in ſuch a Manner that it hindred any Reinforcement from going to his Right, and afterwards proved the Ruin of the Troops by hindring their Retreat, which could never have been ſo unhappy as it was, but for this Blunder of his, ſince the Left Wing never engaged at all, but marched off leiſurely and in good Order till Night came on, and by the breaking of the Waggons the Rout became general. " Thus, ſays M. *de Feuquieres*, the Enemy in four Hours time beat " an Army of fourſcore thouſand Men, and tho' its Loſs was ſcarce two thouſand, " made themſelves Maſter of fourſcore Pieces of Cannon, a great Quantity of Baggage, " and all the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, which our General abandon'd. This Account of " an Affair ſo fatal to *France*, furniſhes me with this ſingle Reflection, that it is ſur- " prizing the King ſhould be ſo long a learning what all *France* had ſo long known." M. *de Quincy* does not ſpeak quite ſo freely, for though a very knowing, he ſhews himſelf on all Occaſions a very modeſt Man. He owns however that the Battle was hazarded without any Occaſion, that it was very indifferently managed, and that the Addreſs of the Duke of *Marlborough* in withdrawing his Troops from the Right, where

where they could have been of no uſe at all to reinforce the Centre, and the Left, where the Streſs of the Engagement lay, was the true Cauſe of their Defeat; to this it may be added, that the prodigious Confidence the Marſhal repoſed in the Houſhold Troops of *France*, was another great Cauſe of the Loſs of that Battle, and a ſtrong Proof of the General's want of Conduct. Amongſt a great Number of Perſons of Diſtinction killed and wounded that Day were the Prince *Maximilian de Soubize*, the Earl of *Clare*, Marſhal de Camp and Colonel of an *Iriſh* Regiment, the Marquis *de Bar*, Brigadier and Governor of *Amiens*, M. *de Surlauben*, Brigadier and Captain of the *Swiſs* Guards, M. *D'Aubigny*, Colonel of Dragoons, and the M. *de Courcelles*. Count *Egmont*, who commanded the Horſe, received ſeveral Wounds, and was taken Priſoner, as was alſo the Count *de Horn*, Lieutenant-General, who had received no leſs than ten Wounds. To this let us add a very curious Letter of the Elector of *Bavaria* to the *French* King, and then return to the Operations of the Campaign.

The Elector of Bavaria's *Letter to the* French *King.*

SIR,

" IF the Event of the Battle of *Ramellies* had anſwered the Hopes we expected " from it, it would not have been the loſs but the gaining of a Battle that I ſhould " have acquainted your Majeſty with. There is no Fault to be imputed to the Gene- " rals who commanded nor the Troops who have fought, but to a Fatality without " Example. I have a Heart ſo full of this Misfortune that I cannot expreſs to your " Majeſty the Burden I labour under. The Loſs, Sir, of this Battle of *Ramellies*, " which has been as fatal as that of *Hochſtedt*, convinces me that it is not the Number " of an Army, nor the advantageous Situation of a Camp, nor the Courage of Sol- " diers that give the Victory, but GOD alone. When I ſeriouſly conſider all that " has paſſed in this great Action (where your Majeſty's Houſhold and my Cuiraſſiers " broke no leſs than three times the Enemy's Left) I muſt confeſs I do not underſtand " the Buſineſs of War. The only Conſolation that remains, Sir, in my Misfortunes " is, that I have done nothing contrary to your Orders, which Marſhal *Villeroy* can- " not but acknowledge, as well as all the Officers of the Army, who have ſeen me " expoſe myſelf as much as the meaneſt Soldier; and if the Peril of my Life would " have purchaſed a Victory, it would aſſuredly not have been my Fault that your Ma- " jeſty's Arms had not been triumphant: But the Evil is befallen us, and what re- " mains is to ſeek the Means of remedying it. I expect in all this Chaos of Confu- " ſion your Majeſty's Orders, and am,

SIR,

Your Majeſty's, &c.

Near Louvain, May 23. 1736. The Elector of BAVARIA.

The Conſequences of the Battle of RAMELLIES.

LOUVAIN, which was the firſt Place which fell into the Hands of the Confederates, is a large pleaſant City, ſeated on the River *Deule*, eleven Miles South Eaſt of *Mechlin*, fifteen North Eaſt of *Bruſſels*, twenty ſeven North of *Namur*, and thirty eight North Eaſt of *Mons*. It is looked upon as the ſecond City in the Duchy of *Brabant*, and might for Extent paſs for the firſt, ſince it is larger than *Ghent*, and has abundance

of fine Fields, pleaſant Orchards and agreeable Gardens, within the Walls which are the ſtrongeſt in *Flanders*, adorned with fifty three Towers, and ſixteen Draw-Bridges; here is alſo a famous Univerſity conſiſting of forty three Colleges; but the Buildings of the Town are neither grand in themſelves, nor in good Repair; there is however one of the fineſt Stadt-Houſes in the World, in which the Duke of *Marlborough* took up his Quarters for ſome Time. On the twenty ſeventh the Duke of *Marlborough* ſent his Brother General *Churchill* to take Poſſeſſion of *Bruſſels* the Capital of *Brabant*, and one of the fineſt Cities in *Europe*, the Seat of the *Spaniſh* Governor for the *Low Countries*, adorned with the Royal Palace, to which belong noble Gardens, Parks, *&c.* there are in it ſeven principal Streets, as many great Gates and principal Churches. On the twenty eighth his Grace made his publick Entry into the City with great State, the Magiſtrates preſenting him with the Keys, which he returned with an Aſſurance of her *Britannick* Majeſty's Protection, and that all the *Spaniſh* Provinces might be induced to follow the Example of this City, the Duke publiſhed the following Order for obliging his Troops to keep exact Diſcipline, that the People might perceive that they would be treated as Friends, and not as Enemies, in caſe they acknowledg'd King *Charles* the IIId for their Sovereign.

JOHN *Duke of* Marlborough, *Prince of the* Holy Roman Empire, *Marquis of* Blandford, *Baron* Churchill *of* Aymouth, *one of her* Britannick *Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council, Knight of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter, Maſter-General of the Ordnance, Colonel of the Firſt Regiment of her Majeſty's Guards, Captain-General of her Land Forces, and Commander in Chief of the Army of the Allies.*

" WHereas GOD has graciouſly bleſs'd the juſt Arms of the Allies with a Victory " over the *French* Forces, and thereby brought us into the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, " which Provinces we acknowledge to belong rightfully to his Catholick Majeſty King " *Charles* III. We are reſolved to protect theſe Provinces, and maintain all their In- " habitants in the quiet Poſſeſſion of their Effects and Eſtates, as good Subjects of " his ſaid Majeſty. Wherefore by theſe Preſents we forbid all the Officers and Soldiers " of our Army to do the leaſt hurt to the ſaid Inhabitants; but on the contrary com- " mand them to give them all the Help and Aſſiſtance they ſhall require; and declare that " if any Soldier ſhall be taken plundering or doing any other Damage to the ſaid Inha- " bitants, their Houſes, Cattel, Moveables or other Goods, he ſhall immediately be " puniſhed with Death. And the more effectually to reſtrain Maroders, and to oblige " the Officers to keep their Soldiers under ſtrict Diſcipline, we further declare that " the Regiments or Corps to which any Soldiers taken tranſgreſſing this our Order " belong, ſhall be obliged to make good to the ſaid Inhabitants all the Loſs and Da- " mage they may have ſuſtained, without any other Form or Proceſs than the appre- " hending ſuch Soldiers in the Fact, who (as is aboveſaid) ſhall ſuffer Death without " Mercy. And that no Perſon may pretend Ignorance hereof, we command that theſe " Preſents be forthwith read and publiſhed at the Head of each Squadron and Batta- " lion of our Army, and that a printed Copy be diſtributed to each Company. *Gi-* " *ven in our Camp at* Beaulieu, *the twenty-ſixth of* May 1706.

Sign'd

The Prince and Duke of MARLBOROUGH.

THIS gentle and generous Treatment had a proper Effect, the Magiſtrates of *Malines*, or as we generally call it, *Mechlin*, the Capital of a ſmall Seigneury, of the ſame Name, ſent their Deputies to make their Submiſſion, and Colonel *Durel* was ſent with a Detachment of two hundred Horſe to take Poſſeſſion of the Place, who made the *French* Governor a Priſoner. *Mechlin* is a well built handſome Town, in which there are ſeven Pariſhes, each adorned with a ſtately Church, its Walls are ſtrong, its Ditch good, and its Situation in a large Plain, which with great Eaſe can at any time be put under Water, makes it very defenſible, and conſequently its Submiſſion could not but be very grateful to the Duke. On the twenty-ninth *Aloſt* declared for King *Charles* III. and immediately after the Enemy abandon'd *Ghent*, whither General *Cadogan* immediately marched with a conſiderable Detachment of Horſe. The Inhabitants of the Place were ſo well pleaſed at the Sight of them that they cried out from the Walls, welcome, welcome; but the Citadel being in the Hands of a *Spaniſh* Garriſon, M. *Cadogan* did not think fit to march into the Place; but on the firſt of *June* the Prince *de Vintimiglia*, who commanded in the Caſtle ſurrender'd, and Count *Naſſau*, Son to Veldt Marſhal *D'Auverquerque*, was made Governor of the Place. *Ghent* is the chief City of the Earldom of *Flanders*, commodiouſly ſituated on the Banks of the Rivers *Schelde* and *Leye*, which run through it and divide it into twenty-ſix Iſlands, joined together by ninety-eight Bridges. It is of a prodigious Extent for a walled City, being not leſs than ſeven Miles in Compaſs, its Buildings remarkably fair and ſtately; it has ſeven Churches and fifty-five Religious Houſes, a noble Palace containing three hundred fine Rooms. Its Citadel has four Baſtions, but though regular, is far from being ſtrong or fit to command or defend ſuch a Place. The Trade of *Ghent* conſiſts in Corn, Cloths, Stuffs and Silks, which are ſo conſiderable that there are no leſs than fifty Companies of Tradeſmen. About Noon the ſame Day this City ſubmitted to the Allies, the Duke of *Marlborough* enter'd it, being met at the Gates by the Magiſtrates, who preſented him with the three Keys, which his Grace returned, and was afterwards entertained at Dinner by the Count of *Naſſau*. The next Day the little Town of *Oudenard* ſurrender'd. It ſtands ſixteen Miles South of *Ghent*, and is look'd upon as one of the neateſt Places in *Flanders*. A Day or two after General *Roſs*, who had been detached with a Body of Horſe towards *Bruges*, ſent his Grace Advice that that City had ſurrender'd, or rather ſubmitted to King *Charles*, and in a little time after a Deputation from the Magiſtrates came and waited on his Grace in his Quarters. *Bruges* is the ſecond City in *Flanders*, and receives its Name from the great Number of Bridges which are therein; it is ſeated in a large Plain eight Miles from the Sea, its Walls are about four Miles in Compaſs, and are tolerably ſtrong, being ſurrounded with an excellent Ditch; there are ſeven fine Churches, ſixty Religious Houſes, and a fine College belonging to the Jeſuits in this Place; it has ſix principal Streets terminating in as many fine Gates, and though it be much ſunk in reſpect of its antient Splendor, it is ſtill eſteemed one of the fineſt Cities in the *Low Countries*.

M. Chamillard *arrives in the* French *Camp.*

THE *French* King was ſo much alarmed at the News he received continually from the *Netherlands*, that he ſent M. *Chamillard* to the Army to ſee whether Things were really as they were repreſented, and to endeavour, if poſſible, to remedy it upon the Spot; but the Miniſter was as unable to reſtore his Majeſty's Affairs as his Generals, and inſtead of making Things take a better Turn, he had the Mortification of beholding *Antwerp*, the laſt great City in the *Spaniſh* Provinces, which remained ſubject to the two Crowns, declare for the Allies. Its Garriſon conſiſted of ſix *French* and ſix *Spaniſh* Battalions, under the Command of the M. *de Terracena*, but that Nobleman

no

PLAN of the TOWN AND CITADEL of ANTWERP.

Explication

1. The Borough of Antwerp.
2. As it was in 1200.
3. First Enlargement in 1201 by Henry 1st Duke of Brabant.
4. Second Enlargement by John the III. Duke of Brabant
5. Third Enlargement in 1543 by the Emperor Charles the V.
6. Fourth Enlargement in 1567 by Philip the Second
7. Fifth Enlargement done in 1701 by Philip of Bourbon 5th of that Name King of Spain

A. St. James Church.
B. The Jesuits Collage.
C. Chapel of St. Eloy.
D. The Exchange
E. The Jesuits.
F. Black Fryars.
G. The Charter House.
H. St. Michael.
I. Foundling Children.
K. Mad House.
L. St. Roches Hospital.
M. Our Ladys Chapel.
N. The English Wharf
O. St. Walburg.

Gate of Capelle

Gate called Kruy Poort

Fort of the Dove

The Lazy Canal

Great Canal

Fort of the Diamond

Bank

Fort St. Laurent

Bastion St. Michael

RIVER SCHELD

Bastion of Brunswick

Bastion Fo Lille

CITADEL

Bastion Fauxbil

Bastion of the Duke

Bastion Fo Lille

20 40 60 80 100 140

C. Du. Bosc. exc.

Plan of BRUGES *one of the Principal Towns in Flanders*

1 *Gate of Ghent*
2 *Catherine Gate*
3 *Bouverie Gate.*
4 *Forge Gate.*
5 *Ass Gate.*
6 *Spy Gate.*
7 *Gate of the Cross.*

Scale of 200 yards
50 100 150 200

no ſooner ſaw the Confederates poſſeſſed of the Avenues of the Place than he gave Notice to the *French* that he did not think it proper to expoſe the City to a Siege, which might be very prejudicial to it, and could prove but of very little uſe, ſince they had no Succours to hope for, and were but indifferently provided for their Defence. The *French* underſtood this ſo well that they immediately made the beſt Terms for themſelves they could. M. *de Pontis*, who commanded them, procured leave to march out of the Place, and to be conducted to *Landrecy*. The M. *de Terraena* remaining Governor for King *Charles* with the very ſame Garriſon with which he had kept the Citadel for King *Philip*. Antwerp ſubmits.

ANTWERP is the Capital of the Marquiſate of the *Holy Empire*, the ſmalleſt Province in the *Netherlands*, being but ſeven Miles long and four broad. This City ſtands on the River *Schelde*, on the Borders of *Flanders*, twenty-two Miles North of *Bruſſels* and ſeventy-five South of *Amſterdam*: It was heretofore one of the firſt Cities in *Europe*, and is ſtill one of the fineſt Cities in the *Netherlands*. It is near eight Miles in Circuit, its Form being that of a Bow, to which the River *Schelde* is the String; its Walls are the faireſt and ſtrongeſt in *Europe*, beyond all Compariſon, being a hundred and ten Feet broad at the Top, with five Rows of Linden Trees regularly planted upon them; without they are faced with an excellent Kind of Stone, and have eight regular Baſtions and thirteen noble Gates, which open into as many ſtrait broad Streets adorned with the moſt regular Buildings that are to be ſeen in *Europe*. On the South Side of the City ſtands one of the fineſt, ſtrongeſt, and moſt regular Citadels in the World, a Mile in Circumference; it is a Pentagon compoſed of five Royal Baſtions, ſo well contrived that they command both the City and the Country. It was formerly the greateſt Mart and the firſt Port in *Europe*, for which it ſeemed to have been deſigned by Nature; its River admitting Ships of the greateſt Burden to lye cloſe to its Banks. It is now mightily declined, though ſtill of great Conſequence, and therefore was eſteemed the glorious Crown of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Conqueſts, all made within a Fortnight after the Battle of *Ramellies*. Deſcription of Antwerp.

WHILE theſe Cities were ſurrendering to the Confederates, the Marſhal *de Marſin*, who was then going to *Piedmont*, where he was afterwards killed, arrived on the *Moſelle* with a Reinforcement of twenty-two Battalions, which was ſoon after followed by another of twenty Battalions and ſix Squadrons of Carbiniers detached from the Army of M. *de Villars*, who ſhortly after received another Order to ſend ten Battalions and twenty Squadrons more, ſo that the Enemy's Army in the *Netherlands*, which had loſt ten thouſand Men killed, wounded, deſerted and made Priſoners, found it ſelf in a few Days more formidable than it was before; and to put Things ſtill into a better Poſture, his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty recalled the Duke of *Vendome* from *Italy*, and ſent him to reſtore the Face of Affairs in the *Netherlands*, that the Armies of *France* might not always deſpond, but be under the Command of a General in whom they might put a juſt Confidence. French Army reinforced.

THE Duke of *Marlborough* took this Opportunity of going to the *Hague*, in order to concert with their *High Mightineſſes* the ſucceeding Operations of the Campaign, in order to make the moſt of that Pannick which had ſeized the Enemy, and that Averſion with which they had inſpired the Inhabitants of the *Spaniſh* Provinces, by burning and pillaging the Country, as they retired. After various Conferences the Siege of *Oſtend* was at laſt reſolved on. Duke of Marlborough goes to the Hague.

OSTEND is one of the five Ports of the Earldom of *Flanders*, it is ſeated on the Sea Shore in the Midſt of a Moraſs, through which there are Channels which let in the Sea in ſuch a manner, that at high Water the City ſeems to ſtand in the midſt of it. Oſtend beſieged.

It was regularly fortified and eſteemed one of the ſtrongeſt Towns in the *Low Countries*; its Streets are handſom, well paved, and the moſt uniform that are any where to be ſeen, becauſe this Place was built all at once; and tho' their Buildings are not high, yet their exact Symmetry has a very happy Effect. Its Harbour is at once capacious and ſafe, and the *French*, till this Siege was undertaken, fancied that it could not be blocked up. It ſtands nine Miles North Eaſt of *Newport*, eleven Weſt of *Bruges*, twenty four North Eaſt of *Dunkirk*, and thirty five almoſt Weſt of *Ghent*. It is famous for having ſuſtained a Siege of upwards of three Years, with unparallel'd Reſolution: Which Siege was undertaken in the Month of *July* 1601 by the *Spaniſh* Army, during the Government of the Arch-Dukes *Albert* and *Iſabella*, and continued till *September* 1604; during which Space of Time the *Spaniards* conſumed two hundred and fifty thouſand Bullets, and loſt eighty thouſand Men. It was much ſtronger at this Time, having ten good Baſtions well paliſado'd, and large Ditches filled with Water from the Sea, yet Velt Marſhal *Auverquerque* reduced it under the Obedience of King *Charles* after three Days open Trenches. It is true, that the Count *de la Mothe* who commanded there was conſtrained to capitulate by the Towns-People, who had taken a Reſolution to acknowledge that Prince for their Sovereign. A Garriſon of ſix Battalions was immediately put into the Place, under the Command of Baron *Spar* a *Swede*, Lieutenant General in the Service of the States, and one of the beſt Officers in their Army. There was found in this Town twenty four Colours and one Standard, fifty Pieces of Braſs Cannon, forty of Iron, and a great Quantity of Ammunition, and three hundred thouſand weight of Powder, and in the Harbour there were found two Men of War, one of eighty, the other of fifty Guns, and forty five ſmall Veſſels. The Allies had not above five hundred Men killed and wounded in the Siege.

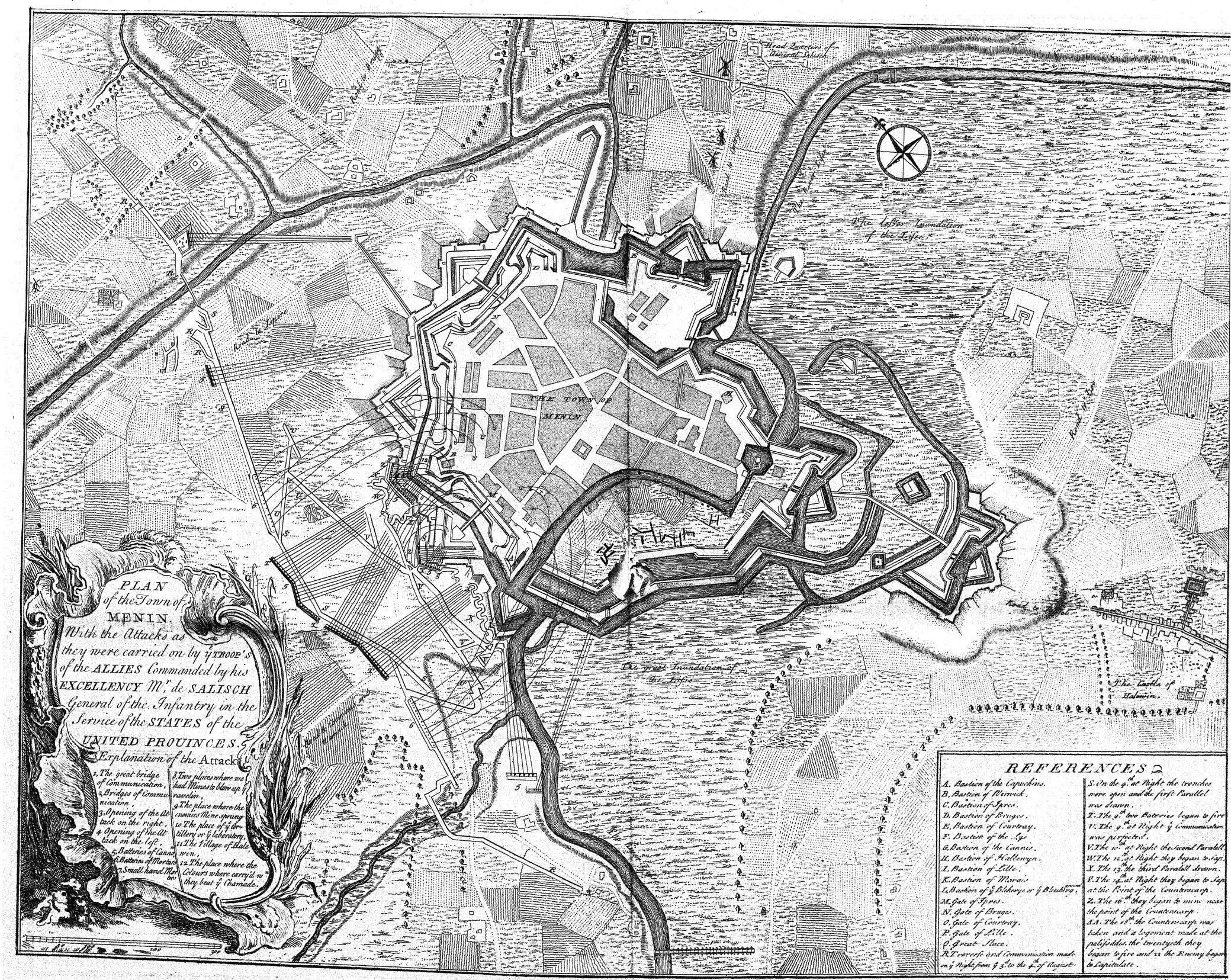
THE true Reaſon why the Inhabitants of *Oſtend* threatned to revolt, and thereby conſtrain the Count *de la Mothe* to ſurrender ſo precipitately as he did, was this, Sir *Stafford Fairborn* then Vice Admiral, and Commander of an *Engliſh* Squadron of nine Men of War, four Bomb Veſſels, and two Fire-Ships blocked up the Harbour. As ſoon as the Siege was formed by Land, he threw ſuch a Quantity of Bombs into the Town, and cauſed his Frigates to fire ſuch frequent Broadſides into the Place, that the People apprehended their City would ſoon be reduced to a heap of Rubbiſh; and the Garriſon finding a great Part of their Artillery diſmounted, the one was eager, and the other not unwilling to prevent things coming to an Extremity by a timely Surrender. *Dendermond* being blocked up, it was reſolved next to beſiege *Menin*, that all *Flanders* might be reduced as ſoon as poſſible.

Menin beſieged. *MENIN* is one of the ſtrongeſt Places in *Flanders*, well fortified, and capable of having all the Country in its Neighbourhood laid under Water; it was looked upon as the Key of the *French* Conqueſts in the *Netherlands*, and M. *de Vauban* had ſhewn his utmoſt Skill in the mighty Works which he had raiſed for its Defence; it was extremely well provided, the M. *de Bully* was Governor, and had under him M. *de Caraman* a Lieutenant General, a Garriſon of four thouſand three hundred and twenty ſix effective Men, excluſive of Officers, theſe amounting to five hundred and ſeventy four. M. *de Valloris* was chief Engineer, and had under him three other Engineers of note.

Generals commanding there. THE Duke of *Marlborough* having confer'd with Velt Marſhal *d'Auverquerque* on the Meaſures neceſſary to be taken for the carrying on the Siege, the chief Engineers *des Roques* and *Hertel* received Orders to go to *Courtray* with fourteen Engineers, twelve Pieces of Cannon, and eight ſmall Mortars, and 12 Pontoons, there to receive the Orders of General *Saliſch*; they arrived there on the 21, the Troops of the two Crowns having retired out of *Courtray* after exacting heavy Contributions, twelve thou-



Published according to Act of Parliament. 1735.


Head Quarters of Count de Salisch
The great Inundation of the Lys
THE TOWN OF MENIN
The great Inundation of the Lys
The Castle of Halewin
PLAN
of the Town of
MENIN.
With the Attacks as they were carried on by ye TROOP's of the ALLIES Commanded by his EXCELLENCY Mr. de SALISCH General of the Infantry in the Service of the STATES of the UNITED PROVINCES.
Explanation of the Attack
1. The great bridge of Communication.
2. Bridges of Communication.
3. Opening of the Attack on the right.
4 Opening of the Attack on the left.
5. Batteries of Canons
6. Batteries of Mortars
7. Small hand Mortars
8. Two places where we had Mines to blow up ye ravelin.
9. The place where the enemies Mine sprung
10 The place of ye Artillery or ye laboratory
11 The village of Halewin.
12. The place where the Colours where carryd when they beat ye Chamade.
REFERENCES
A. Bastion of the Capuchins.
B. Bastion of Wervick.
C. Bastion of Ypres.
D. Bastion of Bruges.
E. Bastion of Courtray.
F. Bastion of the Lys
G. Bastion of the Cannis.
H. Bastion of Hallewyn.
I. Bastion of Lille.
K. Bastion of Morvais
L. Bastion of ye Blikeye or ye Bleuthing.
M. Gate of Ypres.
N. Gate of Bruges.
O. Gate of Courtray.
P. Gate of Lille.
Q. Great Place.
R. Traverse and Communication made on ye Nights from ye 3.rd to the 4.th of August.
S. On the 4.th at Night the trenches were open and the first Parallel was drawn.
T. The 9.th two Batteries began to fire
V. The 9.th at Night ye Communication was perfected.
V. The 10.th at Night the second Parallel
W. The 12.th at Night they began to sap.
X. The 13.th the third Parallel drawn.
Y. The 14.th at Night they began to Sap at the Point of the Counterscarp.
Z. The 16.th they began to mine near the point of the Counterscarp.
AA. The 18.th the Counterscarp was taken and a logement made at the palisadoes. the twenty sixth they began to fire and ye Enemy began to Capitulate.

ſand Pioneers were employed on the Lines of Circumvallation, and on the twenty ſecond in the Morning, General *Saliſch* marched at the Head of thirty two Battalions, and twenty four Squadrons, having under him the Lieutenant Generals *Scholtz* and *Orkney*, the Major Generals *Erberveld*, *Rantzau*, *Week*, *Villate*, *Pallandt*, and the Prince of *Sonderbourg*, the Brigadiers *Capel*, *Schuril*, *Naſſau Woudenbourg*, *Amana*, the Duke of *Argyll*, *Trouſſel* and *Swartzel*.

THIS General advanced with the Body of Troops he commanded the ſame Day to *Leuve*, within a League of *Menin*; the next Day he continued his March, and inveſted that Place on that Side, as far as *Wervick*; and having thrown two Bridges over the *Lis*, a quarter of a League above *Voland*, he cauſed a part of his Troops to croſs the River there, and to inveſt the Place on the other Side from *Wervick* to *Welvelghem*.

The Duke of Marlborough *goes to* Bruſſels.

THE twenty fourth, the two Armies of the Allies encamped in two Lines, Velt Marſhal *d'Auverquerque*'s Quarters being but three Leagues diſtance from thoſe of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s. The ſame Day General *Saliſch* began to work on the Lines of Circumvallation which were near three Leagues in Extent, he had before taken Poſſeſſion of the Sluice of *Commines*, and had cauſed large Cuts to be made there, to force the Water of the *Lis* into another Courſe, that the Town Ditches might be left dry. While the Troops were employed in the Siege, which the Enemy's Army ſeemed to have no Inclination to interrupt, the Duke of *Marlborough* accompanied by the Deputies of the States, went to *Bruſſels*, in order to eſtabliſh there a proviſional Council of State for the Government of that Province. This Council was compoſed of the Arch-Biſhop of *Malines*, the firſt Preſident *Coxie*, the Marquis of *Weſterloe*, the Count *de Tirlemont*, the Baron *de Goick* Chancellor of *Brabant*, the Count *de Clermont*, the Dukes of *Aremberg* and *Arſchot*, the Count *de Erps*, the Preſident of the Chamber of Accompts *Vander-Goth*, the Count *de Urſel*, and the Counſellor *Caverſon*.

General Cadogan *taken.*

BEFORE we return to the Siege of *Menin*, it may not be amiſs to acquaint the Reader with an Accident which ſhewed the Generoſity of the new *French* General, and the Reſpect he had for his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*. It happen'd on the ſixteenth of *July*, that Brigadier *Cadogan* going out of *Courtray* with a ſmall Body of Horſe to cover the Foragers, was ſurprized by a ſuperior Body of the Enemy's Cavalry, and was carried Priſoner into *Tournay*. On the eighteenth the Duke *de Vendome* ſent him back with a Compliment, importing that he would not detain a Moment a Perſon whom he knew to be ſo uſeful to his Grace. The Duke of *Marlborough* immediately releaſed Baron *Palavicini* a Major General in the *French* Service taken at the Battle of *Ramellies*, by way of Exchange.

Attack of the Counterſcarp.

It would be needleſs to tire the Reader with a long unentertaining Detail of a Siege, in which there happened nothing remarkable till the eighteenth of *Auguſt*, when the Saps on the Right and Left being carried as far as the ſaliant Angles of the Counterſcarp, the neceſſary Diſpoſitions were made for attacking it in the Evening. Lieutenant General *Scholtz* commanded the Attack on the Right, having under him Major General *Pallandt*, and Brigadier *Swartzel*, the Earl of *Orkney* commanded on the Left, having under him Major General *Villate*, and the Duke of *Argyll* as Brigadier, three hundred Granadiers, as many Workmen, and a like Detachment of Fuſileers, to cover them, were deſtined to each Attack, the whole ſuſtained by nine Battalions that relieved the Trenches, four on the Right and four on the Left, four other Battalions being ordered to ſupport them in caſe of need. The Duke of *Marlborough* was himſelf that Day in the Camp, and gave his Orders for this extraordinary Action. At ſeven o' Clock the Beſiegers ſprung two Mines, one at each of the ſaliant Angles of the covered Way, which had all the Succeſs they could wiſh. The Signal thus given, the

Men marched on with all imaginable Alacrity, the Grenadiers advanced to the very Paliſades, and throwing their Granades into the covered Way, leaped in after them, and cut off all who oppoſed them. The Enemy made a very gallant Reſiſtance, and the firſt five Battalions ſuffered exceſſively from the prodigious Fire from the Place; but the Granadiers at laſt drove the Enemy out of the covered Way, and made two Lodgments cloſe to the Paliſades. The Enemy ſprung two Mines during the Attack, but they did but little Harm, the Fire however from the Ravelins and other Works did a great deal of Execution, before the Men could cover themſelves, inſomuch that this Attack coſt the Allies fourteen hundred Men kill'd and wounded. The Generals and Soldiers did Wonders, and the Duke of *Argyle* particularly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in an extraordinary manner. The ſame Night the Beſieged made ſeveral Signals of Diſtreſs, which were anſwered from all the neighbouring Places, which ſerved only to let the Confederate Generals know how low they were reduced; for as to the *French* Army it did not make the leaſt Motion to relieve them. The twentieth of *Auguſt* the Duke of *Marlborough* going to the Camp to ſee how the Siege advanced, the Governor beat the Chamade, Hoſtages were exchanged about nine in the Morning, and the Capitulation was concluded.

THE Governor demanded that four Days ſhould be allowed him from the Date of the Capitulation to expect Succours, and that in Caſe he was not relieved, a Gate ſhould be given up; this was refuſed, and it was agreed that the Gate of *Bruges* ſhould be delivered up at nine next Morning. It was demanded that the Garriſon ſhould march out with Arms and Baggage, and all the uſual Marks of Honour, ſhould carry with them twelve Pieces of Cannon and four Mortars to *Liſle*, whither they deſired to be conducted, and to be furniſhed with Waggons and Boats for their Baggage, Sick and Wounded, and that ſuch of them as were not able to remove ſhould be taken care of at the Expence of the Allies; that none of the Garriſon ſhould be ſtopped for Debt, provided they gave Notes under their Hands for what they might owe. It was agreed that they ſhould march out in the Manner deſired, but with no more than four Pieces of Cannon and two Mortars, to be conducted to *Douay* inſtead of *Liſle*, Waggons and Boats to be provided as deſired, the Sick and Wounded unable to remove to be taken care of at their own Expence; as to their Debts, none of the Garriſon to be ſtopp'd, if they gave ſuch Security as ſatisfied their Creditors. It was demanded that twelve covered Waggons ſhould be allowed, that Priſoners taken on both Sides ſhould be ſet at Liberty, that no Enquiry ſhould be made for Deſerters on either Side, that ſuch of the Garriſon as had Effects in the Countries under the Obedience of the Allies, ſhould not be moleſted, though they continued in the *French* Service; and that as many Perſons might march out maſqued as the Governor ſhould think fit. It was agreed that eight covered Waggons ſhould be allowed, that Priſoners on both Sides ſhould be ſet at Liberty, but the reſt of their Demands were rejected. It was demanded that the Guard to conduct them ſhould not exceed four Squadrons of Horſe, that the Burghers ſhould be maintained in their Privileges, that ſuch as deſired it ſhould have leave to depart, that the Generals of the Confederate Forces ſhould ſign the Capitulation, and that no Man ſhould be taken out of his Rank when they march out, on any Pretence whatſoever. It was agreed that their Guard ſhould conſiſt of two hundred Horſe, that the Inhabitants who declared their Intentions in a Month ſhould have leave to withdraw, that the Generals commanding the Siege ſhould ſign the Capitulation, but as to the laſt Article about taking Men out of their Ranks, it was refuſed; but it was promiſed the utmoſt Care ſhould be taken to prevent any Diſorder, and that Juſtice ſhould be done upon any Complaint, without Partiality or Delay.

THE

THE
Siege of MENIN
July the 22. 1707.

Publish'd according to Act of Parliament. 1735.

THE Duke of *Argyle* in purſuance of this Capitulation took Poſſeſſion of one of the Gates called the Gate of *Bruges*, the twenty third in the Morning, at the Head of a Guard of two hundred Men. The twenty fifth, the Garriſon conſiſting of twelve Battalions of Foot, and three Squadrons of diſmounted Dragoons, making in all four thouſand three hundred Men, marched out at the *Liſle* Gate, with all the uſual Marks of Honour, their marching thorough the Breach being found impracticable: Major General *Welderen* being appointed to command in *Menin*, took Poſſeſſion of it in the afternoon, with five *Dutch* Battalions of Foot. There were found in the Place fifty five Pieces of Braſs Cannon, ten Iron Cannon, ſix Mortars, eight hundred and ten double Barrels of Powder, three hundred and eighty-ſeven double Barrels of Ball, with a vaſt Quantity of Proviſions of all Sorts. Among the Artillery were four Pieces marked with the Arms of *England*, which had been taken at the fatal Battle of *Landen*. Theſe the Duke of *Marlborough* ordered to be ſent to *England*, and directed the Fortifications to be repaired.

Loſs on both Sides during the Siege.

THE *French* behaved themſelves extremely well in this Siege, which according to the beſt Accounts coſt them about fifteen hundred Men, and the Confederates about two thouſand five hundred. It was however ended ſomewhat ſooner than was expected, conſidering the Strength of the Garriſon and the prodigious Quantity of Ammunition and Proviſions, which were found in the Place, but the terrible Effuſion of Blood at the Attack before-mentioned, intimidated the Garriſon ſo that the Governor was glad to procure the Terms he did.

Motions of the French *and Confederate Armies.*

THE Duke of *Vendome* had all this time an Army of a hundred and fifty-five Squadrons and ſeventy-five Battalions, with which he lay behind the *Deule*, and was certainly a very unwilling Spectator of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Conqueſts; that victorious General determined to reduced *Dendermond* next, which had been block'd up ever ſince the Battle of *Ramellies*. *Dendermond* is a ſtrong Town in the Earldom of *Flanders*, on the Rivers *Schelde* and *Dender*, from the latter of which it receives its Name. It is ſituate twelve Miles Eaſt of *Ghent*, fourteen South Weſt of *Antwerp*, and ſeventeen North Weſt of *Bruſſels*. General *Churchil*, Brother to the Duke, was charged with this Enterprize, which was very ſoon finiſhed; for having beat the Enemy from an advanced Redoubt, the M. *de la Valle* the Governor cauſed the Chamade to be beat, but the General refuſed to grant them any Capitulation, aſſuring him at the ſame time, that if he did not ſurrender they would put him and his Garriſon to the Sword. After ſome Deliberation the Town ſurrender'd. Thus in ſeven Days time the Allies reduced a Place ſtrongly ſituate among the Moraſſes, which had formerly baffled a *French* Army commanded by the King in Perſon; its Garriſon conſiſted of two *French* Regiments of Foot, a *Spaniſh* Battalion, ſeven hundred Men drawn out of ſeveral Regiments, and two hundred diſmounted Dragoons. The *French* impute this ſudden Conqueſt to a Miſunderſtanding between the Governor and the Officer who commanded the *French* Troops. The Duke of *Marlborough* arrived in the Camp before that Place and appointed Brigadier *Meredith* to command therein with a Garriſon of five hundred Men. While the Duke came to viſit this Town, the Army was encamped at *Elchin*, to which Place General *Saliſch* had Orders to march the Troops which had formed the Siege of *Menin*. On the eighth of *September* he arrived there, the ſame Day the *Engliſh*, *Pruſſian* and *Hanoverian* Foot made a motion, by Order of the Duke, from the Right to the Left, to be nearer at hand to paſs the River *Schelde* over ſix Bridges which that General had cauſed to be built oppoſite to the Village of *Potte*. Brigadier *Wertmuller*, who commanded in *Courtray*, joined the Army with his Garriſon on the ninth, where it paſſed the *Schelde*, in order to beſiege

beſiege *Aeth*, the Reduction of which Town it was intended ſhould finiſh the glorious Campaign.

Aeth *beſieged by M.* Auverquerque.

AETH is a ſtrong Town in the Earldom of *Hainault* ſeated on the *Dender* at the Place where the Rivulet of *Cambron* diſcharges it ſelf into that River. Its Fortifications were regular, and not only ſo, but in very good Repair. The *French* took it in the Year One thouſand ſix hundred and ninety-ſeven. M. *de Spinola* was at this time Governor, and the Brigadier *de St. Pierre* commanded the Troops, which conſiſted of about two thouſand Men. The Enemy had all the Time they could deſire to provide for the Siege, which in all Probability had been a long one, if the Garriſon had been ſtrong.

Aeth *ſurrenders.*

M. *d'Auverquerque* commanded the Siege, which was begun the ſixteenth of *September*, the Velt Marſhal had an Army of forty Battalions and thirty Squadrons, and the Duke of *Marlborough* encamped at *Gramez*, in order to cover the Siege. As *Aeth* was only three Leagues and a half from *Mons*, five from *Tournay*, and as many from *Conde*, the Duke of *Vendome* decamped on the fifteenth of *September*, and marched to *Leuza*, where he covered all the three Places laſt mention'd, his Army conſiſting ſtill of ſeventy one Battalions and a hundred and fifty Squadrons, tho' he had made ſeveral Detachments. The Trenches were opened before *Aeth* on the twenty ſecond, with very little Loſs, which was owing to a Stratagem of M. *d'Auverquerque*; he cauſed a Feint to be made of opening them on the North Side, where the Marquis *de Catinat* had formerly attacked it, and where the Breaches were but indifferently repaired. This drew the Attention of the Beſieged on that Side, while the Trenches were actually opened on the South, the Beſiegers having diſcovered a more convenient Place than on the North, and before they were perceived, the Workmen were under cover; the Attack was puſh'd on with ſuch Vigour, that in Spight of a very bad Seaſon the Governor was conſtrained on the firſt of *October* to beat the Chamade; it was with great Difficulty he was brought to render himſelf and his Garriſon Priſoners of War, tho' it appeared on its marching out, that it was reduced to eight hundred Men; ſo that he had been obliged to abandon ſeveral Poſts for want of Men. M. *D'Auverquerque*, to teſtify his Eſteem for Men who had behaved ſo gallantly, allowed the Officers their Swords, and the private Men their Haverſacks; he likewiſe gave Prince *Spinola*, Brigadier *de St. Pierre*, and two *French* Colonels, leave to go to *Paris* for ſix Weeks. The Baron *de Pallandt* was left with a good Garriſon in the Place, and General *Murray* was ſent with thirteen Battalions to fortify *Courtray*.

Motions of both Armies.

THE Duke of *Marlborough* continued all this Time encamped at *Gramez*. The Duke *de Vendome* look'd on with the ſame Tranquillity as he had done at the Siege and Taking of *Menin*; he ſent however Reinforcements to *Mons* and *Charleroy*, being apprehenſive that the Allies would ſtill think of forming another Siege this Year; but his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough* obſerving the Seaſon very bad, and knowing that the Troops were very much fatigued, reſolved to do nothing further; and therefore leaving the Army on the twenty-ſeventh of *October*, under the Command of M. *D'Auverquerque*, he ſet out for *Bruſſels*: His Entry there was prodigiouſly magnificent. On the fifth of *November* he ſet out for the *Hague*, and on the ſixth the Army ſeparated and went into Winter Quarters.

Diſtributions of Winter Quarters.

THE *Engliſh* Troops were quartered in *Ghent*, under the Command of General *Ingoldſby*, the *Danes* in *Bruges*, the *Pruſſians* and *Lunenburghers* between the *Maes* and the *Rhine*; the *Dutch* Troops were thus diſpoſed, Velt Marſhal *d'Auverquerque* commanded in chief in the *Netherlands*, and reſided at *Bruſſels*, having under him the Lieutenant Generals *Dopf* and *Huckelom*, and the Major Generals *Willate* and Prince *William* of

Heſſe-Caſſel Count *Tilly* General of the Horſe commanded in *Louvain*, having under him Lieutenant General *Dedem*, and the Earl of *Athlone*, Major General; M. *Saliſch* General of the Infantry commanded in *Mechlin*, under him Lieutenant General *Dompre* and Major General *Collyer*; the Earl of *Albemarle* commanded on the *Maes*, having under him the Lieutenant Generals *Hompeſch* and *Oxenſteirn*, and the Major Generals *Soureland* and *la Lecq*; Major General *Murray* in *Courtray*, Major General *Pallandt* in *Aeth*, Major General *Lauder* in *Dendermond*, Lieutenant General *Spar* in *Oſtend*, and Lieutenant General *Fagel* in *Sluys* in *Dutch Flanders*. All the Brigadiers were ordered to continue with their Regiments upon pain of being caſhiered.

In the Winter there was ſome talk of a Peace, occaſioned by the Attempts of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty to treat ſeparately either with the *Engliſh* or the *Dutch*; to which end the Elector of *Bavaria* had written to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and to the *States* in the Month of *October*. Theſe Letters, and all the other Overtures on that Side were now laid before the Miniſters of the Allies; and in as much as this Tranſaction nearly concerns as well the Hiſtory of the Duke of *Marlborough*, as the War in general, we have thought it neceſſary to give the Letter of his Electoral Highneſs to his Grace, and his Grace's Anſwer here.

The Elector of Bavaria's *Letter to the Duke of* Marlborough.

" THE Moſt Chriſtian King, Sir, finding that ſome Overtures of Peace which he had cauſed to be made in a private manner, inſtead of producing the Effect of making known his Diſpoſitions towards procuring a general Peace, have been look'd upon by ill deſigning Perſons as an Artifice to diſunite the Allies, and make an Advantage of the Miſunderſtanding that might be created among them, has reſolved to ſhew the Sincerity of his Intentions, by renouncing all ſecret Negotiations, and openly propoſing Conferences, in which Means may be found for re-eſtabliſhing the Tranquillity of *Europe*. *Overtures towards a Peace.*

" THE Moſt Chriſtian King is pleaſed to charge me to inform you of this, and to deſire you to acquaint the Queen of *England* with it.

" I GIVE the like Notification on the Part of the Moſt Chriſtian King to the *States General* by a Letter that I have written to their Field Deputies, and he would do the like with regard to the other Potentates that are at War with him, had they Miniſters near at hand, as you are, to receive the like Intimation, he having no Deſign to exclude any of the ſaid Potentates from the Negotiation that ſhall be begun in the Conferences he propoſes. Moreover, for advancing a Good ſo great and neceſſary to *Europe*, which has too long ſuffered the inevitable Calamities of War, he conſents that a Place may forthwith be choſen between the two Armies, and after their being ſeparated between *Mons* and *Bruſſels*, in which you, Sir, with whom the Intereſts of *England* are ſo ſafely entruſted, the Deputies which the *States* ſhall pleaſe to nominate, and the Perſons whom the King of *France* ſhall impower, may begin to treat upon ſo important an Affair.

" I am extremely pleaſed, Sir, to have ſuch an Occaſion to write you this Letter, being perſuaded it will leave no room to doubt of the Sentiments of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, which may be ſo beneficial to all *Europe*.

" I flatter my ſelf you will be glad to give an Account of it to the Queen of *England*, without Loſs of Time, and to whomſoever elſe you ſhall think fit. I ſhall

" expect your Anſwer, Sir, to acquaint the Moſt Chriſtian King with it, and ſhall " be always ready, Sir, to do you Service.

Mons, *October* 21. 1706.

Sign'd

M. EMANUEL ELECTOR.

The Duke of MARLBOROUGH's *Anſwer.*

SIR,

" HAVING communicated to the Queen, my Miſtreſs, what your Electoral " Highneſs did me the Honour to write to me in your Letter of the twenty-" firſt of laſt Month, of the Intentions of the Moſt Chriſtian King to endeavour to " re-eſtabliſh the Tranquillity of *Europe*, by Conferences to be held for that Purpoſe, " between Deputies on both Sides, her Majeſty has commanded me to anſwer your " Electoral Highneſs, That as ſhe has received with Pleaſure this Notice of the King's " Inclination to agree to the making a ſolid and laſting Peace with all the Allies, be-" ing the ſole End that obliged her Majeſty to continue this War till now, ſhe will " be very glad to conclude it in Concert with all her Allies on ſuch Conditions as may " ſecure them from all Apprehenſions of being forced to take up Arms again after a " ſhort Interval, as has ſo lately happened. Her Majeſty is alſo willing I ſhould de-" clare that ſhe is ready to enter jointly with the High Allies into juſt and neceſſary " Meaſures for attaining to ſuch a Peace: Her Majeſty being reſolved not to enter " upon any Negotiation without the Participation of her Allies. But the way of " Conferences that is propoſed, without more particular Declarations on the Part of " his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, does not ſeem to her to be proper for obtaining a truly " ſolid and laſting Peace. The *States General* are of the ſame Opinion. Wherefore " your Electoral Highneſs will rightly judge that other more ſolid Means muſt be " thought on to obtain ſo great an End, to which her Majeſty will contribute, with " all the Sincerity that can be wiſhed, having nothing ſo much at Heart as the Re-" lief of her Subjects and the Tranquillity of *Europe*. Your Electoral Highneſs will " always do me the Juſtice to be perſuaded of the Reſpect with which I have the Ho-" nour to be, *&c.*

Hague, *November* 20. 1706.

All the French *Attempts to induce a Negotiation baffled.*

IT is not certain what were the true Reaſons why the Confederates did not liſten at this time to the Propoſals of *France*, ſince there are juſt Reaſons to believe that his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty would have conſented to any thing that could have been demanded leſs than an entire Renunciation of *Spain*. Nay, it is to be wondred that the Alliance it ſelf was not broke at this time, great Jealouſies ariſing between the *Imperialiſts* and the *Dutch* about the Conqueſts in the *Netherlands*, the Juriſdiction being claimed by the former, and exerciſed very deſpotically by the latter. The Source of this Difference lay here, it was ſtipulated in the Grand Alliance that the *Dutch* ſhould firſt have a Barrier, and when they were ſafe, the *Spaniſh* Provinces were to be delivered up to the Emperor or the King of *Spain*. The *Imperialiſts* were of Opinion that the *Dutch* were now ſafe, and demanded therefore that the Province of *Limburgh*, which had been reduced the laſt Campaign, ſhould be delivered up; to which the *States* returned general Anſwers, and continued to exerciſe their Juriſdiction as formerly. Count *Zinzendorf* was pitched on therefore, by his *Imperial* Majeſty, to go firſt to the Camp and then to the *Hague*, in order to regulate all Things with the Al-

lies. The Duke of *Marlborough* entertained this Miniſter very agreeably; they converſed together on the Subject of the Overtures made for Peace, and canvaſſed the ſeveral neutral Powers in *Europe*, in order to find out the proper Mediation, under the Auſpice of which a Negotiation might be commenced. The Pope was by no Means grateful to the Proteſtant Powers, nor a Grain more in the good Graces of his *Imperial* Majeſty: The *Venetians* expreſſed no great Inclination to concern themſelves in ſuch a Buſineſs, and it was thought the Emperor would not accept the Mediation of the *Swiſs* Cantons. In the North the King of *Denmark* might have been influenced to take on him ſuch a Part; but in Regard that he himſelf had ſome Differences to adjuſt, it was doubted whether a Negotiation could be properly carried on through his Mediation. Beſides, the only Plan that was talk'd on on the Side of the Confederates, was the abſolute Ceſſion of *Spain*, and its Dependencies to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and the erecting the Duchy and County of *Burgundy* into a Kingdom, which was to be given to King *Philip*. The *Dutch* in general were very much diſpoſed to a Peace, but the Duke of *Marlborough* and the *Imperial* Miniſter were for continuing the War, that *France* might be obliged to accept ſuch Terms as would leave it no longer in her Power to terrify her Neighbours. The Anſwer the Duke of *Marlborough* gave to the Elector of *Bavaria* was concerted with, and approved by the *Imperial* Miniſter; and thus all the Intrigues of *France* for bringing on a Negotiation ſomewhere were abſolutely defeated, though ſhe had ſpared no Pains to bring them to bear. His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty however did not fail to make the moſt he could of a very indifferent Game: He applied himſelf aſſiduouſly to the Re-eſtabliſhment of his Troops, and to the raiſing Money by every Method he could take, at the ſame time that his Emiſſaries gave out every where that the preſent War was a War merely of Intereſt; that his *Imperial* Majeſty carried it on becauſe he had all Things to hope from it, and nothing either to fear or pay; that the leading People in *Great Britain* were ſuch as gained Titles and Eſtates by the War, and that in *Holland* the Penſionary *Heinſius*, who did all Things, was entirely directed by the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene*. If theſe Suggeſtions were neither agreeable to Truth nor to the Sentiments of the People, at the time they were thrown out, yet by being often repeated, they gained Credit at laſt, and occaſioned ſome Diſturbances in *Holland*, and greater in *England*. But it is now time for us to return to the proper Buſineſs of this Work, and from ſpeaking of the Intrigues for a Peace to continue our Hiſtory of the War.

THE

THE CAMPAIGN IN *FRANCE*,

In One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeven.

The Duke of Savoy *and Prince* Eugene *form a Project of invading* France.

IN the whole Series of this War the Confederates never formed ſuch grand Deſigns as thoſe projected for this Campaign. The glorious Prince *Eugene*, unſatisfied with driving the *French* out of *Italy*, inclined to follow them home; and there needed little to induce the Duke of *Savoy* to return the Compliments *Lewis* XIV. had paid him by the Marſhal *Catinat*, the Duke *de Vendome* and the Duke *de la Feuillade*. Theſe Motives therefore concurred to the engaging thoſe Princes in concerting and carrying into Execution a Scheme for invading *France*, and for making themſelves Maſters of the important Port of *Toulon*: If this Deſign had ſucceeded, as it very narrowly miſſed, in all human Probability his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty could not have long continued the War, ſince he had there all the immenſe Stores from whence he furniſh'd his Fleets and Armies. An exact Account of this Matter cannot but prove very entertaining, for which Reaſon we ſhall not curtail the Relation made by a Perſon who attended Prince *Eugene* during the whole Expedition.

Meaſures taken by the M. de Teſſé *for defending the Frontiers.*

THE *French* King having ſome way or other received Information of the Deſigns formed by Prince *Eugene*, made Choice of the Marſhal *de Teſſé* to command the Army which he cauſed to be drawn together in order to oppoſe the Allies. That General as ſoon as he took upon him the Command, did all that was in his Power to ſhut up the Paſſages of the three Provinces which were moſt threatned, and with this View he poſted the ſeventy-eight Battalions which were under his Orders, in the moſt advantageous Manner he was able, through *Savoy*, *Dauphine* and *Provence*. He ſent five thouſand Men into the Valley of *Aoſt*, under the Command of M. *de St. Pater*. The Count *de Medavi* formed a Camp of ſixteen Battalions in *Savoy*, near *Conflans*; ten more were poſted on the Mount of *Geneva*, eleven at *la Perouſe*, two at *Kirm*, ten at *Barcelonetta*, and ten in *Provence*. His Cavalry and Dragoons, to the Number of thirty-eight Squadrons, were diſperſed in the Places where they might beſt conſume the Forage, and moſt eaſily be drawn together. The Marſhal *de Teſſé* took up his Quarters at *Briançon*, after having quarter'd his Forces in that Neighbourhood and in the County of *Nice*, that they might be eaſily aſſembled whenever there ſhould be occaſion. He took the Precaution himſelf, and directed all his General Officers to do the ſame, in cauſing the Forage to be brought into the Towns, and to be deſtroyed every where round about, allowing the Peaſants but a Fortnight's Proviſion, that the Army of the Duke of *Savoy* might be the leſs able to ſubſiſt when it ſhould arrive.

THE Marſhal *de Teſſé* cauſed *la Perouſe* to be fortified between *Feneſtrelle* and *Pignerol*, as well as the Heights of *Suza*, ſo that that Place could be attacked only on one

Side. He cauſed Retrenchments alſo to be thrown up at the Paſſages of the *Alps*. He cauſed a great Number of Workmen to be employed in the ſame Manner in ſhutting up the Paſſages into *Savoy*, on the Side of the *Little St. Bernard*. The Court in the mean while had ſettled Magazines at *Grenoble* for forty-five Battalions and twenty-five Squadrons, which were to have marched into *Catalonia*; but on Advice that the Duke of *Savoy* was making all neceſſary Diſpoſitions to penetrate into *France*, with three different Corps, that Order was countermanded.

THE Troops of the Allies intended to compoſe the Army deſtined for the Expedition of *Toulon*, being arrived towards the End of the Month of *June* at their reſpective Places of Rendezvous, Prince *Eugene* went to *Turin* in order to concert with his Royal Highneſs of *Savoy* the Meaſures neceſſary to be taken for the due Execution of this important Project; but a Diſtemper which ſeized the Duke of *Savoy* ſoon after retarded it for a time. The M. *de Viſconti* had Orders to remain with a Part of the Army in *Piedmont*, the reſt of the Troops were directed to march towards the Mountains; after all Prince *Eugene*, having received Advice from *Oneglia* that the Fleet of the Allies, under the Command of Admiral *Shovel*, was arrived at *Final*, that Prince on the firſt of *July* quitted *Turin*, as did his Royal Highneſs the next Morning to go to *Borgo*, where the Troops of *Heſſe*, of *Piedmont*, and the three *Imperial* Regiments of *Huberſtein*, *Bagni* and *Wirtemberg* were aſſembled, the reſt of the Troops being ordered to follow by different Routs. On the third the Troops before-mentioned marched to *Limon*, at the Foot of the Mountain; the other *Imperial* Troops advanced at the ſame time with the Regiment of *Sax-Gotha* and a Detachment of ſix hundred Horſe, under the Command of Count *Brenner*: The *Pruſſian* Troops with the Artillery, was ſome Marches in the Rear. Care was taken to furniſh the Infantry at *Limon* with four Days Bread, and the like Proportion of Corn was given to the Cavalry.

THE Duke of *Savoy* arrived at *Limon*, together with Prince *Eugene*, on the fourth the *Imperial* Troops and the Regiment of *Sax-Gotha* arrived the ſame Day at *Burgo*, and the *Pruſſians* at *Coni*. They received Advice there that the Paſs of *Saſpello* was guarded only by a hundred Men, that there were two Battalions in *Monaco*, and as many in *Villafranca*, but that *Nice* was abandoned. The fifth they continued their March, the ſixth they arrived at *Broglio*, where the News reached them of the Fleet's having ſailed for *Vintimiglia*. Orders were ſent to the Marquis of *Walkenſtein*, who was in the Rear with the Cavalry, to advance towards the Mountains. The ſeventh in the Morning a Detachment arrived before *Soſpello*, the Garriſon in the Fort there ſurrender'd at Diſcretion, which was an Accident unexpectedly happy, ſince, if they had held out, it would have terribly incommoded the Army, there being no Poſſibility of reducing it without Artillery, and even without Miners. The Army encamped in the Neighbourhood of this Place, in order to repoſe it ſelf a little. On the eighth they were informed that the Enemy lay intrenched behind the *Var*. Count *Brenner* joined the Army with the Cavalry which he commanded.

ON the ninth they paſſed the Mountains of *Scarena*, where they encamped, and where they were informed that the Fleet lay at Anchor before *Nice*. Orders were ſent to General *Zumjungen*, and the Baron *de Hage*, who were embarked on board the Fleet, to advance with all poſſible Diligence with their Troops. They were this Day alſo informed that the Enemy's Intrenchments along the *Var* were in a very good Condition.

ON the tenth by Break of Day they continued their March towards *Nice*, but they were obliged to go a little about, becauſe the *French* were in Poſſeſſion of a Fort called *Monteal-*

Montealbano. His Royal Highneſs and Prince *Eugene* ſet out thence to reconnoitre the *Var*, and perceived that the Enemy continued to work hard on their Retrenchments, which were ſomewhat more than four Miles in extent, and were guarded by ſix Battalions and eight hundred Horſe, General *Dillon* alſo being in full March with twelve Battalions to reinforce them. His Royal Highneſs of *Savoy* having conferred with Admiral *Shovel*, reſolved to attack the Retrenchments on the *Var*, before the Succours could come up; the Admiral undertaking, on his Part, to attack the Enemy by Sea. In order to the Execution of this four *Engliſh* and one *Dutch* Man of War were ſent to the Mouth of the *Var* with ſix hundred Seamen and Marines, embarked in Boats under the Command of Sir *John Norris*. The Veſſels advanced within Muſquet-ſhot of the Enemy's Works, which were ſo terribly galled by the Broadſides from the Men of War, that their Cavalry fled on the firſt Diſcharge, and their Infantry followed on the ſecond. The Admiral having in Perſon followed Sir *John Norris* to the Place of Action, obſerving the Confuſion the Enemy were in, ordered the Troops to land, which was no ſooner performed than the Seamen ran one and all to attack the Enemy in Flank, but the *French* were too quick for them, and apprehending that between the Fire of the Ships and the Attack of theſe Troops, they ſhould be entirely ſurrounded, they immediately withdrew out of their Works, and retired with the utmoſt Precipitation. The Admiral having given Notice to his Royal Highneſs and to Prince *Eugene* that the Works were forced, they paſſed the River with their Troops, but the Men being a little too eager, a hundred Soldiers were carried away by the Rapidity of the Current, of whom ten were drown'd, which was all the Loſs ſuſtained in a Paſſage where the moſt vigorous Reſiſtance was expected: There they were informed that the Troops which had quitted the Retrenchments had, at two Leagues Diſtance, met with General *Dillon* and his twelve Battalions.

On the fifteenth his Royal Highneſs and Prince *Eugene*, accompanied by the Envoy of the Queen of *Great Britain* and Sir *John Norris*, dined on board the Admiral, and afterwards held a Council of War, wherein his Royal Highneſs declared that it was his definitive Reſolution, ſince the Queen of *Great Britain* had ſo earneſtly recommended to him to march with all Speed to *Toulon*, that he would comply with her Deſires, and not think of beſieging any Place by the way, hoping that this Expedition would be attended with the deſired Succeſs, thro' the Continuance of her Majeſty's Friendſhip and Favour, by the Promiſe of which he had been encouraged to undertake it.

A Garriſon of a hundred and fifty Men being left in *St. Laurent*'s, and fifty in *St. Paul*, the Army continued its March towards *Briot*, in the Neighbourhood of *Antibes*, from whence ſome Cannon-ſhot were fired, but without doing any Execution.

The ſixteenth they encamped at *Canes*, a little Place near the Sea. The Garriſon in the Iſle of *St. Margaret* fired ſome Pieces of Artillery, but without doing any Miſchief. A hundred Horſe were detached towards *Frejus*, in order to bake Bread for the Army, and to reconnoitre the Enemy. On the ſeventeenth the Army continued at *Canes*, to give the Baggage time to come up. The ſame Day a ſmall Party of eleven Men which had been detached from the Garriſon of *Antibes* were taken Priſoners. The Count *de Fels* joined the Army with two Regiments of Horſe, which had hitherto been in the Rear; Orders being ſent to the *Palatine* and *Heſſian* Horſe to quicken their March. The Night between the ſeventeenth and eighteenth the Army continued its March towards *Frejus*, where Part of the Infantry arrived the next Evening, and the reſt in the Night. This March was ſo fatiguing, and the Heat ſo exceſſive, that ſeveral of the Soldiers died of Thirſt. It was thought proper to make this very long

long March to avoid remaining any longer in the Mountains and ſtrait Paſſages, where the Enemy might have incommoded us very much, if they had thought fit; but they contented themſelves with only leaving a few Horſe to obſerve us. The Count *de Beaufort* was detached with fifty Horſe to reconnoitre theſe, the Baron *de Falkenſtein* was detached with Orders to provide a great Quantity of Bread for the Army. The nineteenth we remained at *Frejus*, where we were joined by two Regiments of Cavalry. We received Advice there that a Regiment of *Palatine* Horſe was arrived at *Canes*, the Artillery alſo being arrived in that Neighbourhood, and the *Heſſian* Horſe which compoſed the Rear, advanced as far as *St. Laurent*.

THE Night between the nineteenth and twentieth the Cavalry decamped from *Frejus*, and marched in the Van. We received Advice that the *Heſſian* Horſe were arrived at *Canes*, as well as the Artillery, and that the Enemy had aſſembled a conſiderable Body of Troops near *Grace*, in order to throw them into *Toulon*. The Night following our Foot marched from *Frejus*, and joined the Cavalry near *Arcs*. The ſame Day ſome Horſe which had been detached with the Count *de Beaufort*, returned to the Camp with Advice that the Count and his Party had been cut off by the Enemy, and himſelf and nine *Huſſars* taken Priſoners.

THE Night between the twenty-firſt and the twenty-ſecond we decamped from *Arcs*, and arrived about Noon in the Neighbourhood of *Luc*, were we learned that the Enemy's Troops which had been poſted behind the *Var*, were arrived in *Toulon*, and that the Marſhal *de Teſſe* was aſſembling a conſiderable Body of Forces on our Right. The Elector *Palatine*'s Horſe joined us this Day, and received Orders to remain in the Camp in order to wait for the Artillery.

THE twenty-third in the Morning the Army continued its March, and arrived at *Pignans*: Two Parties ſent out to make Diſcoveries, brought us Word that the Enemy had retired from *Cuers* and *Pignol*, and that the Marſhal *de Teſſe* was encamped with thirty Battalions on the Mountains.

THE twenty-fourth the Army remained at *Pignans*: When the *Palatine* and the *Heſſian* Horſe came up, the Artillery being but a few Leagues behind, two Parties were diſpatched to gain Intelligence; but they met with no Enemy, and could only ſay on their Return, that the *French* Troops were daily marching towards *Toulon*.

THE twenty-fifth the Army marched at Break of Day, and encamped the Foot at *Cuers* and the Horſe at *Souliers*; Count *Brenner* advanced on the Side of *Toulon*, with two hundred Horſe and a hundred *Huſſars*, and defeated in the Neighbourhood ſome Militia. We were this Day aſſured that the Enemy had thrown a great Body of Men into *Toulon*. The twenty-ſixth the Army arrived at *Vilette*, where the head Quarters were fixed, but the Troops extended themſelves within Half an Hour's March of *Toulon*. But as ſeveral Detachments of the Enemy's which were poſted on the Hills, incommoded our Troops very much, eſpecially thoſe in the Right Wing, a Party of Granadiers were ſent to attack them, which they did accordingly with ſuch Succeſs as obliged them to retire. After this the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene* aſcended the Mountains, in order to take a View of the City. They diſcovered from thence the Enemy's Camp, covered by a good Retrenchment, under the Cannon of the Place; its Right Wing towards the Town, its Left towards the Mountains, but in ſuch a Manner that it could not poſſibly be attacked. We conceived that the Place was not very ſtrong in it ſelf, but that in making any Attempt upon it, we muſt be expoſed to a prodigious Fire from a numerous Artillery admirably well diſpoſed; the more becauſe it was impoſſible for us to cut off the Communication of the City with the Army, or abſolutely to inveſt the Place. The Badneſs of the Weather, which laſted three Days,

hindred

hindred our learning any News of the Fleet, at laſt we received Advice that it was ſafely arrived at the Iſles of *Hieres*.

On the twenty-ſeventh, after a ſecond time viewing the Poſture of the Enemy, it was reſolved to deſire the Admiral to repair to the Army, and to aſſiſt at a Council of War, wherein it ſhould be debated what Meaſures were to be taken, conſidering the Incertainty we were in, whether the Enemy yet expected farther Reinforcements.

On the twenty-eighth we were informed that the Enemy fortified themſelves on all Sides, and that a conſiderable Number of freſh Troops were arrived in their Army. Our Troops which had taken Poſt on the Eminences were relieved by a Detachment of four hundred Men, and four hundred *Pruſſians* went to take Poſt on the Left, where the Enemy had a Fort in the Sea. Admiral *Shovel* arrived in the Army with ſeveral Officers of the firſt Rank, and after conferring with our Generals, three thouſand Men were appointed to attack the Enemy in a retrenched Poſt on an Eminence where they had a great Number of Men.

On the twenty ninth the Attack was made with ſuch Succeſs, that our Forces made themſelves Maſters of the Poſt, notwithſtanding the prodigious Fire that was made from it. The ſame Day two ſmall Pieces of Cannon, with two Mortars, were tranſported to this advanced Poſt, and the Prince of *Sax Gotha*, and General *Zumjungen* received Orders to repair thither the thirtieth by Break of Day with three thouſand five hundred Men, in order to ſuſtain the Baron *de Rhebinder*, and the Count *de Koninſeck*, who with three thouſand Men were to attack the Enemy in their laſt Retrenchments. Towards Evening we perceived that they tranſported a conſiderable quantity of Artillery to theſe Retrenchments.

On the thirtieth the three thouſand Men before mentioned having marched all Night, arrived at Break of Day before the Eminences they were to attack, not being able to move above two Men a-breaſt. They attacked the Enemy's Poſt, with all imaginable Vigour, and being very happily ſuſtained by the three thouſand five hundred Men, they drove the *French* from thence with great Loſs, an Officer of Diſtinction being left among the Slain. After this our Troops advanced to the Retrenchments, which they found abandoned, the Enemy having retired a little before, after ſetting Fire to every thing they had there, and nailing up four Pieces of Cannon. We did not loſe in this Action near ſo many Men as might be expected, conſidering that the Enemy thundered upon us from various Places with upwards of a hundred Pieces of Cannon. It is to be remarked, that on their quitting their Retrenchments here, and at St. *Catherine*'s, the Enemy abandoned alſo ſeveral Cottages of which they were poſſeſſed, and deſtroyed all the Olive Grounds in the Neighbourhood. The ſame Day Orders were given for bringing twenty Pieces of heavy Cannon from the Fleet to the Camp, in order to mount them on a Battery erected on the Mountain; for this purpoſe a conſiderable Body of Men were ſent to clear the Roads, in order to render the Paſſage of the Artillery practicable. Colonel *Pfefferkorn*, and the Quarter-Maſter *Nicoletti*, with a Detachment of Cavalry were ſent to reconnoitre on our Right, to diſcover, if it were not poſſible to approach the Town on that Side. In the Night, between the thirtieth and the thirty firſt, a Detachment of our Troops viewed the Poſts of the Enemy pretty near the Retrenchments which they found abandoned, but towards Break of Day their Troops took Poſſeſſion of them again; we continued all that day repairing the Road for that Paſſage of the Artillery, which was a very troubleſome Work, the Ground being ſwampy in many Places. Four Companies of Granadiers were ordered to ſupport Colonel *Pfefferkorn*, who was not yet returned to the Camp. We received Advice from General *Viſconti*, who commanded in *Savoy*, that the *French* had withdrawn all their Troops from thence, and ſent them to *Provence*.

On

PLAN of the TOWN and HARBOUR of TOULON Besieged August 1707

Mountains very Steep.

The Height of St. Louis.

Encampment of the French Kings Horse Guard.

Encampment of St. Anthony.

Road to St. Maximin.

Encampment at Missicy

Fort St. Catherine.

Height of St. Catherine.

Intrenchment of the allies

St. Catherine

Trench Encampment of the allies

Encampment of the allies

Tower of St. Mitre

Dismounting of the allies Cannon for the attack

Tower of Eguillette

The Great Channel

Tower of Balaguier

St. Louis's Hospital

Little Channel

Ships carrying the Troops to relieve Fort St. Louis

Fort St. Louis

The Mulgue

Village Lagne.

TOULON

Arsenal.

New Haven for the Kings Ships.

The Chain

Dock

Dock

Dock

Gate of the Place

Gate of the Place

New Gate

Troops in Toulon.

Redoubt

Redoubt

Redoubt

On the firſt of *Auguſt* Prince *Eugene* marched at the Head of four hundred Grandiers before mentioned, in order to find Colonel *Pfefferkorn* and view the Ground. The Enemy perceiving our Troops on their March, reinforced all their Poſts on that Side. On our Side we drew a Line to the Left of the Mountains, and worked indefatigably in perfecting our Batteries, two of which were on the Sea Coaſt, from whence we could fire not only on the Town, but on two Ships in the Harbour, the Guns of which had been very troubleſome.

The ſecond was ſpent in perfecting our Line and Batteries, in order, if poſſible, to force the Enemy to abandon their Retrenchments before the Place; the rather becauſe we had Intelligence that ſix Battalions which had been detached from *Brabant* were arrived at *Lyons* on the fifteenth of the laſt Month, the Troops from *Savoy* being alſo in full March for *Provence*, and the Duke *de Noailles* being daily expected.

On the third the Enemy made a prodigious Fire on their Right and on their Left, which did ſome Miſchief to our Works, but was ſpeedily repaired: We work'd hard on a Retrenchment on the Foot of the Mountain, in order to cover our Troops, which were pretty much expoſed on that Side. The Batteries by the Sea Side conſiſting one of ſixteen Pieces of Cannon, the other of four Mortars, were found of ſuch Service that we began now to work upon a third, on which we intended to mount ſix Pieces of Cannon more; but we were forced to proceed ſlowly, becauſe we brought every thing at three Leagues diſtance, after firſt being at the Trouble to get them out of the Ships. In the Night between the third and fourth the Enemy made a Sally with about two thouſand Men; this interrupted our Works a little, but in the End they were repulſed. The next Day we wrought hard at a Line from the Foot of the Mountains, by which our Works on the Right and on the Left were to be united. The fifth we finiſhed our Batteries on the Right, notwithſtanding the Enemy made a prodigious fire, which did not do us near ſo much Miſchief as they imagined. The ſixth we perfected our Works on the Right, the Enemy continued to make a dreadful fire, which killed us ſeveral Men, and wounded many more. The Enemy wrought very hard in fitting up a large Veſſel, in ſuch a Manner as to make her Guns bear upon the Plain. Deſerters reported that the Count *de Medavi* was expected every Day, and that the Marſhal *de Teſſé* continued to aſſemble a conſiderable Army towards *Marſeilles*.

On the ſeventh our Batteries were finiſhed, but we were not able to get up all our Cannon that Day; however, we fir'd upon the Enemy's Veſſel and upon a Fort on the Shore. Count *Pfefferkorn* was detached with two hundred Horſe to ſearch for Forage in the Mountains, in which Expedition he met with ſome regular Troops and a conſiderable Body of Militia: He engaged them, and after a briſk Reſiſtance, diſperſed them after killing and wounding a conſiderable Number of them, and making a Lieutenant who commanded them Priſoner of War. He found likewiſe a conſiderable Quantity of Forage, Part of which he brought away; but he found it impoſſible to remove all, by Reaſon of the Straitneſs of the Roads, and becauſe all the Peaſants in the Country were in Arms, who kill'd ſeveral of the Foragers. Upon Advice of this Colonel *St. Amour* was ſent with a Detachment of four hundred Foot and two hundred Horſe, with Orders to prevail, if poſſible, on the Peaſants to lay down their Arms, and to put themſelves under the Protection of the Allies.

On the eighth we began to erect two new Batteries of twenty Cannon each, behind our Retrenchments. We received Advice that the ſix Battalions from the *Netherlands* had joined the *French* that Morning. On the ninth the Enemy made a Sally, but they immediately retired again when they found us on our Guard, not however without the loſs of ſome Men. The tenth we perceived they were fitting up a third Veſſel

after the ſame Manner with the other two which lay already in the Port, and did us a great deal of Miſchief; they made alſo ſuch a terrible Fire from their Artillery and ſmall Arms, that they diſmounted three of our Cannon, and killed and wounded us twenty or thirty Men. Admiral *Shovel* came this Day to our head Quarters, where a Council of War was held, in which it was reſolved to attack the ſeveral Forts held by the Enemy along the Coaſt, which hindred the Fleet from approaching the Town. On the eleventh we were informed the Enemy had received a Reinforcement of ſix Battalions, Colonel *St. Amour* alſo gave us Notice, that a Body of regular Troops and Militia were ſent to moleſt our Foragers, who were now obliged to go a conſiderable Way into the Country: Upon which we detached on the twelfth the Count *de Fells* with his Cavalry to go and obſerve the Enemy's Motions. The ſame Day Deſerters informed us, that on the eleventh a Reinforcement of fifteen Battalions had entered the Town, ſo that now they had not leſs than ſixty Battalions for the Defence of the Place, moſt of them encamped under its Cannon. We cauſed two new Batteries to be erected, in order to play on the Forts on the Coaſt.

On the fourteenth we continued to puſh our Works forward, and to perfect all our Batteries, that we might be able to carry on our Attacks by Land and by Sea. We fired upon Fort *Lewis* with great Vehemence, as alſo on the Enemy's three Veſſels of War, and on the Town, the Beſieged made alſo a terrible Fire on their Side, diſcharging ſometimes a hundred Cannon and Mortars at once. Our Troops were ordered to be very careful in guarding the Poſts they poſſeſſed, and four Battalions were ordered to hold themſelves ready at a Moment's Warning to ſuſtain whatever Poſt was attacked. We were the ſame Day informed, that the Enemy expected great Reinforcements from *Catalonia* and *Germany*. Deſerters reported, that the Count *de Medavi* was encamped with a Body of Horſe and ſome Infantry and Militia towards *Brignolls*, but the Count *de Fels* watched him ſo narrowly, that he could do nothing. Some Veſſels of the Fleet ſailed higher up the Road, the better to block up the Town; our Batteries began to fire on Fort *St. Lewis* with Succeſs, and we had the Hopes of reducing it and Fort *St. Catherine*, which would effectually have opened our Communication with the Fleet. Upon Advice that the Enemy certainly meditated ſome Attack, three *Pruſſian* Battalions advanced on our Left, beſides the four poſted ſome Days before on our Left. Count *Pfefferkorn* having puſhed a little too far in reconnoitring, the Enemy fell into an Ambuſcade, with two Officers and ſix *Huſſars*; he was ſeen to fall from his Horſe, but it could not be poſitively determined whether he was killed or taken Priſoner.

The Night between the fourteenth and fifteenth the Enemy were very quiet, but towards the Break of Day they made ſome Signals, which gave us to apprehend that they were about to attempt ſomething or other; in half an Hour after they advanced on all Sides againſt our Poſts, where in ſpight of all our Care, our People were ſurprized, the advanced Guards not having given timely notice, which happened through the Enemy's attacking and carrying them without the leaſt Noiſe. The great Confuſion our People were in through an Apprehenſion that they were totally ſurrounded, made them reſolve to abandon the Retrenchments, and what furthered their taking this Step was, the Misfortune which befel the Prince of *Saxe Gotha*, who at the very Beginning of the Action received two Muſquet Shots, which proved mortal, which, as he commanded that Day, ſtruck the Troops with Terror; our Troops rallied at ſome Caſſines, and made a vigorous Defence for a time, as did likewiſe another ſmall Body poſted in a Fort on the Mountain of *St. Catherine*, under the Command of the *Heſſian* Colonel *Siedelſdorf*; a conſiderable Body of Forces was ſent to ſupport them, but they came too late, the Enemy having forced the Poſt through their great Superiority. On the Left we

were

were at the ſame time vigorouſly attacked, but not by ſo great a Number of Troops, nor with the like Succeſs; for the three *Pruſſian* Battalions gave the *French* ſo warm a Reception, that they gave the Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe* Time to advance with two Regiments of diſmounted Dragoons, and a little after his Arrival the Enemy was repulſed. When the Enemy found themſelves Maſters of all our Poſts on the Right, they took care to ſurround the Detachment of Colonel *Pfefferkorn*; but a *Palatine* Officer to whom the Command fell on that Colonel's Deceaſe, diſcovered a by Road down the Side of a Hill, by which he withdrew his Troops without any conſiderable Loſs, Count *de Harach* being at hand with ſix Battalions, and ſome Cavalry to ſuſtain him. After this Advantage the Marſhal *de Teſſe* left nothing undone to make us uneaſie; for having puſhed our Troops almoſt to their Head Quarters, he advanced with ſuch Numbers on our Right, that the whole Army was forced to march that way; upon which he retired after demoliſhing entirely all our Retrenchments, and burning all the Roads we had made with the utmoſt Pains, with great Heaps of Hurdles for want of Earth. The Marſhal did his Work ſo effectually, that we found it impracticable to reſtore thoſe Poſts; and therefore contented our ſelves with ſending a ſmall Detachment to carry off our wounded. They found no Officer of Rank kill'd but the Prince of *Sax Gotha*; Colonel *Wertman* of *Sax Gotha* and Colonel *Praſtigardi* a *Piedmonteſe* were taken Priſoners, a *Heſſian* Lieutenant Colonel, and a *Palatine* Officer were wounded, and our Loſs that Day amounted to ſix hundred Men at leaſt, and we were forced to leave two of our Cannon behind, *&c.* We afterwards ſent two Regiments of Horſe towards *Souliéres* to preſerve our Communication with Count *Fels*, and to cover his Rear.

On the 15th in the Evening, the Garriſon of Fort *St. Catherine* capitulated and rendered at Diſcretion. On the ſixteenth the Garriſon marched out, conſiſting of nine Officers and a hundred Soldiers; we found therein fourteen Pieces of Cannon the Night before we had begun to throw in Bombs into the City. By Letters intercepted this Day we were appriſed, that the Enemy's Army conſiſted of full ſixty Battalions, and that the Count *de Medavi*, who was encamped at *St. Maximin* with eight thouſand Men, expected ſtill ſome other Reinforcement.

On the ſeventeenth we perceived a Breach reaſonably wide in the Fort of *St. Lewis*; the Enemy laboured in erecting a Battery on their moſt advanced Tower, to hinder our Fleet from approaching the Shore; we ſaw ſeveral Fires in the City occaſioned by our Bombs.

On the nineteenth, having viewed the Breach of Fort *St. Lewis*, and made the proper Diſpoſitions for an Aſſault, the Baron *de Rhebinder* Velt Marſhal General advanced in the Morning with a Corps of Granadiers, in order to begin the Attack, but the Enemy abandoned it in great Confuſion, and ſaved themſelves on board their Shallops, after having fired ſome Pieces of Cannon. Our People poſſeſſed themſelves of it immediately, and found therein twenty three Pieces of Cannon, with conſiderable Quantities of Bombs, Bullets, and other Ammunition with forty Barrels of Powder, covered with lighted Match, which they extinguiſhed before they penetrated the Caſks. The Enemy threw into the Sea twenty ſix Pieces of Cannon, with a conſiderable Quantity of Ball, but there was ſo little Water that they were eaſily recovered. Orders were given this Day for embarking the Artillery and Ammunition, for which we had no immediate Occaſion, as well as the Sick and Wounded.

On the eighteenth, our Adjutants went to a Rendezvous without the Camp, in order to concert with ſome Officers belonging to the Enemy the Exchange of Priſoners; they returned the next Day after having ſettled the Terms on which twenty Perſons on each Side were to be exchanged. They brought us the unwelcome News that the Mar-

ſhal *de Teſſe* expected the Dukes of *Burgundy*, *Berry* and *Berwick*, the Sieur *d'Arennes*, with ſome Battalions from *Rouſſillon*, being at hand, and that on the twenty-fourth the Marſhal would have a hundred Battalions in his Camp excluſive of his Horſe and Militia, under the Command of Count *Medavi*.

On the twentieth we embarked the reſt of the Artillery and Ammunition before Evening; one of the Enemy's Bombs fell this Day into a Mine which we had made under Fort *St. Lewis*, in order to blow it up, and three of our Soldiers were wounded by this Accident. We were informed this Day, that the Enemy were hard at Work on a new Battery, and that Arms having been given to all the Inhabitants of the Country, the Peaſants were coming down upon us on every Side.

On the twenty-firſt all the neceſſary Preparations being made for the March of our Army, we blew up the Fort of *St. Margaret*'s; the Fleet thereupon advanced cloſe to the Shore, and ſending in ſome Galliots began to bombard the City and the Haven, to which the Enemy returned an exceſſive Fire from all their Batteries. Prince *Eugene* went up to the Top of one of the Hills near our Camp, in order to obſerve what Execution the Bombs did in the City; he perceived that they had ſet it a fire, but he could not well diſtinguiſh where. General *Fels* ſent an Expreſs to inform us that the Count *de Medavi* was very ſtrongly reinforced, and was marching to Poſt himſelf between *Soulieres* and *Cuers*.

The Night between the twenty-firſt and twenty-ſecond the Army marched off in five Columns, taking the ſame Rout which it had held in coming to *Toulon*: Our Retreat was made with ſuch Secrecy and good Order that the Enemy perceived nothing of it, and we left nothing behind us in our Camp. The ſame Day we arrived at *Cuers*.

The Night between the twenty-firſt and the twenty-ſecond was extremely fatal to the Inhabitants of *Toulon*, the Fire ſpreading it ſelf in the City, and extending even to the Harbour, where eight Ships were reduced to Aſhes, which was one great Reaſon that we made our Retreat ſo quietly. On the twenty-ſecond at ten a-Clock at Night the Cavalry continued their March, and the Moon riſing ſome time after the Infantry took the ſame Rout; the whole Army arrived on the twenty-third near *Pignans*, except the Troops commanded by the Count *de Fels*, which were ordered to halt at *Luc*. The Order we marched in was the ſame we held before *Toulon*.

The twenty-fourth the Army encamped on the Banks of the River *D'Argent*. On the Report of the Peaſants that the Enemy were marching on the Side of the Mountains with four Regiments of Dragoons and ſome Battalions of Foot, Major General *de St. Remi* was ordered to march in the Front with all the Granadiers of the Army, in order to make himſelf Maſter of the Poſt of *Eſterelle*: Orders were alſo ſent to General *Regal*, who was advanced with a Part of the Troops left under the Command of General *Viſconti*, to return immediately to *Piedmont*.

The twenty-fifth the Army arrived at *Frejus*, where it was joined by General *Fels*; the Peaſants reported that the Detachment from the Enemy's Army before-mentioned was in full March to *Eſterelle*.

On the twenty-ſixth General *Fels* led the Van towards *Canes*, and by ten a-Clock at Night the Infantry of the Left Wing marched in the ſame Rout. Never was any thing more troubleſome or more dangerous than this Paſſage of ours, through Woods, Bogs, Moraſſes, and every ſort of bad Ground that can be imagined. It is certain that the Enemy might have terribly incommoded us, had not the General *de St. Remi* poſted himſelf on the Skirts of the Defiles through which we paſſed, and thereby protected the Soldiers in their March. The Peaſants however, to the Number of five or ſix

hundred Men, came down into the Wood and fired upon us, which fire being returned, coſt twenty of them their Lives, ſeveral alſo were taken Priſoners, whom we releaſed the next Day, with this ſalutary Admonition, that if they and their Companions did not think fit to lay down their Arms, and let People paſs quietly who did them no hurt, we ſhould not fail to waſte all their Country with Fire and Sword. The Orders formerly ſent to General *Regal* were this Day countermanded, which proved however ſuperfluous; for that General perceiving the Danger we were in, had ventured to return to cover our March.

THE Night between the twenty-ſixth and twenty-ſeventh our Foot in the Van arrived in a Wood, and continued their March at Break of Day for *Canes*, where the whole Army arrived in the Evening, with the Loſs of a very few Men, through the Precautions that were taken to preſerve them from the Enemy's Fire. We learn'd here that General *Medavi* had followed us with ſuch Expedition that he was juſt at our Heels, and that the M. *de Teſſe*, with his Army, was marching towards *Grace*.

THE twenty-eighth the Army reſted at *Canes*, Colonel *Eben* being detached with three hundred Horſe, in Order to obſerve the Enemy's Motions on the Side of *Grace*. General *Fels* with his Corps marched towards *Antibes*, in order to block up that Place. On the twenty-ninth the Army arrived at *Pidt*, and the Baron *de Regal* returned with his Troops into *Piedmont*.

THE thirtieth General *Fels* paſſed the *Var* with the Forces under his Command conſiſting of two Brigades of *Konigsegg* and *Zumjungen*, two Regiments of Horſe, the Dragoons of *Sax-Gotha*, and an *Imperial* Regiment of *Huſſars*, in order to advance by the Mountains to *Eſterelle*; the reſt of the Army advanced in ſeparate Bodies, Orders being ſent to the Commander of the Fort of *St. Paul*, as ſoon as he had withdrawn out of it whatever was worth carrying away, to blow up the Place. Such was the End of the Expedition to *Toulon*, of which mighty Hopes had been conceived, and the Miſcarriage of which extremely grieved the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene*, notwithſtanding they had done all that was in their Power.

French Account of raiſing the Seige of Toulon.

M. *de Quincy*, in his Account of this Expedition obſerves, that the Allies were very ſanguine in their Expectations from the Conſideration of the great Abilities of Prince *Eugene*. The ſame Gentleman acknowledges that if they had ſucceeded it would have given a terrible Blow to *France*; ſince there were in *Toulon* no leſs than five thouſand Pieces of Cannon, prodigious Magazines, and an Arſenal worth many Millions. By carrying this Place they would alſo have become Maſters of all *Provence*, and have had it fully in their Power to have aſſiſted the Malecontents in the *Sevennes* and *Languedoc*. After ſuch a Repreſentation as this we need not at all wonder that the Moſt Chriſtian King ſent ſuch prodigious Reinforcements to the Army of the Marſhal *Teſſe*. It is certain, that notwithſtanding a great deal of Miſchief was done at *Toulon*, yet the Affairs of the Allies ſuffered much by the miſcarrying of that Expedition; beſides the particular Mortification it gave to his Royal Highneſs of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene*. By what Steps this Mortification was wrought we will venture to inform the *Engliſh* Reader from the Works of the before cited Author.

Loſs of the Allies.

IT was agreed, ſays he, between the Queen of *Great Britain* and the Duke of *Savoy*, that as ſoon as that Prince entred *Provence*, Admiral *Shovel* ſhould pay him one Half of the Subſidy ſhe had promiſed to give him, and the other Half on the taking *Toulon*. When the Duke of *Savoy* had paſſed the *Var*, the Admiral did not immediately advance the Moiety of that Sum which he had on board the Fleet, whereupon his Royal Highneſs amuſed himſelf with raiſing Contributions, and made very ſhort Marches. The Admiral, to quicken him, paid him at laſt the Money which had been

been promiſed. The Duke having now nothing to retard him, marched on directly to *Toulon*, but the Time given by theſe Delays, and what was afterwards gained by contrary Winds and other Accidents which hindred the Debarkment of the Forces, afforded the M. *de Teſſe* an Opportunity of throwing up ſuch Retrenchments and other Works for covering the King's Troops in the Neighbourhood of *Toulon*, as enabled him to preſerve that important Port, and diſappoint all the Schemes of the two Princes. It is ſufficient to prove that very ſmall Accidents and very ſlight Delays are capable of fruſtrating the beſt laid Deſigns, and bringing Diſhonour on the greateſt Generals. In order to give us ſome Idea of the Loſs the Allies ſuſtained, this Gentleman obſerves that at the time their Army entred *Provence*, it conſiſted of twenty-two Battalions and eight Squadrons of *Imperial* Troops, twelve Battalions and ſix Squadrons of *Savoyards*, eighteen Battalions and twelve Squadrons of *Heſſians*, twelve Battalions and ſix Squadrons of the Troops of the Elector *Palatine*, and twelve Battalions and ſix Squadrons of *Pruſſians*, making in the whole ſixty-ſix Battalions and forty Squadrons. Allowing therefore four hundred and fifty Men to a Battalion, and a hundred and twenty to a Squadron, this Army conſiſted of above forty thouſand. On the general Review which the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene* made after their Return from before *Toulon*, they found that they had loſt 13235 Men through Sickneſs, Deſertion, the frequent Attacks of the Peaſants, and the Numbers drown'd in croſſing Brooks and Rivers, beſides the Soldiers loſt in the ſeveral Attacks while they lay before the Town. Admiral *Shovel* alſo, according to this Gentleman's Account, loſt a great Number of Men before *Toulon*, by Sickneſs and bad Proviſions; but we ſhall have Occaſion to touch upon this Matter again in our Supplement.

Prince Eugene *beſieges* Suza.

PRINCE *Eugene* to retrieve, in ſome Meaſure, the Misfortunes of this Campaign, reſolved to beſiege *Suza*, a Place of great Importance, the only one in *Piedmont*, which remained yet in the Hands of the *French*, and which once taken, would open a Paſſage to the Duke of *Savoy* into *Dauphine*, whenever he thought proper. There was no time to be loſt, for the Marſhal *de Teſſe* was in full March for the Relief of the Place; the Allies however prevented him, the firſt Line under the Command of Prince *Eugene* taking the Road of *Suza* on the ſeventeenth, while the Duke of *Savoy* with the reſt of the Troops advanced towards *Pignerol*. As the Forces left in *Piedmont* had by this time joined the Army, it was to the full as ſtrong as at the opening the Campaign. On the eighteenth and nineteenth the Prince of *Anhalt* approached the Town at the Head of all the Granadiers, under the particular Command of the Count *de Eck*, five *Imperial* Battalions commanded by Count *Konigſegg*, three *Pruſſian* and two *Heſſian* Battalions under General *Lacken*. The twentieth Prince *Eugene* advanced with the reſt of the Army as far as *St. George*, and on the twenty-firſt within Cannon-ſhot of the Town. M. *de Vraignes*, Marſhal de Camp, commanded in the Place; but as he had not Men enough to defend the Retrenchments and Works which the Marſhal *Teſſe* had thrown up, he thought fit to retire to *Exiles*, after leaving M. *de Maſſelin* in the Citadel, with Troops and Proviſion ſufficient to make a good Defence.

THE Count *de Eck* made himſelf Maſter, with a Detachment of Granadiers, of the Eminences on the Left of their Camp; and as this happened at the Time the *French* were retiring, they made ſome Reſiſtance and killed him fifteen or twenty Men. The Prince of *Anhalt*, with the Counts *Konigsegg* and *Lacken*, poſſeſſed themſelves of the Eminences on the other Side, while Baron *de Hohendorff*, Adjutant General, advancing with his Heidukes and Grahadiers made himſelf Maſter of a Redoubt, wherein there were twelve Pieces of Cannon and ſome Ammunition. Count *Zumjungen* at the ſame time paſſed the *Doria* with ſix Battalions, and took Poſt with them on the Mountain behind *Suza*, while the Prince of *Anhalt* inveſted it in front.

ON

On the twenty-ſecond Lieutenant General *Wilke* went to obſerve the *French* Troops poſted on the Eminence of *Feneſtrelles*. The Commandant in *Suza* finding he had not Troops enough to defend the Town, abandoned it as he had done the Poſts in the Neighbourhood. The Inhabitants in the Night of the twenty-ſecond ſent Deputies to offer the Keys to Prince *Eugene*. He abandoned alſo the *Old Caſtle*, and broke the Bridge over the *Doria* as well as that over *Chaumont*, and retired towards *Brunetta*, behind the Citadel. The Counts *Gahlen* and *Kevenhuller*, with four hundred Dragoons and two hundred Horſe, took Poſſeſſion of the Town, and re-eſtabliſhed the Bridge. General *Zumjungen* poſted himſelf at *Chaumont* with ſix Baſtalions. The very ſame Day the Marſhal *de Teſſe* arrived at the Paſs of *Feneſtrelles*, and found the Allies Maſters of the Town of *Suza*, and the Citadel inveſted.

The Night of the twenty-third General *Zumjungen* repaſſed the Bridge of *Chaumont*, with the Troops under his Command, and marched with them towards *Giaton*, from whence he detached a Lieutenant-Colonel with four hundred Granadiers, ſupported by a Battalion, to drive away a Detachment of *French* Troops which had taken Poſſeſſion of the Eminences they had before abandoned; the Lieutenant-Colonel accordingly attacked it, and after a very briſk Action made himſelf Maſter of the Place.

The twenty-fourth a *Pruſſian* Lieutenant-Colonel made himſelf Maſter, with a Detachment under his Command, of two Redoubts in the Neighbourhood of *Feneſtrelles*. On the twenty-fifth the heavy Artillery being arriv'd in the Camp, Prince *Eugene* cauſed the Troops to work hard in erecting Batteries, in which however, by the falling of Rains and the Darkneſs of the Night, they were very much hindred. It conſiſted of twenty-ſix Pieces of heavy Cannon, and ſix Mortars, with a proportionable Quantity of Ammunition.

The Duke of *Savoy* being encamped at *Pignerol*, detached from thence five Battalions, under the Command of M. *de Bel Caſtel*, who was to be ſuſtained by the *Vaudois*, and to undertake to drive the *French* out of the Valley of *St. Martin*. The Marſhal *de Teſſe* having Notice of this, and penetrating the Duke of *Savoy*'s Deſigns, he immediately directed M. *de Cadrieux*, who commanded in the Valley of *Quiras*, to advance on the Side of *Prali* with two Battalions. The Allies in the mean time quitted the Valley of *Bheras*, in order to have fallen through the Paſs *Falcie* into that of *Prali*, but the opportune March of M. *de Cadrieux* prevented them.

The Siege of *Suza* was in the mean time carried on with all imaginable Vigour, the Prince cauſing the Fort of *Catinat* to be batter'd with twelve Pieces of Cannon, and on the twenty-eighth there appearing a ſufficient Breach, his Highneſs cauſed it to be attacked Sword in Hand: Its Garriſon made a very gallant Reſiſtance, but the Lieutenant who commanded, with ſixteen of his Men being killed, the reſt of the Garriſon ſurrender'd themſelves Priſoners. They found in the Fort two Pieces of Cannon, and a conſiderable Quantity of Ammunition.

On the third of *October* the Breach in the Citadel being very large, M. *de Maſſelin* apprehenſive that the Place might be carried by Storm, and being deſirous to ſave his Garriſon, beat the Chamade, but not being able to procure ſuch Terms as he deſired, Hoſtilities were again commenced; at laſt, Things being reduced to Extremity, he and his Garriſon ſurrender'd Priſoners of War, and were conducted to *Turin* on the ſixth, where M. *de Maſſelin* met with a very kind Reception from the Duke of *Savoy*. The Allies found in the Citadel of *Suza* a very conſiderable Quantity of Bread Corn, as alſo of Ammunition, which were very acceptable after the Loſſes they had ſuſtained. *Citadel of Suza ſurrenders.*

THE Marſhal *de Teſſe* in the mean time had diſpoſed every thing for the Relief of the Place: He gave Notice of this to M. *Maſſelin*, and intreated him to hold out as long as ever he could. The Marſhal waited only for fifteen Battalions from *Provence* and *Dauphine*, but their March being unfortunately retarded for two Days, by the Waters being out, M. *Maſſelin* was reduced to Extremity, and obliged to ſurrender as we have heard.

Prince Eugene fortifies the Place.

PRINCE *Eugene* entred the Place on the ſeventh, and gave the neceſſary Directions for repairing the Breaches. He ſent back to *Turin* the Artillery which had been made uſe of during the Siege, and the Troops which had been employed on the Side of *Pignerol*, in order to have them canton'd in the Villages about that Place, that they might be made uſe of in carrying on the Fortifications of *St. Bridget*, which the Duke of *Savoy* was earneſt to complete. General *Viſconti* conducted the *Imperial* Troops into the *Ferrareſe* and *Mantuan*. The Prince left in the Town and Caſtle of *Suza*, Troops enough to ſecure it, becauſe that Place was of the utmoſt Conſequence to him, drawing at the ſame time a Line at Mount *Cenis*, in order to ſtrengthen it, and put the adjoining Country in greater Security.

The Army ſeparates

THE Troops of the Elector *Palatine* conſiſting of eleven Battalions, and of a Regiment of Dragoons, marched towards the Sea Side, in order to embark on board the Tranſports provided by the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* for carrying them into *Catalonia*. The *Heſſians* took the Rout of *Germany*, notwithſtanding the Duke of *Savoy* uſed his utmoſt Intereſt to detain them. Prince *Eugene*, beſides the ſix Millions, five hundred thouſand Livres which the *Milaneze* advanced yearly towards the Payment of the *Imperial* Armies, demanded a new Subſidy of ſix Millions eight hundred thouſand Livres for Winter Quarters, and in caſe of Refuſal, threatned to ſend twenty-four thouſand Men to Winter there, on which his Demand was complied with. He likewiſe demanded new Subſidies from the Duke of *Tuſcany*, the Dominions of the Pope, the Republicks of *Genoa* and *Lucca*, the Duchies of *Mantua* and *Montferrat*, and ſeveral other States in *Italy*, which now were or had been Fiefs of the *Imperial* Crown, from the Days of *Charlemaign*.

Precautions of M. de Teſſe.

M. *de Teſſe*, on his Part, took all imaginable Precautions for the Security of *Dauphiné*, and for the preventing any further Effects of that Rage expreſſed by the Duke of *Savoy* againſt the *French*, for the Injuries he had ſuſtained from them in his Dominions. M. *de Medavi* had the Command of a ſmall Body of Troops encamped near the Paſſes, for the ready ſuccouring any Place which ſhould be diſtreſs'd; and thus ended the Campaign on this Side.

CAMPAIGN

CAMPAIGN IN *FLANDERS*,

In One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeven.

PRevious to an Account of the Campaign in *Flanders*, it will be proper to give the Reader an Account of the high Teſtimonies of Gratitude given by her late Majeſty Queen *Anne*, and the whole *Britiſh* Nation to the Duke of *Marlborough*, for the glorious Things performed by him in *Flanders*, during the laſt Campaign, theſe will ſufficiently appear from the Compliment made his Grace from the Houſe of Peers, by *William Cowper*, Eſq; then Lord Keeper, their Lordſhips Addreſs to the Queen, and her Majeſty's Anſwer.

The Marks of Approbation ſhewn to the Duke of Marlborough by the Queen and the Britiſh Nation.

My Lord Duke of MARLBOROUGH,

" I AM commanded by this Houſe to give your Grace their Acknowledgments and " Thanks for the eminent Services you have done ſince the laſt Seſſions of Parliament, to her Majeſty and your Country, together with their Confederates, in this " juſt and neceſſary War.

" THOUGH your former Succeſſes againſt the Power of *France*, while it remained " unbroken, gave moſt reaſonable Expectation that you would not fail to improve " them; yet what your Grace has performed this laſt Campaign has far exceeded all " Hopes, even of ſuch as were moſt affectionate and partial to their Country's Intereſt " and your Glory. The Advantages you have gained againſt the Enemy are of ſuch " a Nature, ſo conſpicuous of themſelves, ſo undoubtedly owing to your Courage and " Conduct, ſo ſenſibly and univerſally beneficial in their Conſequences to the whole " Confederacy, that to attempt to adorn them with the colouring of Words, would " be vain and inexcuſable; and therefore I decline it, the rather becauſe I ſhould cer- " tainly offend that great Modeſty, which alone can and does add Luſtre to your Ac- " tions, and which in your Grace's Example, has ſucceſsfully withſtood as great " Trials as that Virtue has met with in any Inſtance whatſoever: And I beg leave to " ſay, that if any thing could move your Grace to reflect with much Satisfaction on " your own Merit, it would be this, that ſo auguſt an Aſſembly does with one Voice " praiſe and thank you: An Honour, which a Judgment ſo ſure as that of your Grace's " to think rightly of every thing, cannot but prefer to the Oſtentation of a publick " Triumph.

HIS GRACE's Anſwer to this Speech was

" I Eſteem this a very particular Honour which your Lordſhips are pleaſed to do " me: No Body in the World can be more ſenſible of it than I am, nor more de- " ſirous to deſerve the Continuance of your Favour and good Opinion.

The Lords Addreſs to the QUEEN *in Favour of the Duke of* MARLBOROUGH.

" WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and obedient Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and " Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, having with much Satisfaction conſidered " the many great Actions which the Duke of *Marlborough* has performed in your Ma- " jeſty's Service, to the Honour of his Country, and for the Good of the Common " Cauſe of *Europe*, (ſuch Actions as the wiſeſt and greateſt People have rewarded with " Statues and Triumphs) are extremely deſirous to expreſs the juſt Senſe we have of " his Merit in a peculiar and diſtinguiſhing Manner, and in order to perpetuate the " Memory thereof, to ſettle and continue his Titles and Honours, with his Right of " Precedence in his Poſterity, by Act of Parliament, as the Method moſt effectual for " that End, and beſt ſuiting ſo great an Occaſion. But yet having always a juſt Re- " gard for the Prerogatives of the Crown, (your Majeſty being the ſole Fountain of " Honour) we thought it our Duty, in the firſt Place, to have recourſe to your Majeſty " for your Royal Allowance, before any Order be given to bring in a Bill of ſuch Nature, " and at the ſame time to deſire your Majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed to let the " Houſe know in what Manner it will be moſt acceptable to your Majeſty, that the " ſaid Titles and Honours ſhould be limited.

The QUEEN'S *ANSWER.*

ANNE R.

" NOthing can be more acceptable to me than your Addreſs; I am entirely ſatiſ- " fied with the Services of the Duke of *Marlborough*, and therefore cannot but " be pleaſed you have ſo juſt a Senſe of them.

" I muſt not omit to take Notice that the reſpectful Manner of your Proceedings " in deſiring my Allowance for bringing in the Bill, and my Directions for the Limi- " tation of the Honours, does give me great Satisfaction.

" MY Intention is, that after the Determination of the Eſtate which the Duke of " *Marlborough* now has in his Titles and Honours, the ſame ſhould be limited to his " eldeſt Daughter, and the Heirs Male of her Body, and then to all his other Daugh- " ters ſucceſſively, according to their Priority of Birth, and the Heirs Male of their " reſpective Bodies; and afterwards in ſuch Manner as may effectually anſwer my De- " ſign and yours in perpetuating the Memory of his Merit, by continuing, as far as " may be done, his Titles and Name to all his Poſterity.

" I think it would be proper that the Honour and Manor of *Woodſtock*, and the " Houſes of *Blenheim*, ſhould always go along with the Titles; and therefore I recom- " mend that Matter to your Conſideration.

THESE Marks of Satisfaction, as to his Grace's Conduct in the laſt Campaign, were followed by all the neceſſary Preparations for the opening the next with Vigour. The *French* King on the other Hand left no Method untried to put all his Armies on a better Foot than they had been the Year before; and conſidering the mighty Loſſes he had ſuſtained, and the Diſtreſs his Kingdom was in, he ſucceeded to a Miracle.

Attempt made to carry off the Dauphin.

BEFORE the opening of the Campaign a very extraordinary Attempt was made by a Partizan in the *Imperial* Army, who thought to rival the firſt Generals of the Age, by an Attempt the moſt bold and daring that ever was conceived by Man, and which very narrowly miſs'd of Succeſs. This Man's Name was *Queintem*, he had ſerved the Prince of *Conti* as a Valet de Chambre when he went into *Hungary*; he afterwards became one

of the Elector of *Bavaria*'s Band of Muſick, and afterwards a Huntſman to the ſaid Prince. Some of the Princes of *Germany* have a great Number of thoſe Huntſmen, whom in time of War they incorporate into their Troops. This Man going over to the *Imperialiſts* ſerved as a Partizan, and was honoured with a Brevet as a Colonel, for ſome good Services he had performed, this ſpurr'd him on to do greater Things, and the mighty Alterations produced by the Battle of *Ramellies*, making it no difficult Matter to get from *Flanders* into *France*, he formed a Project of carrying off ſome Prince of the Blood from the Road between *Verſailles* and *Paris*; nay, it is generally believ'd that his View was particularly upon the *Dauphin*. In order to effect this he made Choice of ſixteen Officers and fourteen Dragoons, all enterprizing Men and of great Reſolution. He procured three Paſſports, each for ten Men, and having given them to Perſons he could truſt, he divided his Troop into three ſmall Corps, each of which entred *France* by a different Rout, joining in the Neighbourhood of *Paris*. The two Commanders of his ſmall Squadrons he directed, that ten ſhould poſt themſelves in the Wood of *Chantilly*, ten at *St. Ouen*, and the other ten at *Seve*, on the Road from *Paris* to *Verſailles*; theſe laſt, to prevent Diſcovery, were lodged in different publick Houſes. One of them, who was a Lieutenant, went frequently to *Paris*, where he ſold two *Engliſh* Horſes: He walked from time to time in the Street of *Seve*, and on the Bridge that croſſes the *Seine* there; he one Day met the Duke of *Orleans*, but it happened to be too light for him to undertake any thing. Two Days after *Monſeigneur* the *Dauphin*, and the Princeſſes paſſed him going to hunt in the Wood *Boulogne*, but they were too well accompanied for the Partizan to hope any thing from an Attack. At laſt on the twenty-fourth of *March*, he who was Centinel perceiving M. *de Berringhen*, firſt Equerry to the King, in a Coach and ſix, with the King's Liveries, with a few Attendants, it being but Half an Hour paſt ſeven in the Evening, took him for ſome Prince, and immediately made a Signal for the nine others who paſſed the Bridge. As for him, thoſe who guarded it ſeeing him croſs it three or four times in a hurry, at laſt threw down the Barrier, ſtopp'd him, and gave Notice to the Grand Provoſt.

In the mean time his nine Companions, among whom was the Partizan *Quientem*, ſtopp'd the Coach, put out the Flambeaux, and then the Partizan taking M. *le Premier* (ſo in *France* they ſtile the King's firſt Equerry) by the Sleeve, told him that he arreſted him by the King's Order. M. *le Premier* anſwered that he juſt came from his Majeſty, that he would be glad to know who he (the Partizan) was, and whether he had not ſome Officer with him, to whom he might ſpeak. The Partizan, without making him any Anſwer, made him get out of the Coach and mount a ſpare Horſe which one of the Servants rode. M. *le Premier*'s Valet de Chambre would have followed him, had not one of the Soldiers threatned to ſhoot him, upon which his Maſter bid him go back; but he deſired that he might have his Cloak, upon which one of the Men took it from his Servant, and threw it upon his Shoulders. He who was ſtopp'd at *Seve* was their Guide, and his Loſs proved a great Misfortune to them, becauſe it retarded them very much in their Journey: they turned by the Walls of the Wood of *Boulogne*, from whence they went to *St. Ouen*, where they had left a Poſt Chaiſe, with the ten Men we have mentioned; but as they did not know the Roads perfectly they loſt a good deal of time in getting to that Place. M. *le Premier*'s Valet de Chambre ſoon carried the News of his Maſter's Misfortune to *Verſailles*, ſo that the King heard of it by nine a-Clock; he thereupon ſent an Order to M. *Chamillard* to diſpatch Couriers forthwith to the Intendants, with Directions to ſtop all the Paſſages. His Majeſty ſent alſo an Exempt with twenty Life-guards to follow the Partizan.

M. *D'Epines*

M. *D'Epines* and all the other Equerries mounted and rode ſome towards *Normandy*, ſome towards *Flanders*, and others towards *Germany*. They learned that M. *le Premier* finding himſelf much out of Order, the Partiſan made a Halt for three Hours to give him time to reſt, and had even cut and lower'd the back of the Chaiſe, which hindred its going, that his Priſoner might be the leſs incommoded. The Guards and Equerries rode ſo faſt, and ſpread Intelligence ſo quick, that the Partizan, as he got out of the Foreſt of *Chantilly*, heard the Toxin, *i. e.* Alarm Bell ring in all the Villages, upon which he began to doubt the Succeſs of his Expedition; however he went on boldly and undiſcovered as far as *Ham*, where he was diſcovered by a Quarter-Maſter, who rode up to him and clapp'd his Piſtol to his Throat. The Partizan finding himſelf ſurrounded on all Sides, was conſtrain'd to ſurrender. M. *le Premier* immediately cryed out that he had been extremely well uſed, and deſired that the Man might not be hurt. He kept him that Night to ſupper with him, carried him on his Parole back to *Verſailles*, and lodged him there in his own Apartments. Madam *de Beringhen* who happened to be gone before her Husband in another Coach, made the Partizan a very conſiderable Preſent for the Civilities which he had ſhewn M. *le Premier*. It is certain that nothing but his Condeſcention in ſtopping thoſe three Hours hindred him from getting clear off, ſince, at the Place where he was ſtopp'd, he was within three Hours March of a Place of Safety, and on this Account it was that he and his Companions were diſcharged.

Duke of Marlborough *arrives at the* Hague.

THE Duke of *Marlborough* arrived on the ſeventeenth of *April* at the *Hague*. On the nineteenth in the Evening he acquainted the Deputies of the *States* that the Troubles in *Saxony* occaſioning a great Diſtraction in *Europe*, and being very prejudicial to the Common Cauſe, the Queen, his Miſtreſs, had thought fit to ſend him thither to compliment the King of *Sweden*, and to engage him to ſatisfy ſome of the high Allies, by retiring after ſo long a Stay out of the Heart of *Germany*. He deſired therefore that as he had full Powers from his Royal Miſtreſs, he might have the ſame from the *States General*. Theſe, out of a particular Regard for the Duke, being expedited the next Day, his Grace ſet out in the Evening, by the way of *Hanover*, for *Leipſick*. Nothing can demonſtrate the Apprehenſions the Allies were under from the Motions of the victorious *Charles* XII. than the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Journey into *Saxony*, nor could there be a higher Compliment paid that high ſpirited ambitious Prince, than ſuffering the firſt General in *Europe* to quit the Army at the Beginning of a Campaign, merely to wait on him. There are very different Accounts of his Grace's Reception, and of the Succeſs of his Negotiations. We ſhall report what we have been able to collect about them with the utmoſt Impartiality. On the twenty-ſeventh of *April*, about ten in the Morning, his Grace had his firſt Audience of the King: He preſented his *Swediſh* Majeſty a Letter from the Queen of *Great Britain*, and at the ſame time made him the following Compliment in *French*.

Goes into Saxony *to compliment the King of* Sweden.

SIR,

"I Preſent to your Majeſty a Letter, not from the Chancery, but from the Heart of the "Queen, my Miſtreſs, and written with her own Hand; had not her Sex prevent-"ed it, ſhe would have croſſed the Sea to behold a Prince admired by the whole Uni-"verſe. I am, in this Particular, more happy than my Queen, and I could wiſh to "ſerve ſome Campaigns under ſo great a General as your Majeſty, that I might ac-"quire what I yet want to know in the Art of War.

To this the King gave him an Anſwer to this Effect:

"THE

" THE Queen of *Great Britain*'s Letter and your Perſon are both very acceptable " to me, and I ſhall always have the utmoſt Regard for the Interpoſition of her Ma- " jeſty of *Great Britain*, and the Intereſts of the Grand Alliance. It is likewiſe " much againſt my Will if I have been obliged to give the leaſt Uumbrage to any of " the Parties engaged in it. But your Excellency cannot but be convinced that I had " juſt Cauſe to come into this Country with my Troops. On the other hand you " may aſſure the Queen, my Siſter, that my Deſign is to depart from hence as ſoon " as I have obtained the Satisfaction I demand, but not ſooner. However, I ſhall do " nothing that can tend to the Prejudice of the Common Cauſe in general, or to the " Proteſtant Religion in particular; of which I ſhall always glory to be a zealous Pro- " tector.

Succeſs of his Grace in this Negotiation.

IT is not very well agreed what Succeſs his Grace had in this Negotiation. Some Writers affirm that it ended entirely to his Satisfaction, and ſome others, particularly Biſhop *Burnet*, are as poſitive that the Duke could gain no Ground upon the King of *Sweden*; the latter ſeems not ſo probable as the firſt. The Duke of *Marlborough* took a great deal of Pains in this Buſineſs; the King of *Sweden* alter'd his Meaſures remarkably after the Duke's Viſit, and therefore it ſeems moſt likely that his Grace did engage him to give no farther Umbrage to the Allies.

Interview with the King of Pruſſia *and the Elector of* Hanover.

ON the thirtieth of *April* the Duke of *Marlborough* arrived at *Charlottembourg*, the King of *Pruſſia* having ſent M. *Grumkau* to deſire he would make that in his Way: His Grace ſupped that Evening with the King. On the ſecond of *May* his Grace ſet out for *Hanover*, where he arrived on the third; had the Day following a private Conference with the Elector, and in the Afternoon ſet out for the *Hague*, where he arrived on the eighth, loaded with Honours received from all the Princes and States thro' whoſe Dominions he paſſed.

Motions of the Confederate and French *Armies.*

ON the thirteenth of *May* his Grace arrived at *Bruſſels*, where he immediately held a Council of War, the reſult of which was that the Army was ordered to rendezvous in that Neighbourhood; and on a Review was found to conſiſt of ninety-ſeven Battalions and a hundred and ſixty-four Squadrons, with a Train conſiſting of a hundred and two Pieces of Cannon and ten Haubitzers. The *French* Army, commanded by the Elector of *Bavaria* and the Duke of *Vendome*, conſiſted of a hundred and two Battalions and a hundred and ſixty-eight Squadrons, with a Train of ſeventy-two Pieces of Cannon and ſixteen Mortars and Haubitzers. The twenty-firſt the Duke of *Marlborough* ſet out for the Army, and having Intelligence that the *French* continued quiet within their Lines, he advanced Half way towards them, in order to tempt them, if they were ſo diſpoſed, to come to a general Engagement; or if they declined that, his Grace intended to beſiege either *Mons* or *Charleroy*; but on the twenty-fourth his Grace received an unexpected Information that the Enemy were marched out of their Lines; upon which his Grace advanced the next Morning to *Soignies*, which occaſioned the Enemy's marching to *Picton*, and poſting themſelves in ſuch a Manner that the Duke had ſome Thoughts of attacking them; upon which he ordered a Detachment to view the Paſs of *Ronquieres*, through which, in caſe of ſuch an Attempt, the Confederate Army muſt have marched; but the Generals who were ſent that way, reported on their Return, that the Enemy ſuſpecting the Deſign of the Confederates, had ſent a ſtrong Detachment to take Poſſeſſion of that Place, and that no Queſtion they would advance with their whole Army in order to attack the Troops of the Allies which ſhould firſt march through that Paſs before they could be ſuſtained. And it being farther repreſented in a Council of War, that the Enemy had drained their Garriſons, to encreaſe their Army with a View of plundering the open Cities of *Brabant*,

bant, while the Allies ſhould be engaged in any important Siege, the Duke thought fit to retire with his Army towards *Bruſſels*, in order to defeat the Duke of *Vendome*'s Deſigns; this was executed with great Quickneſs and Skill; for on the twenty eighth the Army returned from *Soignes* to *Hall*; the next Day it paſſed the Canal of *Bruſſels*, and encamped at *Baulieu*, where it reſted the thirtieth. On the thirty firſt it marched to *Bethlem*, and after throwing Bridges over the *Deule*, marched on the firſt of *June* to *Meldert*, where they poſted themſelves. The *French* in the mean time marched to *Gunblour*, where they continued, not thinking proper to move any farther; and indeed Things were ſo ſituated, that neither the Duke of *Marlborough* could attack the *French* with any Hopes of Succeſs, nor the *French* ſtir from their ſtrong Camp without manifeſt Prejudice to their Affairs: So that for two Months the Armies looked upon each other, without undertaking any thing on either Side.

The French *retreat continually.*

THE Siege of *Toulon* ſo much alarmed the *French* Court, that Orders were ſent to the Duke of *Vendome* to detach thirteen Battalions and twelve Squadrons from his Army, to march into *Provence*, of which the Duke of *Marlborough* had no ſooner Advice than he advanced to *Genap*, and reſolved to attack the *French* in their Camp, but the Duke *de Vendome* prevented that by cauſing ſuch a Quantity of Trees to be cut down and thrown in the Roads, that he had time enough to withdraw his Troops to the ſtrong Camp of *Picton*, where he and the Elector of *Bavaria* once more remained in Quiet. The Duke of *Marlborough*, being very deſirous of an Engagement, reſolved at all Events to force the *French* thereto; but the Duke *de Vendome* being of Opinion, that it was as much his Buſineſs to avoid a Battle, as it was the Duke's to ſeek it, decamped again, notwithſtanding the ſtrong Situation he was in, and on the Duke's continuing his March did the ſame a third time, and thereby preſerved the Troops of *France*, till a fairer Opportunity ſhould offer. His Grace of *Marlborough* by the End of *September* being convinced, that it was to no manner of Purpoſe to preſs the *French* any longer, their Camp behind the *Schelde* being impregnable in its Nature, his Grace on the fourth of *November* quitted the Army, and went to the *Hague*. He arrived there the ſixth at nine in the Morning, and immediately made a Viſit to the Grand Penſionary. The ſame Afternoon he had a Conference with the Deputies of the States, wherein he communicated the Orders he had receiv'd from the Queen to repair to *Frankfort*, in order to confer with the Electors of *Mentz* and *Hanover*, about the Operations of the next Campaign; and the next Morning his Grace had another Conference with thoſe Deputies, and in the Evening ſet out again for the Army. Immediately after his Arrival, which happened on the tenth, the Garriſons of *Menin*, *Courtray* and *Oudenarde* went into theſe Places; the next Day the Army intended to have paſſed the *Schelde* at *Gouvre*, but the Badneſs of the Weather preventing them, the Foot encamped the twelfth, and on the thirteenth the Waters being lower, paſſed the River, and marching through *Ghent*, came to *Aſche*, where they continued till the *French* Army ſeparated, and then the Confederate Troops went into Winter Quarters; but the Duke ever indefatigable, reſolved on a new Journey into *Germany*, that he might concert Meaſures for making the next Campaign more effectual than this, which had been ſpent in marching and countermarching, and in which none but the Duke *de Vendome* had gained any Honour.

The Armies ſeparate.

The Duke ſets out for Germany.

The Duke of *Marlborough* on his Arrival at *Duſſeldorp* being informed, that the Elector *Palatine* was at his Caſtle of *Braunberg*, his Grace determined to pay him a Viſit, but his Highneſs prevented him, by coming to *Bruck*, a Place at a League's diſtance from his Palace, and which lay directly in the Duke's Road; his Electoral Highneſs entertained him at a ſplendid Dinner under a *Perſian* Tent, the moſt magnificent that had ever been ſeen in *Germany*. The Duke continued his Journey in the Afternoon, and on the

the twenty firſt he reached *Frankfort*, where he found the Electors of *Hanover* and *Mentz*; they had ſeveral Conferences, in which nothing could be concluded, becauſe Count *Wratiſlaw* the Emperor's Plenipotentiary was not arrived; on the twenty ſeventh that Miniſter arrived, but then they were able to do nothing, for he declared that he was not fully inſtructed; upon this the Electors quitted *Frankfort*, the Elector of *Hanover* going directly to the Imperial Army which he commanded, and the Elector of *Mentz* went home. The Duke of *Marlborough* and Count *Wratiſlaw* came together to the *Hague*, where they had ſeveral Conferences with the Deputies of the *States*, in which the Duke of *Marlborough* plainly ſhewed that he was not blindly addicted to any Party. He remarked, and the States concurred with him, that tho' this War ſo nearly concerned his Imperial Majeſty, and the Intereſts of his Auguſt Houſe, yet there had been greater Slowneſs ſhew'd in *Germany*, than by any other of the high Allies; and this Matter was preſſed ſo home, that their *High Mightineſſes* wrote a Letter to the Diet of *Ratiſbon* in very warm and preſſing Terms. They ſet forth the great Deficiencies and Delays of the *Germanic* Body from Time to Time in performing what they had bound themſelves by Treaty to perform, and the evil Conſequences which attended ſuch dilatory Meaſures, and concluded with remonſtrating, that as they themſelves were determined to continue to contribute the very utmoſt they were able to the Accompliſhment of the great Work they had undertaken, ſo they did expect that both the Emperor and the Empire would act with the like Zeal and Vigour, in regard not only to their own Intereſt, but to the Treaties which they had ſolemnly engaged themſelves to obſerve, which if they did not, their *High Mightineſſes* proteſted againſt the ill Conſequences that might follow their luke-warm Proceedings, after ſuch Examples as had been ſet them, and ſuch plain Advices as had been given them.

The Duke on his Return to *England*, met with a very kind Reception from the Queen his Miſtreſs; but nothing of Importance having been done in the laſt Campaign, his Grace did not receive the Thanks of either Houſes of Parliament. On the contrary a very warm Spirit began to diſcover itſelf, eſpecially in the Houſe of Lords, againſt his Grace, and the Miniſtry, on Account of the Management of the War. It was ſuggeſted that hitherto the greateſt Efforts had been made in *Flanders*, whereas the Quarrel being about *Spain*, they ought to have been made againſt that Kingdom; that indeed Wonders had been done there, conſidering the ſmall Number of Forces under his Command, by the Earl of *Peterborough*, and in all Likelihood nothing farther would be done then, unleſs a conſiderable Reinforcement was ſent early in the Spring, which was impracticable, unleſs fifteen or twenty thouſand Men were ſpared out of *Flanders*. To all this the Duke gave the moſt full and reaſonable Anſwers; he ſaid, that it was impoſſible to leſſen the Army in *Flanders*, without making the *Dutch*, who had almoſt ruined themſelves in the Support of the preſent War, very uneaſy, ſince the *French* would then be ſuperior on that Side, and would not fail to give them ſome Mark of their Reſentment. That hitherto the Imperial Court had ſhewn a great deal of Backwardneſs in what was reaſonably expected from them; but that he could anſwer for it, this would happen no more, ſince they were thoroughly ſatisfied, that the long Delay of ſeven thouſand *German* Recruits was the Ruin of the *Toulon* Expedition. He affirmed that conſiderable Succours would be ſent next Year to King *Charles*, and that if it were neceſſary Prince *Eugene* himſelf might be prevailed on to go and command in *Spain*. Theſe Arguments had their Weight, the Lords in the Oppoſition, tho' Men of great Abilities, particularly the Earls of *Rochester* and *Nottingham*, failed in their Deſign, all Things going on in their old Channel, and it was reſolved to attack the *French* in *Flanders* with greater Vigour than ever.

That

THAT we may not be again interrupted with domeſtick Affairs which ſo nearly concern the War, and ſo particularly relate to the Duke of *Marlborough*, as not to have it in our Power to omit them, it may not be amiſs to take Notice here, that tho' his Grace and his Friends now triumphed, yet the Seeds were at this Time ſown, which afterwards produced the Harveſt of Diſſenſion, from whence *France* reaped Advantages which otherwiſe ſhe could never have expected. M. *Harley*, who was at the Head of the Party which oppoſed the Duke of *Marlborough*, was then Secretary of State, and known to have the Queen's Ear very much. Two Accidents however happened which conſtrained him to quit his Place in the Miniſtry, at leaſt, though not in the Queen's Inclinations. One *Gregg* a Clerk in his Office, to whom, out of Regard to his Diligence, the Secretary was remarkably kind, was diſcovered in carrying on a ſecret Correſpondence with *France*, for which he was tried and executed; but though all Methods imaginable were made uſe of to engage him to confeſs if his Maſter had been at all privy to his Concerns, yet he always affirmed the contrary, and did Mr. *Harley* Juſtice at the Gallows. About the ſame time *Valiere* and *Bara*, two Spies employ'd by Secretary *Harley* to gain Intelligence in *France*, were apprehended for being Spies in the Service of *France*, and carrying Intelligence out of *England*. What truth there might be in this and ſome other Suggeſtions of a like Nature, I pretend not to ſay, but a very intelligent Author has aſſured us that his Proceedings were laid before the Queen, who received thoſe Informations ſo coldly, and ſhew'd her Concern for Mr. *Harley* ſo warmly, that at laſt the Treaſurer and the Duke of *Marlborough* were conſtrained to tell the Queen they could ſerve her no longer if he continued in his Place. Her Majeſty ſaid little or nothing to the Earl of *Godolphin*, but ſhe endeavoured all ſhe could to prevail upon the Duke, but in vain; the Queen however was inflexible, and reſolved rather to part with them both than with the Secretary. On the *Sunday* following this Declaration of the Treaſurer and General, a Cabinet Council was held, to which they were both ſummon'd; the Lords waited upon the Queen, and aſſured her that they could no longer ſerve if Mr. *Harley* continued in his Place. The Queen however, went to the Cabinet Council, and Mr. *Harley* opened ſome Matters relating to foreign Affairs. The Duke of *Somerſet* ſaid, with ſome Warmth, that he did not conceive they could deliberate on ſuch Matters, unleſs the General was preſent; and no Body making any Anſwer he repeated it again with greater Warmth, the reſt looking on ſilently and ſullenly; the Queen ſaw plainly that the reſt of her Miniſters would withdraw from her Service if the Treaſurer and General were not prevailed with to come back, yet ſhe kept her Reſolution, and would have put all to the Hazard, if Mr. *Harley* himſelf had not declined it, and determined to lay down. The Queen then ſent for the Duke, and after many Expoſtulations, told him, M. *Harley* ſhould quit his Office, which he did accordingly upon the eleventh of *February*; but it was thought the Queen carried a deep Reſentment of his Grace's and the Earl of *Godolphin*'s Behaviour on this Occaſion, which is the more probable if we conſider what happened afterwards, and with how much Spirit the Queen diſgraced thoſe whom ſhe careſs'd now.

THE *French* were as much pleaſed with the Situation of Things in *Flanders*, as the Allies were diſguſted. After ſo diſaſtrous a Campaign as that of One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſix, it was generally ſuppoſed that *France* would be able to make no ſtand at all on the Side of *Flanders*, but that the ſame great Genius which had deſtroyed ſo fine an Army as that of Marſhal *Villeroy*'s at *Ramellies*, would force the *French* Army either to another diſadvantageous Battel, or go on in reducing Towns till it would be eaſy for him to make an Irruption into *France* it ſelf. The Duke *de Vendome* was re-

called from *Italy* to prevent this. The Reader may remember that he was ſent into *Italy* to repair the Miſtakes of M. *de Villeroy*, which he did effectually; but M. *Villeroy* was at the ſame time employed to cut out more of that ſort of Work in *Flanders*, where at the Arrival of M. *Vendome*, all Things were in Hazard, and all Things in Confuſion: The Duke *de Vendome* ſoon ſet them to rights. The King of *France* ſeem'd to have a juſt Idea of that Prince's Capacity, when in his Commiſſion he declared that he gave him the Command in *Flanders*, that he might reſtore their wonted Confidence to the *French* Troops. After the Battle of *Ramellies* the Army of *France* was numerous and in a good Condition; but the Men had ſo mean an Opinion of the Generals who loſt that Battel, and afterwards abandoned, without Neceſſity, one of the fineſt Countries in the World, that nothing could be expected but a Defeat, in caſe they had fought again. The Duke *de Vendome*, by his great Reputation, inſpired the Army with new Courage; and the Aſſurance they had that he would not throw away their Lives, nor ſuffer them to be hazarded through want of Care and Conduct, made them march out of their Lines at the Beginning of this Campaign with more Spirit than even the *French* Generals expected. The Duke *de Vendome* having conſumed the Forage in the Neighbourhood of his Lines, did not, like his Predeceſſor, provoke the Allies by Gaſconades, or pretend to dare them to a Battle, but he made ſuch Movements, and choſe ſuch Camps as did all that could be expected; for it conſtrained the Duke of *Marlborough* firſt to lay aſide all Thoughts of fighting, and ſecondly of making any important Siege. It would have been happy for *France* if the King would either have been convinced that it was dangerous to truſt bad Generals, or not to rely upon good ones. He loſt *Flanders* by a Miſtake of the firſt Sort; and we ſhall ſee in the next Campaign that he loſt the Battle of *Oudenarde* by a Miſtake of the ſecond. In a Word, we may ſay that it was the peculiar Felicity of the Duke of *Marlborough* that the Weakneſs of the *French* Councils contributed no leſs to his Glory than his own Wiſdom. But it is time to leave Reflections and to reſume the Thread of our Narrations.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE *NETHERLANDS*, IN THE YEAR One thouſand ſeven hundred and eight.

Duke of Marlborough *and* Prince Eugene *go to the* Hague.

WIthout ſtaying to conſider here the Scheme formed by *France* for obliging the Queen of *Great Britain* to withdraw a great Part of her Forces from *Flanders*, by landing the Chevalier *de St. George* with a conſiderable Body of Troops in *Scotland*, of which in the *Supplement* we ſhall give a full and impartial Account; we ſhall now proceed to the Recital of the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene*'s Atchievements in *Flanders*, which are the proper Subjects of our Hiſtory. His Grace ſet out from *London* on the twenty-ninth of *March*, and embarked the ſame Evening at *Margate*,

Margate, and the next Day, by two in the Afternoon, he was in ſight of the Coaſt of *Holland*; but there being no Pilot to carry in the Yatch, his Grace came in an open Boat with Oars, to *Maeſlandtſluys*, from whence he proceeded to the *Hague*, where he arrived very late at Night. Prince *Eugene* had been there two Days before, and ſent early the next Morning to compliment the Duke on his Arrival. It is ſurprizing that the Author of the *Hiſtoire Militaire, &c.* ſhould not take the leaſt Notice of the Conferences entred into by theſe Princes with the Deputies of the *States General*, ſince they had ſo near a Relation at once to the Characters of his Heroes, and the Hiſtory of the War; we ſhall therefore ſupply this Deficiency, and divert the Reader with a Recital of ſuch Points in Relation to theſe Conferences, as will ſerve to ſhew how ſincere a Friendſhip ſubſiſted between thoſe illuſtrious Perſons, of how condeſcending a Temper, in the midſt of all his Glories, the Duke of *Marlborough* was, and what high Abilities Prince *Eugene* poſſeſſed, both as a Miniſter and as a Soldier.

Hold Conferences there with the States.

On the twelfth of *April* a grand Conference was held in the uſual Apartment of the *States*, for the ſettling the Operations for the ſucceeding Campaign. This Place was choſen to avoid Ceremony; the Duke of *Marlborough* having the Character of Ambaſſador Extraordinary from the Queen of *Great Britain*, whereas his Highneſs Prince *Eugene* had no Character at all. His *Imperial* Majeſty in that Prince's Letters Credential, ſignifying to the *States* that he had ſent his Highneſs to confer with them, in whom they might put an entire Confidence; hence it followed, that on all publick Occaſions the Duke muſt have been preferred to the Prince, which the Modeſty of the former, as well as the Birth and Dignity of the latter would by no Means permit. This Expedient therefore was found of conferring in the Chamber of *Triers*, to avoid meeting either at the Apartments of the Prince or the Duke. At the upper End of the Room there were two Chairs, and as ſoon as they were entred the Duke led the Prince to the uppermoſt, placed himſelf in the other, and then the States took their Seats without obſerving any Precedency. Matters of Form thus out of the way, they went next upon Buſineſs. Prince *Eugene* opened the Subject of the Conference, in a Speech the moſt pathetic that had ever been ſpoken in ſuch an Aſſembly. He ſhewed in plain and conciſe Terms the Juſtice of the War on the Part of the High Allies: He expatiated on the Injuries which the *Imperial* Houſe had ſuſtained; he apologized for the Meaſures taken by the late and preſent Emperor from the breaking out of the War; he gave a fair and diſtinct Account of the State of the *Imperial* Forces in *Naples*, *Lombardy*, *Piedmont*, and of thoſe deſigned for *Spain*. He then mentioned the Troops his *Imperial* Majeſty deſigned to employ upon the *Rhine*, and laſtly he gave his own Opinion in the moſt modeſt Terms, as to the Operations of the next Campaign on the *Rhine* and in the *Netherlands*. He obſerved that he had been inſtructed by his *Imperial* Majeſty to uſe his Endeavours to engage the Queen of *Great Britain* and the *States General* to approve the Scheme he had propoſed, in order to their effectually reducing, by their joint Endeavours, the formidable Power of the *Gallick* Monarchy, and reſtoring the Kingdom of *Spain*, and all its Dependencies, to the auguſt Houſe of *Auſtria*, in the Perſon of its lawful Monarch King *Charles* III. The Duke of *Marlborough* ſpoke next, and informed them of the Queen his Miſtreſs's Sentiments on the preſent State of Affairs. The Deputies of the *States* were empowered to hear, but not to anſwer till they had reported the Subject of theſe Conferences to their Maſters. At laſt it was concluded that the *Imperialiſts* employed on the *Upper-Rhine* with the *Saxons* and *Heſſians*, in the Pay of *Great Britain* and *Holland*, and the Troops of the Elector *Palatine*, ſhould march into the *Netherlands*, to act there under the Command of

of Prince *Eugene*, in concert with the *Britiſh* and *Dutch* Forces commanded by the Duke of *Marlborough* and Velt Marſhal *D'Auverquerque*. All this being thus ſettled, the Prince and the Duke both ſet out for *Hanover*, in order to engage the Elector to acquieſce in this Scheme, which it was evident would leave him but a very feeble Army on the *Upper Rhine*. They arrived together at *Hanover* on the twenty-ſixth of *April*, and lodged at the *Britiſh* Envoy's the firſt Night; but afterwards in the Electoral Palace. The Conferences were carried on three Days together, his Electoral Highneſs being at firſt very averſe to their Propoſal, which he ſaw clearly would oblige him to act wholly on the defenſive; but at laſt he came into it and agreed to part with all the Regiments which were demanded for the compleating Prince *Eugene*'s Army.

Duke of Marlborough's Views from theſe Negotiations.

The Duke of *Marlborough*, by theſe Negotiations, effected what he had always thought neceſſary for the effectual humbling of *France*; he foreſaw that if there was now any Occaſion he ſhould be able to form two Armies in *Flanders*, and which was ſtill of greater Conſequence, that it would be no longer in the Power of the *States* Deputies to hinder him from fighting, if he ſaw proper Occaſion. Full therefore of mighty Hopes, he returned from *Hanover* to the *Hague*, while Prince *Eugene* went to *Leipſick* and *Vienna*, to execute what yet remained neceſſary to be done before he could appear with Eclat in *Flanders*.

Meaſures taken by the French King.

His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, notwithſtanding the great Reaſon he had to be ſatisfied with the Conduct of the Duke *de Vendome*, altered his Meaſures and his Generals this Campaign. The Elector of *Bavaria* was ſent to command the Army on the *Rhine*, having under him the Duke of *Berwick*; Marſhal *de Villars*, who had commanded there before, was ſent into *Dauphiné*. The Duke of *Burgundy* was declared Generaliſſimo of the Army in *Flanders*, and the Duke *de Vendome* and Marſhal *Matignon* were ſent to command under him. The Army they were to command was very formidable, conſiſting of no leſs than a hundred and thirty-nine Battalions and two hundred and four Squadrons, commanded by the beſt General Officers in the Service of *France*. M. *de Chamillart* was ſent to viſit the Troops on the Frontiers, that all Things might be in the beſt Order. On the twenty-fourth of *May* the Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Berry* joined the Army, and on the twenty-ſixth it marched to *Soignes*.

Motions of both Armies.

Velt Marſhal *D'Auverquerque* aſſembled the Army of the Allies at *Anderlech* near *Bruſſels*, where the Duke of *Marlborough* and the Field Deputies of the *States General* arrived on the twenty-fourth of *May*, and ſtood then in the following Condition. The firſt Line conſiſting of fifty-nine Battalions and ninety-four Squadrons, the ſecond of fifty-three Battalions and eighty-ſix Squadrons; in the whole a hundred and twelve Battalions and a hundred and eighty Squadrons, their Train conſiſting of forty-five *Engliſh* and ſixty-eight *Dutch*; in all a hundred and thirteen Pieces of Cannon. The briſk March of the *French* to *Soignes*, and the Arrival of the Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Berry*, together with the Chevalier *de St. George* in that Army, occaſioned a Suſpicion that the *French*, inſtead of declining, would ſeek a Battle. On the twenty-ninth of *May* the *French* received their heavy Baggage from *Mons*, but they ſent it back on the thirty-firſt; upon which the Duke of *Marlborough* concluding that they would certainly hazard a Battle, ordered the Troops to be in readineſs to march at an Hour's Warning. The ſame Evening his Grace received Intelligence that their Baggage had receiv'd a counter Order, and was actually brought back to the Camp, their Horſe having foraged for two Days, from whence it was concluded that they would certainly remain where they were at leaſt a Day longer. On this Preſumption the Horſe of the Allies was ordered to forage next Morning, which they did by break of Day, but they had not been out an Hour before Advice came that the Enemy had ſent away their heavy

Baggage at ten the Night before, and had begun their March without Noiſe by eleven. Upon this the Horſe of the Allies were recalled, and the Foot were immediately ordered to march. The Duke readily conceived the Enemy's Deſign to be what it really was, the poſſeſſing themſelves of the Banks of the *Deule*, whereby they would effectually hinder the Allies paſſing that River, and make themſelves Maſters of *Louvain*; to prevent this there was no Remedy but marching all Night, which his Grace put in Practice, ſo that on the third of *June* the Army arrived in the ſtrong Camp of *Terbank*, miſerably fatigued however, with ſo precipitate a March, and with twenty-four Hours Rain without intermiſſion, to which they had been expoſed. The Duke of *Marlborough* took up his Quarters in the Abby of *Terbank*, and M. *D'Auverquerque* his in the Suburbs of *Lovain*.

THE true Deſign of the Confederates was to beſiege *Liſle*, as it was the Intent of the *French* to prevent that Siege, if poſſible, and to oblige the Allies to paſs this Campaign as they had done the former, without effecting any thing. In order to make a Diverſion the Duke of *Burgundy*, by the Advice of the Elector of *Bavaria*, reſolved to attempt the Surprizal of ſome of the great Towns in the *Netherlands*, in moſt of which his Electoral Highneſs had conſiderable Intereſt, and conſequently exact Intelligence, and People ready to execute whatever he directed. *Ghent* and *Bruges* were the Places firſt fix'd on, and in order to the ſeizing theſe Cities, the Duke of *Burgundy* detached from his Army two conſiderable Corps, one under the Command of the M. *de Grimaldi*, a Lieutenant-General, who had under him the Baron *de Capres*, now Duke of *Bournonville*, and the Brigadier *de la Faille*, the other commanded by the Count *Chemerault*, a Lieutenant-General. The firſt Detachment was deſigned for the Surprizal of *Ghent*, the other to ſecure the Paſſages of the *Dender*, and to break all the Bridges that they found. The better to cover theſe Deſigns the Duke of *Burgundy* put his Army in March the ſame Evening about nine a-Clock, and paſſed the *Senne*, between *Tubéſe* and *Hall*, upon Bridges which had been thrown over it for that Purpoſe, and then continued his Rout towards *Leſſines*, and arrived at *Ninove*, having the *Dender* before him, as if he intended only to retire towards *Tournay*.

THE Duke of *Marlborough* had no Intelligence till Midnight of the Duke of *Burgundy*'s March; as ſoon as he received it he detached four Regiments of Horſe and Dragoons, under the Command of Major General *Bothmar* and Brigadier *Chanclos*, with Orders to march towards *Dendermond*, and to obſerve the Army of *France*. Immediately after the whole Army was in Motion, by four in the Morning it paſſed the Canal of *Bruſſels* and arrived at the *Anderleck*.

Ghent *ſurprized.*

THE M. *Grimaldi* however, having marched all Day and all Night, arrived in the Neighbourhood of *Ghent*, and began to make the neceſſary Preparations for the Execution of his Deſign. At the opening of the Gates between five and ſix in the Morning, five or ſix Foot Soldiers and ſome Troopers, pretending to be Deſerters, appeared before the Gate of *St. Levin*, and where admitted. There was a Guard of the Townſmen there, which was thin and negligent; they aſked the Deſerters ſome Queſtions, who thereupon entred into a long Story of the March of the *French* Army and their own Eſcape. When they were to be carried to the Main Guard they pretended to be very weary, and ſate down upon the Ground; preſently after they called for Brandy, and drank to the Town Guards Health, they pledged them, and by this time ſome more Deſerters came; thoſe who were got in preſently knew them, drank to them, and told the Townſmen they were good honeſt Fellows, ſo that theſe alſo were admitted. In a ſhort time Brigadier *la Faille* appeared, who ſome time before had been High Bailiff of *Ghent*, and had a great Intereſt there. It happened that a Centinel near

the Gate knew him, being a Deſerter from his Regiment; he endeavoured to hide himſelf and to retire, but the Brigadeer called to him, aſſured him he had nothing to fear, and clapt a large handful of *Piſtoles* into his Hat which effectually ſtopp'd the Fellow's Mouth, and gave the Brigadeer time to advance to the Gate; whither he was no ſooner come than he ordered the Town-guard to lay down their Arms and admit the Troops of *France*. At firſt they ſtood to their Arms, and pretended to make ſome Reſiſtance, but the pretended Deſerters ſtarted up, and clapping their Bayonets to their Breaſts they ſubmitted. The Brigadeer having poſted a Guard at this Gate, marched directly into the Town with the reſt of his Soldiers. It was ſo early that there were few but labouring People abroad; ſome of theſe took the *French* for Deſerters, others looked ſourly, but upon the Brigadeer's diſtributing his *Piſtoles* they grew into a better Humour, and throwing up their Caps, cry'd, *Long live* Philip V. This produced more *Piſtoles*, and the *Piſtoles* produced more People, ſo that the Brigadeer ſeiz'd the Gate of *Bruges* with little Trouble, which he immediately ſhut againſt Major-General *Murray*, who lay encamped before it with four Battalions of Foot and a Regiment of Dragoons. He ſoon after preſented himſelf with his Troops in order of Battle, but it was too late. He then marched with all imaginable Expedition to the Bridge of *Meuleſtede*, in hopes of getting that Way into the Caſtle, but was again diſappointed, for Brigadeer *la Faille* had been too quick for him. By this time the Marquis *de Grimaldi* had enter'd at the Gate of *St. Levin* with all his Troops, and the Town was thoroughly alarmed. The Magiſtrates aſſembled in the Town-houſe, and ordered the Toxin to be rung; the People run out of their Houſes, and appeared in Crowds in the Street, but they did nothing, ſome being afraid of the *French* Troops, and many glad to ſee them there. Brigadeer *la Faille*, to cut the Matter ſhort, went to the Town-houſe, wiſhed the Magiſtrates a good Morrow, preſented them a Letter from the Elector of *Bavaria*, aſſured them that all Things were forgot, and that their Privileges ſhould be inviolably preſerved. This ſatisfied them, and by Noon the *French* Government was effectually eſtabliſhed, without the ſhedding a Drop of Blood or firing a Gun. M. *Grimaldi*'s next Care was to reduce the Citadel, which had a Garriſon of three hundred Men, part of Sir *Richard Temple*'s Regiment of Foot, under the Command of Major *Labene*, who at firſt refuſed to ſurrender; but upon conſidering the Condition he was in, moſt of his Men being weak and ſickly, the Guns all out of order, little or no Ammunition, a large open Breach unrepaired, very ſmall Stores of Proviſion, and nine hundred Women and Children to eat them if he could get more, he wiſely choſe to accept the honourable Conditions that were afforded him, before the Weakneſs of his Condition was thoroughly known, and thereby preſerved the Handful of Men he commanded from being made Priſoners of War.

The Count *de la Motte*, who was entruſted with the Care of reducing *Bruges*, executed his Orders with a like Dexterity: He appeared ſuddenly before the City with a great Detachment, and talk'd very high, in Caſe it was not immediately ſurrender'd; nay, he fired three Pieces of Cannon charg'd with Powder, which ſo much intimidated the Townſmen that the next Day they ſurrender'd upon Articles which were tolerably favourable without doubt, ſince they were ſettled with the Elector of *Bavaria* about a Fortnight before the Count's March for *Bruges*. M. *de la Motte* marched immediately to *Damme*, in Hopes of reducing it with the like Eaſe; but the Governor, to ſave the Count the Trouble of firing, open'd the Sluices, and ſent out ſuch a Deluge of Water, that the *French* had much ado to get away without any farther Progreſs on this Side. But M. *de la Motte*, deſirous of doing ſomething before he came back, ſummon'd the Fort of *Plaſſendahl*, ſeated on the Canal which leads from *Bruges* to *Oſtend*; but

the Officer who commanded in it refuſing to ſurrender, the Count attacked and took it Sword in Hand.

The French *threaten* Audenarde.

In the mean time the Count *de Chameaurault* executed all that he was ſent for, breaking down every where the Bridges on the *Dender* and the *Schelde*, terrifying all the little Places in the Neighbourhood. He had even the Boldneſs to approach *Audenarde*, a Place well fortified, and of great Importance to the Allies, after the loſs of *Ghent*, having no Paſſage over the *Schelde* but that; ſo that if the Count could have reduced it he would have effectually cut off the Communication which the Army of the Allies had with *Menin* and *Courtray*, and have ſecured the Poſſeſſion of all the Country between the *Schelde* and the *Lis*. M. *de Sigterman* commanded there, an Officer of great Experience, and one who had no Idea of loſing a Place he was entruſted to keep. He had ſome Apprehenſions however of the Diſaffection of the Townſmen, and therefore, after holding a Council of War, and giving the neceſſary Directions to the Garriſon, he ſent for the Magiſtrates and told them plainly, that if they would do their Duty he did not doubt of defending the Place; but if he found the People at all inclined to favour the Enemy, he ſhould think it his Duty to ſet the Place on fire at each Corner thereof. They proteſted that they were ready to do any thing he deſired, and that they would behave themſelves with the utmoſt Fidelity, with which M. *Sigterman* was ſatisfied; but in the Interim Brigadeer *Chanclos* arrived with ſuch a Detachment as put the Place out of Danger.

The Duke of *Marlborough*, who was ſtill in his Camp at *Anderlech*, as ſoon as he received Advice of the Surprizal of *Ghent* and *Bruges*, reſolved to force the Enemy to a Battle, as the ſhorteſt Means of reſtoring Things to their former Condition. The Night the *French* arrived at their Camp before-mentioned, the Army of the Allies approached them, but being exceedingly fatigued, his Grace attempted nothing till the next Day; the *French* however paſſed the *Dender* in the Night, and retired with all imaginable Speed: Their Rear-guard was however attacked by Major-General *Schulemberg* and Sir *Richard Temple*, and after a briſk Action, in which they had a hundred and fifty killed and taken Priſoners, a great Part of their ſmall Baggage fell into the Hands of the Allies. In the mean time Prince *Eugene* having made a very quick March from the *Moſelle*, and left his Cavalry at *Maeſtricht*, arrived in the Camp of *Aſche*, with Major-General *Cadogan*, whom the Duke had ſent to him, his Highneſs being reſolved to be preſent, in Caſe of an Engagement, though his Troops did not come up. The next Day a Council of War was held, in which the former Reſolution of fighting was confirmed, without a Debate; the Generals, and even the private Men, ſhewing a paſſionate Eagerneſs for engaging before the *Imperialiſts* came up. In the Afternoon Prince *Eugene* went to *Bruſſels* to ſee his Mother, and the next Day the Duke of *Marlborough* being indiſpoſed, Orders were diſpenſed at M. *D'Auverquerque's* Quarters, according to which Orders, four Battalions were ſent to inforce the Garriſon of *Bruſſels*, and eight Battalions were ordered to make Ways.

Motion of the French *to gain the Camp of* Leſſines.

The *French* Army being apprehenſive of the Junction of the *Imperialiſts* with the Allies, thought of retiring into their Lines, in order to attend there a Reinforcement of thirty thouſand Men, which was marching towards them under the Command of the Duke of *Berwick*, when they imagined they ſhould be once more able to look the Duke of *Marlborough* in the Face. The ſame Day that Brigadeer *Chanclos* relieved *Audenarde*, the Confederate Army marched in four Columns by the Left, the Earl of *Albemarle* being left with all the Granadiers and thirty Squadrons to make the Rear-guard, in Caſe the Enemy ſhould make any Motion towards *Bruſſels*. The Ways being in good Repair the Troops marched in very exact Order, the Head of them paſſing

PLAN of OUDENARD
a Fortifid Town
in the EARLDOM of Flanders.

Situate on ỹ River Scheld 7 leagues from Tournay

1, Half moon of Ghent
2, Half moon of the Meadow
3, Half moon of the Screen
4, Half moon of the Capucins
5, Lunette or Brill of Courtray
6, Lunette or Brill of Ghent
7, Lunette or Brill of ỹ Hospital
8, Lunette or Brill of ỹ Capucins
9, Lunette or Brill of Bruxelles
10, Lunette or Brill of ỹ Inundation

Scale of two Hundred Fathom
50 100 150 200

INUNDATION
Fort of Cabbage
Enclosure of Jandows
Fort of Triolet
River Scheld
Bastion of Lille.
Bastion of Tyne.
Bastion of Ghent.
Bastion of Courtray.
Bastion of Tyon.
Bastion of Bruxelles.
The Sluyce.
The Castle.
Bastion of Tournay.
Bastion of the Shelt.
Gate of Ghent
Gate Tournay
Inundation
Bruges Ditch
Road to Ath
Road to Tournay
Reserve Ground
Lupeghem
C. Du. Bet

Herfelingen above five Leagues from *Aſche*, before eleven in the Morning. Here the Duke of *Marlborough* gave Orders for pitching their Tents fronting the Enemy, the *French* who thought ſuch a March impoſſible, did not beat the General till three in the Afternoon, thinking themſelves ſecure of the ſtrong Camp of *Leſſines*, in order to cover the Siege of *Audenarde*, for which they had their Artillery ready at *Tournay*. Prince *Eugene* having joined the Army at *Herfelingen*, the Duke about four in the Afternoon detached the indefatigable Major-General *Cadogan*, with eight Squadrons and as many Battalions, to ſeize the Camp of *Leſſines*. Eight hundred Men of this Detachment enter'd that Town about Midnight, and the reſt paſſed through it at four in the Morning, and poſted themſelves on this Side of the River *Dender*. At ſeven in the Evening the ſame Night that General *Cadogan* marched, the Duke of *Marlborough* ordered the Retreat to be beat, which was the Signal for ſtriking the Tents; the Army immediately beginning its March, and continuing it all Night, paſſed on the tenth of *July*, about eleven in the Morning, the River of *Dender*, over the Bridges laid by General *Cadogan*, then took Poſſeſſion of the Camp of *Leſſines*, towards which the Enemy had been in full March ſeveral Hours, but on this Diſappointment altered their March towards *Gavre*, in order to paſs the *Schelde* there.

The Confederates diſappoint them.

THE tenth in the Morning, upon Intelligence that the Enemy was in ſome Confuſion, Major-General *Cadogan* was ſent with ſixteen Battalions and eight Squadrons, to prepare the Ways and Bridges at *Audenarde*. The Army began to march at eight a-Clock by the Left, ſtill in four Columns, and as ſoon as they were adviſed that the *French* were paſſing at *Gavre*, the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* reſolved to force them to an Engagement; upon which the Army continued its March with ſuch Speed and Diligence, that at two in the Afternoon they reached the Bridges over which Major-General *Cadogan*'s ſixteen Battalions were paſſing.

The French fall into Confuſion and Diſſention.

To ſay the truth, it was the Diviſions in the *French* Army that gave the Allies thoſe mighty Advantages they had in the ſubſequent Engagement. Authors are much divided in their Opinions as to the Propoſitions made by the Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Vendome*, ſome affirming that the Duke of *Burgundy* was for fighting, others not. M. *Dumont* ſeems to ſpeak the moſt impartially; and he ſays that the Duke of *Vendome* was for poſting the *French* Army behind the *Dender*, there to wait the coming of the Allies: He ſaid that in this Situation they ſhould have nothing to fear, becauſe the Allies would never think of forcing them when thus poſted; and that, if without loſs of Time, they took this Meaſure, they would prevent their Troops from being fatigued, preſerve them from an Attack, and at the ſame time cover the new Conqueſts and ſecure their Communication with *Liſle*, *Ypres*, and the Lines; that if the Allies marched up the *Dender*, it was in their Power to march on the other Side and obſerve them, and to have always a March in their Power, ſo that whenever it was neceſſary they might paſs the *Schelde* before them, and diſpute their Paſſage afterwards. This Advice was certainly right, but they did not follow it. The Duke of *Burgundy* was ſo intimidated with the bad Succeſs they had in former Engagements, he was reſolved to hazard nothing, he thought it beſt therefore to retire behind *Ghent* till they had time to conſider what to do next. The General Officers, to make their Court to the preſumptive Heir of the Crown, applauded his Sentiment, and the Duke *de Vendome* had not a Soul to ſupport his; he did not however depart from it, but, ſhaking his Head, let fall theſe Words, *I find you will be loſt do what I can: whenever you have ſhewn Prince* Eugene *that you did not care to fight, he has always forced you to a Battle in Spight of your Teeth, and this will be your Fate now.* He was ſo touched with the Behaviour of the

The Conſequences thereof.

Generals

Generals towards him, that he repeated the ſame Words over again, but finding they made no Impreſſion, he ſuffered himſelf to be carried away by a Torrent which he found it in vain to oppoſe.

The BATTLE of *AUDENARDE*, fought the eleventh of *July*, 1708.

WE left the Confederates paſſing the *Schelde*; as for the *French* they had thrown ſeven Battalions into the Village of *Heynem*, but thoſe who were ſent to obſerve them could not poſſibly frame any Opinion of what they would do next, which is the leſs to be wondred at, ſince it is certain the *French* did not know what to do themſelves.

THE Duke *de Vendome* gave on this Occaſion indubitable Proofs of his great Capacity as a General; for by poſting ſeven Battalions in the Village of *Heynem*, and twelve Squadrons in the Plain, he had diſpoſed Things ſo that when Half the Army of the Allies had paſſed their Bridges, he would have attacked them with all his Troops, and have put it out of the Power of the other Half to have come to their Aſſiſtance; but happily for the Confederates, the Duke of *Burgundy* diſapproved of this Scheme alſo; he was ſtill for retiring to *Ghent*, and with this View ordered the Troops to ſtop at *Gavre*, where not knowing what to do, he did the worſt thing he could, which was to recall the Dragoons out of the Plain, and at laſt determined to retire in a Manner little better than a plain Flight; and to this, with great Juſtice, the loſs of the Battle of *Audenarde* was attributed, as we ſhall ſhew.

IF the *French* had advanced in time they might have cut the Detachment of the Allies employed in throwing Bridges over the *Schelde*, in pieces, or they might have broke thoſe Bridges before the Army came up; and if then they had ſupported their Left at *Heynem*, poſted their Horſe behind the Caſtle of *Beveren*, and their Centre on the Height between *Wertigern* and *Heurne*, they would have had all the Advantages of Ground they could have wiſhed; but while they ſhould have been acting they were diſputing, and it was three a-Clock before any Reſolution was taken at all, and then the Duke of *Burgundy* was for fighting. Major-General *Grimaldi* was ordered by him to begin the Attack with the Troops of the King's Houſhold on the Right, and to diſlodge Major-General *Rantzau* from the Eminence he had gained; but when *Grimaldi* came to the Rivulet, and found the Ground on both Sides of it marſhy, his Houſhold Troops refuſed to paſs it, and retired towards their own Right, though their Army had twelve thouſand Men more than the Confederates, and were poſſeſſed at this time of other Advantages. The Duke *de Vendome* entirely diſapproved of this Attack, and therefore ſent his Aid de Camp, M. *Jennet*, with his Orders to the Left, but the Duke of *Burgundy* countermanded this, upon an Information, as it was pretended, that there was an impaſſable Moraſs on that Side, over which however the Duke *de Vendome* and the Count *D'Eureux* had rode an Hour before; this was the laſt Blunder he had to make, and effectually complimented the Allies with a Victory. Major-General *Cadogan*, who had by this time paſſed the River with twelve Battalions, about four a-Clock attacked the Village of *Heynem*, in which were ſeven Battalions of *French* Foot. The preſent General *Sabine* began the Attack, and in a very ſhort Space cut part of four Battalions to pieces, and took Priſoners the reſt of thoſe four Battalions, with three other Battalions who did not fight at all.


The PASSAGE
of the
Scheld.
1708.
Published according to Act of Parliament 1735.

THE Duke of *Burgundy* ſaw now that there was no avoiding a general Engagement, and therefore gave Orders for his Army to form, but it was too late. There was certainly two of the fineſt Armies in the World engaged here, but neither of them was in Order of Battle; that of the Allies was forced to attack as they came up; that of *France* loſt ſo much time before the Reſolution of fighting was taken, that they were attacked every where before they formed at all. M. *Dumont* ſays that there were a hundred General Officers on the Spot, and two hundred and fifty Colonels at the Head of their reſpective Corps. One might juſtly expect from this that the Action was obſtinate and doubtful, whereas from the Beginning the *French* ſeemed rather inclined to fly than to fight, and hardly knew which way to move, or whom to obey, their Generals differing among themſelves, and he who alone was capable of directing Things had little Reſpect paid to his Advice, and leſs to his Commands.

Major-General *Rantzau*, with eight Squadrons, paſſed the Rivulet, and advanced into the Plain, where the *French* Horſe had been drawn up between the Villages of *Singhem* and *Mullen*, and attacked the *French* Squadrons that were ſtill paſſing, driving them into the Highway which led to the March of their own Army; his preſent Majeſty King *George* II. charged at the Head of a Squadron of *Bulau*'s Dragoons, where his Horſe was killed under him, and Colonel *Laſchky*, who was fighting by his Side; Lieutenant-General *Schulemberg* fought alſo among theſe Troops as a Volunteer, and they behaved ſo well, and preſſed the *French* ſo briſkly, that they broke ſeveral of their Regiments, and took ſeveral Officers, with twelve Standards, and as many Kettle Drums.

WHILE this was doing the Horſe of the Allies continued paſſing the Bridges, and formed as faſt as they enter'd the Plain: The Infantry arrived very late, through the extraordinary Length of the March, and becauſe the Horſe had galloped a great Part of the Road, ſo that at five a-Clock there was none but the ſixteen Battalions that had arrived at firſt in the Field. The Duke of *Marlborough*, accompanied by Prince *Eugene* was at the Head of the Cavalry in the Plain, and obſerving their great want of Foot, ordered thoſe Battalions which had attacked and carried the Village to march from thence, and to throw themſelves into the Hedges on the other Side of the Plain, where the Enemy were marching a great pace. We had not above two Battalions on that Side, which were thoſe of Brigadeer *Grumkau*, who though vigorouſly attack'd, maintained themſelves in their Poſt with a great deal of Bravery, till there came up Foot enough to ſuſtain them, which was not till a conſiderable time after.

THE Duke of *Marlborough* ſent repeated Orders to the Infantry to haſten their March, the *French* being ready to attack thoſe that were already on this Side of the River, with very unequal Numbers. The Duke of *Argyle* arrived in the Interim with twenty Battalions, which were ſcarce poſted before they were attacked by the *French* with the utmoſt Vigour, the *Pruſſians* being driven from their Poſts, which however they recovered ſoon after Sword in Hand, notwithſtanding their great Inequality in Number. This happened about ſix, when Count *Lottum* arrived with the reſt of the Foot of the Right Wing, in order to ſuſtain the Attack.

MY Lord Duke perceiving that the great Effort would be made on the Right, ſent for twenty Battalions from the Left. This Wing, the Cavalry of which having paſſed through *Audenarde*, and the Infantry over Bridges thrown a little below that Town, arrived a little later than the Right Wing, and formed themſelves in two Lines, leaving the Village of *Merghem* behind them. As the Infantry arrived they formed in two Lines before the Cavalry, and attacked in good Order the Villages in the Enemy's Front. By ſeven a-Clock the Engagement was general from the Right to the Left, the

the *French* giving way on all Sides till they were ſuſtained by freſh Troops, which occaſioned a new Diſpute which was briſker than the former. On the left of the Left Wing there was a ſort of opening, which the Prince of *Orange*, at the Head of the *Dutch* Infantry cloſed up. My Lord Duke ſent Orders about this time to M. *D'Auverquerque* and Count *Tilly* to attempt ſomething on their Side, in order to employ the Enemy while he paſſed to the Right. There was a great Fire by this time on the Side of the Wood, and the *French* began again to give way in all Places. The Duke ſent again to M. *D'Auverquerque* and Count *Tilly*, who were by this time on the Mountain, to puſh the *French* as far as they were able on that Side, upon which they ordered the *Daniſh* Horſe to advance through a narrow *Defilé* into a Field, where all the Houſhold Troops of *France* were drawn up behind the Hedges. The Prince of *Orange* and Count *Oxenſtiern* advanc'd with the *Dutch* Infantry into the ſame Field, and taking the Enemy in Flank, they who never dream'd of being attack'd on that Side, fell quickly into Diſorder, the Horſe charging them on one Side and the Foot making a terrible Diſcharge on the other, ſo that at laſt there was nothing but Diſorder and Confuſion, and the Night growing very dark, many Squadrons threw themſelves on the Allies in Deſpair, ſome broke through, ſome were cut to pieces, ſome hit upon Roads where none of the Allies were poſted, and ſome ſurrender'd without fighting at all. At laſt, when it was impoſſible to diſtinguiſh Friend from Foe, the Confederate Generals ordered the Troops to ceaſe firing, chuſing rather to let the Enemy eſcape than to hazard their Battalions firing one upon another. When the Diſorder among the *French* Troops firſt began the Duke *de Vendome* alighted from his Horſe and put himſelf, Sword in Hand, at the Head of his Battalions: He called to the Officers by Name; he begged and intreated the Soldiers to ſhew ſome kind of Concern for their own Reputation and for the Cauſe of their Country; but it was all in vain, he could not bring them up again; and if the Night had not interven'd, thouſands more muſt have been cut to pieces.

The Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Engene* continued together for ſeveral Hours after the Battle began, viſiting the Line, directing the Troops to take Poſt, and doing every thing with as much Calmneſs as if no Danger had been at Hand. Towards the laſt the Duke left the Care of the Right to Prince *Eugene*, and went himſelf to the Left. The Prince took great Pleaſure in leading up the *Engliſh* Troops, fought amongſt them in Perſon, and gave them the higheſt Commendations. His preſent Majeſty, then Electoral Prince of *Hanover*, expoſed himſelf as much as any private Man, and at the Head of a Squadron of *Hanoverian* Dragoons, charged and broke a Squadron of the Houſhold Troops. The Prince of *Naſſau Frize* gained immortal Reputation from the Courage and Conduct he ſhewed in the Operations of that Day. But amongſt all the Heroes who diſtinguiſhed themſelves in this memorable Battle, none claimed a juſter or larger Share of Glory than old Veldt Marſhal *D'Auverquerque*; he received without Reluctance, and executed with Alacrity the Orders ſent him by the Duke of *Marlborough*, and broken as he was with Years and with Fatigue, he appeared in the hotteſt Fire, and did all Day long the Duty of an inferior General, though he commanded the Troops of the *States*. The Duke of *Argyle*, Count *Tilly*, the Prince of *Wirtemberg*, the Generals *Rantzau*, *Webb* and *Cadogan* did Wonders, and Brigadeer *Sabine*, who firſt attacked the Village of *Heynem*, gave afterwards ſhining Proofs of that Valour and Intrepidity which have ſince deſervedly raiſed him to the firſt Commands in the Army. As to the Troops they all behaved incomparably well, but the *Pruſſian* Gendarmerie diſtinguiſhed themſelves in a particular Manner, charging the *French* Horſe ſo often and ſo warmly, that more than Half of their Corps were killed upon the Spot.


THE BATTLE OF OUDENARDE
IN THE YEAR MDCCIV

In the mean time the Enemy fled towards *Ghent*, in inexpreſſible Confuſion. The Duke of *Vendome* propoſed to the Duke of *Burgundy*, that under Favour of the Night, they ſhould halt in order to form their Troops and give their March at leaſt the Air of a Retreat, but his Advice was unheeded; for of all the General Officers preſent, only the Count *D'Eureux* was of his Sentiment. Obſerving therefore that nothing was to be done with People frighted out of their Wits, he gave the Word for a Retreat, which no ſooner ſlipp'd his Lips, than the Generals as well as the private Men threw themſelves into the Road of *Ghent*, with a Precipitation unexampled. The Duke *de Vendome* looked with Grief and Shame on this ſcandalous Behaviour; finding however twenty-five Squadrons of his beſt Troops, and about the ſame Number of Battalions unbroken, he formed with theſe a Rear-guard, and thereby preſerved the Army from a ſecond Defeat, which would certainly have been more fatal than the firſt. The Duke of *Marlborough* did not forget ſending Troops enough to purſue, forty Squadrons from the Right were diſpatched at Break of Day with a good Corps of Foot, under the Command of the Generals *Bulau* and *Lumley*. As a confuſed March is always ſlow, they came up very ſoon with the flying *French*, but they were able to do them no Miſchief; they fled through a great Road, the Sides of which the Duke *de Vendome* lined with his Granadiers, and covered their Rear with his Horſe. The Allies attempting to force twelve Companies of Granadiers which were in the Rear of all were much more warmly received than they expected, for *Pents*'s Regiment of Horſe was almoſt entirely cut to pieces, the Granadiers of Major *Irwin* were repulſed, and Major-General *Meredith* was wounded. War, ſays our Author M. *Dumont*, is a very unſettled Thing, and demands as much Conduct as Courage in thoſe who follow it; who could have believed that after ſo glorious and ſo compleat a Victory the Victors themſelves ſhould receive the next Day a Check from an Enemy beaten, flying and aſtoniſhed? But indeed it was not ſo, thoſe who repulſed the Allies were Troops under the Duke *de Vendome*, who were never broken: ſuch as followed the Duke of *Burgundy* crowded the many Streets of *Ghent* with themſelves and their Baggage, and never ſtopp'd till they were quite on the other Side, where at laſt they began to think they were in ſome ſort of Safety. After they were a little refreſhed a Council of War was held, in which the far greater part of the Generals were of Opinion that the Princes ought immediately to take Poſt for *Ypres*, and that the Troops ſhould march that Way as faſt as poſſible in order to join the Duke of *Berwick*. But as they were not now in Sight of an Enemy, nor in ſuch a Situation that Reaſon could not be heard; the Duke *de Vendome* therefore took this Opportunity to give them his Sentiments at large. He ſaid he had been long enough paſſive under raſh and raw Councils, of which they now ſaw the Fruits; that in the Situation they were in it was of the utmoſt Conſequence to the King's Service, that no more Blunders were made; that as for the falſe Steps already taken, thoſe who were the Authors of them might anſwer for them, but for the reſt he would anſwer himſelf; that it was not to be doubted the Allies would form ſome Siege or other, and that in order to give them diſquiet the King's Army muſt not be coop'd up in Lines, but remain in ſome Poſt where they might at once enjoy Proviſions and Security, preſerve *Ghent* and *Bruges*, to which they were bound in Honour, deprive the Allies of the Navigation of the *Schelde*, cut off their Communication with *Antwerp*, and keep the *Dutch* in continual Terror for their own Country. In order to all this he ſaid there was nothing more neceſſary than to encamp behind the Canal of *Ghent* and *Bruges*, from whence, beſides the Advantages before-mentioned, they might eaſily diſturb the Convoys going from *Bruſſels*: he concluded that this was not his Opinion but his Reſolution; and then turning to the Generals,

nerals, For your parts, Gentlemen, ſaid he, you have nothing to do but to get ready to march To-morrow to *Lovendeghem*, for there I intend my head Quarters ſhall be. This Diſcourſe did not pleaſe the Duke of *Burgundy* at all, but as he found his Honour concerned, and knew, that though the Title was in him, the Command was in the Duke *de Vendome*, he and his Generals were forced to ſubmit: and thus, by the Confeſſion of Friends and Enemies, M. *de Vendome* ſaved the Troops of *France*, and *France* it ſelf.

We ought here, according to our uſual Cuſtom, to add the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Account of this important Victory, but as there is no Letter of his extant, which contains any ſuch Account, we have choſen to ſubjoin the Account given by the Field Deputies in their Letter to their *High Mightineſſes* and Veldt-Marſhal *D'Auverquerque*'s on the ſame Subject, which, with the Account of the Loſs on both Sides, and a conciſe View of what *French* Authors have written as to that Event, will afford our Readers a complete View of the Battle of *Audenarde*, which makes, and will ever make ſo great a Figure in Hiſtory, a Battle, which but for the Duke of *Vendome*'s Retreat, would have been much more fatal to the *French* than that of *Ramellies*, and which, as it was, over-turned all that prudent General's Schemes, and gave the Allies an Opportunity of beſieging *Liſle*, which otherwiſe perhaps they would not have found.

Letter of the Field Deputies of the States.

High and Mighty Lords,

" BY Reaſon of the ſhortneſs of Time we could only let your *High Mightineſſes* " know Yeſterday that we engaged the Enemy about four in the Afternoon; " wherefore we give ourſelves the Honour of ſending your *High Mightineſſes* farther " Advice that our Army having marched on *Sunday* Night from *Aſhe*, took the " Rout of *Leſſines*, in order to paſs the *Dender* at that Place without Oppoſition from " the Enemy, whom we had prevented by a ſudden March; and arriving there on " *Tueſday* Evening, we underſtood that the Enemy were marched from *Aloſt* towards " *Gavre*, where they cauſed Bridges to be made in order to paſs the *Schelde*, which " made us believe they deſigned to poſt themſelves upon the Height of *Aude-* " *narde*, and hinder us from paſſing the *Schelde*; and though our Army was very " much fatigued by the foregoing March, yet we reſolved to proceed on our March " Yeſterday, and, if poſſible, to prevent the Enemy. We detached therefore ſixteen " Battalions in the Night to take poſt on the other Side of the *Schelde*, near *Audenarde*, " and to lay the Bridges neceſſary for our Paſſage. Yeſterday Morning about nine " we received Advice that the Enemy had paſſed the *Schelde*, and were marching to- " wards *Audenarde*, which made us haſten our March, as much as poſſible, for fear " our Detachment that was ſent over ſhould be defeated, and ourſelves prevented in " our Deſign of paſſing the *Schelde*; but by that time the Enemy were come up near " *Audenarde*, they ſaw we had already taken poſt over the *Schelde*, which made them " reſolve to ſtrike off to the Right; but to cover their March againſt ours, they " thought fit to throw Troops into the Hedges and into a Village upon the *Schelde* " below *Audenarde*. About three in the Afternoon, as ſoon as our Foot began to " come up it was judg'd adviſeable to attack the Village, and thereby oblige the Enemy " to go no further, but to ſtop their March. This Attack was made with ſo much " Vigour and Succeſs that the Enemy were immediately driven out of the Village, " our Men falling upon them, their Bayonets on the Muzzle of their Muſkets, and

" not firing a Piece, ſo that they preſently threw down their Arms, and a whole Bri-
" gade, together with a Brigadeer, ſurrender'd Priſoners. The few Horſe that had
" paſſed with the Detachment attacked likewiſe the *French* Squadrons poſted behind
" the Village, with ſo much Succeſs that they were put into Diſorder and puſh'd,
" our Men taking from them eight or ten Standards and ſome Horſe. Hereupon the
" Enemy were forced to face about to us, and form themſelves about four a-Clock,
" when moſt of our Foot being over and formed, the general Engagement began, firſt
" on the Right, and afterwards on the Left Wing. The Fight was properly between
" the Foot, and was obſtinate; but our Men got Ground and drove the Enemy from
" one Hedge to another till Night put an End to the Combat. The Horſe, who by
" Reaſon of the broken Ground could not act, were detached to the Right and the
" Left Wing, and advanced ſo far that they attacked the Enemy in Flank and Rear,
" which when they perceived, they fell in the Night into the utmoſt Confuſion; and
" part of them retired with their Baggage and Artillery towards *Ghent* and *Deynſe*,
" another part towards the Road of *Courtray*, and according to Computation, ſix or
" ſeven thouſand ſurrender'd themſelves Priſoners, with three or four hundred Officers
" at their Head, among whom are ſeveral Dukes and General Officers. Had not the
" Night come on to their Aſſiſtance we believe they would have ſaved very little of their
" Army; we therefore congratulate your *High Mightineſſes* upon this complete Victory,
" which God Almighty has ſo graciouſly vouchſafed, and which gives us an Oppor-
" tunity, with this victorious Army and that of Prince *Eugene*, who was preſent at
" this Action, to extend the Frontiers farther, and bring the Enemy to Reaſon. Each
" General made ſo good a Diſpoſition, and every Regiment attacked the Enemy ſo
" well, and with ſo much Intrepidity, that it was impoſſible for any one to diſtinguiſh
" themſelves in a more particular Manner. Our Loſs, GOD be thanked, is ſo ſmall
" that there is not, as we know of, one Regiment out of a Condition to make the reſt
" of the Campaign: Amongſt the Horſe our Loſs is nothing at all; nor do we yet
" know that we have loſt any head Officer of the *State*. With which,

Audenarde, July, 12. 1708. *High and Mighty Lords*,

Sign'd
Ferd. Van Collen,
G. Van Roſſumtot Hardenbrock,
S. Van Goſlinga,
Count of Rechteren,
B. Van Welvelde,
Adr. Van Borſelle tot Geldermalſen.

" *P. S.* We thought, conſidering the Importance of this Affair, we ſhould not do
" amiſs in ſending this to your *High Mightineſſes* by the head Officer *Cock*, who may
" have the Honour of informing your *High Mightineſſes* of more Particulars.

Monſ. D'AUVERQUERQUE's *Letter to the Lord Regiſter* FAGEL.

" ON *Monday* laſt at ſeven a-Clock we broke up (as I have already had the Ho-
" nour to acquaint your Lordſhip) with the Army from *Herſilingin* near *Enghien*.
" We marched the whole Night, and the next Day paſſed the *Dender* at and above
" *Leſſines*. Yeſterday Morning we marched again from *Leſſines* towards *Audenarde*,

" where we arrived about Noon. We had received Intelligence that the Enemy broke " up on *Tueſday* from the Neighbourhood of *Aloſt*, and were encamped at *Gavre*, and " that they alſo paſſed the *Schelde* Yeſterday at that Place, which indeed we found " to be true, perceiving, upon our Arrival at *Audenarde*, the Enemy upon a full " March towards *Tournay*: We laid the Bridges over the *Schelde* in their Sight, and " our Troops paſſed the River with an unſpeakable Speed and Courage. About two " a-Clock the greateſt part of our Army had paſſed, with which the Duke of *Marl-* " *borough* and Prince *Eugene* formed the Right Wing near *Broan* Caſtle, about Half a " League from the Town, and began to engage the Enemy in a Battle.

" In the mean time I marched likewiſe with the Troops of the *States* which com- " poſed the Left Wing, in order to attack the Enemy, which I did about five a-Clock, " having been obliged to make a great Round to come at them; and GOD has been ſo " pleaſed to bleſs the Arms of the high Allies, that we have entirely beaten the Enemy, " and forced them to retire in great Confuſion, ſome towards *Courtray* and others to- " wards *Ghent*.

" I give my ſelf the Honour to congratulate their *High Mightineſſes* upon this im- " portant Victory. We ſhall endeavour all we can to make our Advantage of it; the " Enemy will have much ado to bring their Army into the Field again this Year in " a good Condition. The Loſs of the Slain on their Side is very conſiderable, beſides " a good Number of Officers (ſome of whom of Diſtinction) and common Soldiers " Priſoners. We have alſo taken ſeveral Standards and Colours, of which I will ſend " their *High Mightineſſes* a Liſt by the next Courier.

" The Bravery and wiſe Conduct of the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* " cannot be enough commended, nor the Zeal and Courage of the other Generals of " the *States*, who did all which their Duty and Regard for the Service required of " them. All the Officers and Troops, without Diſtinction, did all that could be ex- " pected from brave Men and good Soldiers. We ſent out a Body of Horſe and Foot " this Morning to purſue the run away Enemy, and ſcatter them yet more, but they " were got too far off by the Favour of the Night. I remain

From the Camp of Audenarde, July 12. 1708.

Your Lordſhip's

Humble and obedient Servant,

Sign'd

AUVERQUERQUE.

As to the *French* Accounts of this Engagement they are not very conſiſtent; the following Letter is thought to have been written by the Duke *de Vendome*'s Secretary, M. *de Capriſton*; be that as it will, it was undoubtedly written by one in the Secret of Affairs, and who had a very juſt Idea of the Miſtakes made in that Day, ſo fatal to the *French* Glory.

A Letter to a Friend upon the Battle of Audenarde.

" AWAY with your Conſternation, and do not betray in your ſelf, the Weakneſs " common to your Nation, who never met with a Misfortune but preſently *All's* " *Loſt*. I tell you in the firſt place, that the Reports you hinted to me are falſe, and " the Duke *de Vendome* laughs at them. As for the three Marches which he ſuffered " to be ſtollen from him, and his not guarding the *Dender*, every Body knows the

" Duke

" Duke *de Vendome* was for diſputing the Paſſage of that River; and after that three " Days Conteſt he was forced to ſubmit to the Sentiments of thoſe, who to avoid an " Engagement, voted for paſſing the *Schelde:* However it was then that they were obli- " ged to own what that Duke had foretold them, viz. *That whenever Prince* Eugene " *underſtood they had a Mind to avoid fighting, he would force them to it whether they* " *would or no.*

" As to what they ſay that the Duke *de Vendome* ought to have attacked the *Van* of " the Enemy's Army in their paſſing the *Schelde*; he knew better Things: For as ſoon " as he received Advice from the Marquis *de Biron* that part of the Enemy's Army " was over, he was for attacking it while he ſaw the Duſt made by the Columns of " that Army on the other Side of the River, about Half a League from *Audenarde*; " but he was ſingle in his Opinion, and conſequently not hearkened to: this was at " ten in the Morning. At four in the Afternoon Major-General *Grimaldi* was order'd, " without the Duke *de Vendome*'s Knowledge, to begin the Attack, which however " when he ſaw, he was for continuing it. Accordingly he ſent M. *Jenet* his *Aid de* " *Camp* to the *Left*, with Orders for them to engage; but he was killed in his Re- " turn. Thoſe Orders were not executed, ſome Officers inſinuating *mal a propos* to " the Duke of *Burgundy*, that there was a Quagmire and an impracticable Moraſs, " whereas the Duke *de Vendome* and the Count *D'Evreux* had paſſed an Hour before.

" As to the Retreat the Duke *de Vendome* was not for it; but as he was backed in " his Opinion by the Count *D'Evreux* only, he was again obliged to ſubmit. No " ſooner therefore had he given the Word for the Army to retreat, but all get on Horſe- " back, and with aſtoniſhing Precipitation fled to *Ghent*. And there were not want- " ing thoſe who adviſed the Princes to ſet out Poſt from thence for *Ypres*.

" The Duke *de Vendome*, who was obliged for a good part of the Time to make " the *Rear-guard* with his *Aids de Camp*, did not reach *Ghent* till almoſt nine in the " Morning, when he made a firm Reſolution to poſt the Army behind the Canal " which goes from that Place to *Bruges*, though againſt the Advice of all the Gene- " ral Officers, who threatned for three Days together to abandon him; and ſaid they " ought to endeavour to join the Duke of *Berwick: That Firmneſs ſaved the King's* " *Army and* France *it ſelf*; for the Fright the Army was in would have cauſed a " greater Diſgrace than that of *Ramellies*: Whereas the Duke *de Vendome*, by poſting " himſelf behind the *Canal*, has covered *Ghent* and *Bruges*, which is the eſſential " Point, and thereby revived and put Courage into the Troops, and given the Officers " time to recollect themſelves and to know the Country. In a Word, he has thrown " the Enemy out of Action; and if they attack any of our ſtrong Places, as *Ypres*, " *Liſle*, *Mons* or *Tournay*, the Duke *de Vendome* will take *Audenarde*, make himſelf " Maſter of the *Schelde*, and ſo puzzle them. This, Sir, is the very truth, and the " ſame the Duke *de Vendome* has ſent to the King, *&c.*"

M. *de Quincy* in his Account of this Battle, endeavours all he can to cover the Duke of *Burgundy*'s Miſtakes; he attributes the bad Situation they were in at the Beginning of the Engagement, to their want of Diligence in marching, affirming, that if they had been ſix Hours ſooner on the Banks of the *Schelde*, they would have prevented the Allies, and ſaved that unfortunate Engagement. He acknowledges that the Rout began on the Side where the Duke of *Burgundy* commanded; but he attributes this to the Non-execution of the Duke *de Vendome*'s Orders, which again he aſcribes to the Death of his Aid de Camp; but this however is far from being juſt, ſince that Gentleman was not killed carrying his Orders, but in his Return. He gives the higheſt Commendations to the Duke of *Marlborough*, whom he allows to have been the Soul of the Confede-

rate Army, and to have forced Victory to the Side on which he fought, by his excellent Diſpoſition of his Troops, and his timely ſhifting Corps of Horſe and Foot from Places where they were uſeleſs into Places where there was moſt need of them. He admits that the Retreat was as precipitate and confuſed as any thing can be imagined, but he takes Notice of a Stratagem made uſe of by the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene*, after the Battle was over, not mentioned by any *Engliſh* Author. They poſted, according to this Author, a great Number of Drums at the Head of their Troops who beat the *French* Retreat, while ſome Refugee Officers cryed aloud *A Moy Picardie*, and ſo to the reſt of the *French* Battalions, whereby Numbers were taken Priſoners who would otherwiſe have eſcaped. He confeſſes that the Duke *de Vendome* brought up the Rear in Perſon, but he ſeems afraid of entering deeply into the Matter, though he gives us to underſtand in general Terms, that their own Faults were no leſs fatal to the *French* than the Valour and Conduct of the Allies. One thing is remarkable, that in all the Authors we have met with, there is not a Word ſaid of the Behaviour of the Marſhal *Matignon*, from whence it may certainly be inferred that he did nothing very conſiderable. As to the Behaviour of the Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Berry*, with the Chevalier *de St. George*, the *French* Writers have given them ſome Encomiums, notwithſtanding what the *Dutch* Gazetteers ſay, that the two laſt mention'd Princes beheld the Engagement from a Steeple, and provided for their own Safety by a very early Retreat. It is a very difficult Matter to know the Truth of Points of this Nature, where Paſſion and Party frequently get the better of Truth; but as it is reaſonable to believe that ſuch a Conduct would have ſtamped the Duke *de Berry* and the Chevalier with everlaſting Ignominy, and as the latter ſhewed a different Diſpoſition at the Battle of *Malplaquet*, it may be with probability ſuppoſed they did their Duty tolerably here. It is much to the Honour of M. *de Quincy*, that in his Account of this Battle, he gives all due Praiſe to our preſent moſt gracious King, then Electoral Prince of *Hanover*, and ſpeaks with the ſame Candor of his Vivacity in attacking the *French* at the Head of a Squadron of *Bulau*'s Dragoons, as any of the *Engliſh* or *Dutch* Writers.

As to the Loſs ſuſtained by the *French*, Accounts differ widely, the largeſt we have ſeen makes the killed and wounded four thouſand two hundred, the Priſoners, including Officers, nine thouſand eight hundred, and the Deſerters two thouſand four hundred; in all ſixteen thouſand and four hundred, together with ten Pieces of Cannon, fifty-ſix Pair of Colours, fifty-two Standards, eight Pair of Kettle Drums, four thouſand five hundred Horſes. An intercepted Letter of a *French* Officer ſpeaks on that Head in the following Terms:

" AT leaſt forty of our Regiments are reduced to a wretched Condition, the greateſt part of them being killed or taken; ſo that it will be long before they can be re-
" eſtabliſhed. Of four Regiments of the King's Houſhold, at leaſt half are taken Pri-
" ſoners, and among them are ſeveral Perſons of Note. The Chevalier *de Longueville*
" and fifteen other Officers were mortally wounded, and two of them are dead ſince
" the Battle. The Regiments of *Pfiffer* and *Villars* are quite ruin'd, and almoſt all
" their Officers are taken, with all their Baggage, *&c.* Amongſt the Priſoners were
" above ſeven hundred Officers, *viz.* a Lieutenant-General, four Major-Generals, five
" Brigadiers, fourteen Colonels, nine Majors, two hundred and ſix Captains, one hun-
" red and forty-ſeven Lieutenants, ninety-ſix Counts, one hundred and eighty-ſix
" *Gens d'Armes Chevaux Legers*, or Life-Guards, and forty-ſeven Quarter-Maſters:
" The Marquis *de Ximenes* Colonel of the Regiment of Royal *Rouſſillon*, and the

" *Sieur de la Bretéche* Colonel of Horſe, with a great Number of other Officers were " kill'd."

M. *de Quincy* has given us the following Liſt of Perſons of Diſtinction who were taken Priſoners in this Battle; the Marquis *de Biron* Lieutenant-General, Count *Ruffey* Lieutenant-General, M. *Fitzgerald* Marſhal de Camp, M. *de le Vierve* Marſhal de Camp and Quarter-maſter General of Horſe, the Marquis *de Croy* Brigadier, the Chevalier *de Pouriere* Brigadier, M. *Phiffer* Brigadier, the Duke *de St. Aignan* Colonel of Horſe, with eight or nine more Colonels and other Officers, to the Number of five hundred thirty-five, a hundred and fifty of the Houſhold Troops, and about ſeven thouſand private Men killed and taken. As to the Loſs of the Allies there has been a very exact Account publiſhed, by which it appears that they had eight hundred twenty-five Men only killed, and two thouſand one hundred forty-ſeven wounded; in all two thouſand nine hundred ſeventy-two; of theſe the *Dutch* ſuffered moſt, having no leſs than three hundred and fifty killed, and one thouſand and ſix wounded; whereas of the *Britiſh* Troops there were only forty-three killed and a hundred and four wounded, ſo that all Things conſidered, this Victory was as cheap as it was conſiderable; and it would certainly have been much more ſo, if, as the Duke of *Burgundy* and his Party deſigned, the *French* had quitted the Neighbourhood of *Ghent*, and retired towards *Ypres*.

The Conſequences of the Battle of AUDENARDE.

THE Confederate Generals were very aſſiduous in concerting Meaſures for improving to the very utmoſt the glorious Victory they had gained; and the Approach of Prince *Eugene*'s Army, where all Differences which had retarded the March of any of the Troops of which it was compoſed, particularly the Elector *Palatine*, being adjuſted, gave the greater Hopes to the Powers in Confederacy that *France* would be now effectually humbled. After mature Deliberation therefore on the ſubſequent Operations of the Campaign, it was reſolved that the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army ſhould march towards *Menin*, paſs the *Lys*, there level the *French* Lines between *Warneton* and *Ypres*, and prevent any Reinforcement from being thrown into the laſt mention'd Place, or the *French* Army from returning that Way, while Prince *Eugene* with a Detachment ſhould march to *Bruſſels*, and there draw together the *Imperial* Forces in order to obſerve the Motions of the Duke of *Berwick*, and prevent the Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Berry* from retreating through *Brabant* the ſame Way they came. *Motions of the Confederate Army.*

Count *Lottum*, in purſuance of theſe Reſolutions, with the Lieutenant-Generals *Fagel* and *Dopf*, marched the thirteenth of *July* with thirty Battalions, fifty Squadrons, and ſome Field Pieces for the *French* Lines, where they arrived on the fifteenth, and took about five hundred Men, with twelve Commiſſioned Officers Priſoners, and began immediately to level them. The ſame Day the Duke of *Marlborough* marched the Army under his Command in two Columns towards *Menin*, paſſed the *Lys* on two Bridges near that Place, and encamped in the Neighbourhood of *Werwick*. A Detachment from the Confederate Army was ſent to raiſe Contributions as far as *Arras*, but the Magiſtrates of that Country not agreeing to the Sums demanded, the Allies ſet fire to two of the Suburbs of that City, and reduced them to Aſhes, after which a Party was diſpatched to do the ſame at *Lens*, but the Inhabitants of that Town prevented it by giving Security to pay the Sums demanded. At the ſame time that the Duke of *Marlborough* reaped theſe Advantages from his late Victory at *Audenarde*, he *Count* Lottum *demoliſhes the* French *Lines*.

took care to order Things in such a Manner as to make the *French* very uneasy in their Camp behind the *Canal* of *Ghent*, by sending Detachments to interrupt their Convoys from *Tournay* and other Places. The chief Reason of which was that the Enemy's remaining there impeded very much the Designs of the Confederates, and obliged them to send back their Baggage from *Sas van Ghent*, in order to bring it round from *Antwerp* to *Brussels*, by Means of the Canals; at the same time a new Train of Battering Cannon was sent to the last mentioned City from *Maestricht*, and all necessary Preparations made for sending the heavy Baggage to the Camp, which was accordingly performed with unexampled Prudence and Success on the twenty-fifth of *July*.

Count Tilly *raises Contributions in* Artois *and* Picardy.

THE next Day a numerous Detachment, commanded in chief by Count *Tilly*, and under him by the Lieutenants General *Orkney*, *Rantzau* and *Hompech*, with the Major-Generals *Webb*, *Rantzau* and *Erpach*, were sent into *Artois*, the Infantry which consisted of four Battalions and a thousand Granadiers took post at *la Bassée*, but the Cavalry which consisted of fifty Squadrons penetrated into *Picardy*, from whence it brought off several Hostages, and did a great deal of Mischief, notwithstanding the *French* made several Motions to engage the Duke of *Marlborough* to recall them.

Dukes of Burgundy *and* Vendome *send a Detachment into* Dutch Flanders, *and plunder the Island of* Cadsandt.

IN Revenge however of this Irruption into *France*, the Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Vendome* having provided for their Army by carrying off all the Corn in the Country of *Waes*, as far as *Alost*, detached ten thousand Men under the Command of the *Sieur du Rozel*, to lay the *Dutch Flanders* under Contribution. General *Fagel* and Major-General *Murray* who commanded there, finding themselves too weak to defend their Lines, abandon'd them and retired to *Sluys*, which gave the Enemy an Opportunity of entering the Island of *Cadsandt*, which they plunder'd and burnt in a miserable Manner, carrying off twelve hundred Horses, a very rich Booty in Cattle and other Things, and what was still worse, they carried off Hostages for the Payment of a large Sum of Money which they thought fit to demand by way of Ballance, perhaps for the Sums received by the Allies in *Artois* and *Picardy*.

Prince Eugene's *Conduct in sending a prodigious Convoy to the Camp.*

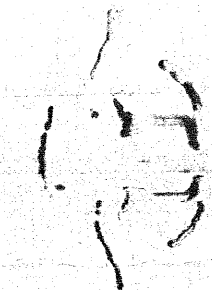
THE Confederate Generals had by this time resolved to make, without farther Delay, some considerable Siege, in order to which such Preparations were made at *Brussels*, as had never yet been seen, either in this or any former War. The future Success of all their great Designs depending evidently on the safe Arrival of this Convoy, and the *French* on their Side manifesting a full Resolution to interrupt it, if possible, Prince *Eugene* gave on this Occasion an extraordinary Proof of his consummate Knowledge in the Art of War; for he took his Measures so exactly, and posted his several Detachments so judiciously, that though this Convoy extended five Leagues, and marched very slowly all the Way, yet the Duke of *Burgundy* at the Head of thirty thousand Men had the Mortification to look on without being able to undertake any thing, and behold it get safe into *Aeth*. The Prince of *Hesse Cassel* had a great Share in this extraordinary March, but Prince *Eugene* himself advanced as far as *Soignes*, and gave all the necessary Directions in Person.

Siege of Lisle *resolved on.*

IT being now pretty evident that the Siege of *Lisle* was the Enterprize for which the Allies made such mighty Preparations, the *French* began immediately to take all imaginable Precautions for its Defence. But in order to have a right Idea of the Importance of this grand Undertaking, it will be necessary to give a Description of that Place.

Description of Lisle.

Lisle, or rather *L'Isle* is the Capital of *French Flanders*; and in the Opinion of good Judges, the second Town in the *French* Dominions; it was built by *Baldwin* Earl of *Flanders*, or rather improved and erected into a City by him, because he was born in its Neighbourhood, and from thence called *Baldwin D'Lisle*. It was walled in 1046, and met afterwards with so many Favours from the Sovereigns of *Flanders*,



A PLAN of LISLE Besieged and taken by the Allies in 1708.

Deule River
Attack of the Directer des Rogues
House Occupied by the Enemy
3 Can
Lambersart
Can
13 Can
Mill where ye Enemy retrench'd themselves
Redoubt
Douchin Cas
Mort
Post Granted Sept 7
St Antoinet Gate
Gate of Arcole
Carnoy
CITADEL
Royal Gate
Bar Gate
Inundation
Castle of St Mark
The Bishops farm
Redoubt of Chanteleux
Bank to keep up ye Inundation
Mayoroy
Esquermes
Lady Gate
Marsh
Sick Gate
Los Parish
Sequedin
Haubourdin
The Lines of Circumvallation
Deule River
The Road to Bapaume
The Road to Douay
Lezenne
Helemmes
Anapes
Asq
Lines of Circumvallation
Causeway from Lisle to Tournay
Five a Prior
Flers
Flers Gate
Mons in Barœul
Despres
The Marque River
Lines of Circumvallation
Gate St Maurice
Port Gate
Port Gate
The Causeway of Lisle
Attack of ye Directer des Rogues
44 Cannons
11 Can
11 Can
10 Can
10 Can
St Magdalen
St Magdalen Gate
Post taken Sept 7
Chapell taken Sword in hand
9 Can
Redoubt
Epaulement for the Enemy

that by Degrees it became one of the fineſt Towns in all that rich Province. *Lewis* XIV. reduced it in Perſon in the Year 1667. In the Year 1668. it was yielded to him by the Peace of *Aix la Chapelle* from that Time to this very Year the King of *France* ſpared neither Pains nor Coſt in fortifying and adorning it. The famous M. *Vauban* erected a Citadel the moſt regular, and at the ſame time one of the ſtrongeſt that had ever been ſeen, of which he remained Governor to his Death. The Town it ſelf was alſo fortified in ſuch a Manner that it was held impregnable. All this Care was certainly very neceſſary, ſince the King received a prodigious Revenue from thence; mighty Manufactures were carried on there, and its Merchants not only ſupplied the King's Armies with Neceſſaries, but were at the ſame time Owners of moſt of the Privateers belonging to *Dunkirk*, which were ſo troubleſome to the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*, by the frequent Captures they made. As to the Situation of *Liſle*, it is in the midſt of Rivulets, Pools and Marſhes, whence its Name *L'Iſle*, *i. e. The Iſland*, though it is called by the *Flemmings Ryſſel*, and from its Beauty and Riches *la Petite Paris*. It ſtands fifteen Miles Weſt of *Tournay*, eighteen North of *Doway*, thirty-ſix South Weſt of *Ghent*, thirty-ſeven South Eaſt of *Dunkirk*, and thirty-eight Weſt of *Mons*.

Preparations for its Defence.

As ſoon as this Siege was apprehended the M. *de Bouflers*, Governor of *Flanders*, demanded Leave to ſhew his Zeal for the King's Service, by defending it in Perſon, which was given him. He had under him the Marquis *de Sourville*, M. *de la Lande*, Lieutenant-General *Lee*, and many other Officers of Note; ſixteen Battalions of Foot, nine Squadrons of Dragoons and eight hundred Invalids, who were yet capable of doing ſome Duty. As ſoon as the Marſhal entred the Place he took all imaginable Pains to put it into the beſt Poſture of Defence poſſible, he cauſed ſuch Soldiers as after the Battle of *Audenarde* dropped into the Villages adjoining, to be formed into four Battalions, two of which were deſtined to attend the Artillery, and the other two did Duty with the Garriſon. The Marquis *de la Freſelliere* was no leſs diligent in his Province as Lieutenant-General of the Artillery, he drew together all the Armourers, Gunſmiths, and other neceſſary Artizans, that the Artillery and Small Arms might be preſerved in good Condition during the Siege; he likewiſe gave Directions for the iſſuing Powder in ſuch a Manner as that there might neither be waſte nor want. The Engineers were at the ſame time hard at work in repairing the old Works and raiſing new, under the Direction of the Marſhal *Bouflers*: On the whole the *French* were ſo ſanguine that they fancied the Place out of Danger; and the great Duke *de Vendome* himſelf is reported to have ſaid, *He did not think ſo wiſe a Commander as Prince* Eugene *would venture on ſo raſh an Undertaking*. There is no doubt but the Difficulties attending this Enterprize were thoroughly weighed before it was undertaken by the Confederate Gerals, but the Importance of the Place, the Valour of the Forces of the Allies, and the Skill of the General Officers who were to be employed therein, encouraged them to hope, with the Aſſiſtance of GOD, to reduce this ſtrong Place, notwithſtanding the mighty Pains and Expence the *French* were at in providing for its Defence.

Liſle inveſted.

All Things being at laſt in readineſs the Prince of *Orange* on the twelfth of *Auguſt* was detached with thirty-one Battalions to take poſt at *Marquette*, on the *Lower Deule*, within half a League of *Liſle*, and Lieutenant-General *Wood* with thirty-four Squadrons marched to *Potteghem*. The next Day Prince *Eugene* having paſſed the *Marque* at *Pont-a-treſin*, inveſted *Liſle* between that Place and the *Upper Deule*, while the Prince of *Orange* with his Detachment inveſted it between the *Upper* and *Lower Deule*. The Duke of *Marlborough* in the mean time formed at *Helchin* a Camp of Obſervation of ſeventy-five thouſand Men, whereby he not only effectually covered Prince *Eugene*,

Eugene, but alſo ſecured *Bruſſels* and other great Towns, and made the Enemy very uneaſy.

The Siege formed on the one Side by Prince Eugene, *on the other by the Prince of* Orange.

THE Siege of *Liſle* was carried on by two Attacks, the firſt on the Right of the *Deule* towards the Gate of *St. Andrew*, the other againſt the Gate of *St. Magdalen*; the one under the Direction of the Engineer *de Roques*, the other under that of M. *du Mey*. On the fourteenth the Quarters were ſettled, on the ſixteenth the principal Engineers pitched on a Place between the *Marque* and the *Deule*, for the Park of the Artillery; it conſiſted of a hundred and twenty Pieces of Battering Cannon, forty Mortars, with four hundred Ammunition Waggons. On the eighteenth a very extraordinary Accident happened, as the Prince of *Orange*'s Valet de Chambre was buttoning his Highneſs's Waiſtcoat, a Cannon-bullet ſtruck his Head off, paſſing over the Prince's Shoulder, and beating the poor Man's Blood and Brains all over the Room. As ſome Bullets had before pierced theſe Apartments his Highneſs removed to the Caſtle of *Holbeck*. Prince *Eugene* having fix'd his Quarters at the Abbey of *Loos*. Marſhal *Bouflers* encamped his Garriſon on the Glacis of *Liſle*, and by Detachments from thence incommoded the Workmen of the Allies very much. On the nineteenth King *Auguſtus* of *Poland* and the *Landtgrave* of *Heſſe Caſſel* arrived in the Army of the Duke of *Marlborough*, and ſaw the firſt Line of the Army paſs in Review. On the twentieth they ſaw the ſecond Line reviewed, after which they ſet out for the Siege, alighting at the Quarters of Prince *Eugene*, where they were moſt magnificently entertained at Dinner. On the twenty-firſt the Marſhal *de Bouflers* ſent ſix Squadrons and ſeven or eight hundred Foot to burn two Houſes and to cut down two or three hundred Trees which interrupted his View. The Prince of *Orange* having Notice of this ordered ſix Battalions to repulſe them, but by that time they came up the Carpenters had done their Buſineſs, and therefore marched off before the Allies could come near them.

The Trenches opened.

ALL Things were now ready for opening the Trenches, four thouſand Workmen were appointed for that Service, covered by ten Battalions of *Imperial*, *Palatine* and *Heſſian* Troops, and ten Battalions more with ſix hundred Horſe were ordered to be ready to ſuſtain them. The Engineers did their Buſineſs ſo cooly and with ſuch Secrecy that the Workmen had two Hours to cover themſelves before the Enemy perceived where the Trenches were opening, then indeed they made a terrible Fire, but it did not do a great deal of Execution. The Duke of *Marlborough* altered his Diſpoſition the ſame Day, paſſing his Army in two Columns over the *Schelde*, taking his own Quarters at *Amongies*, while Veldt-Marſhal *D'Auverquerque* took his at *Vandiperant*, ſo that his Grace was now nearer the Siege, and yet preſerved all the Advantages which in his former Camp he enjoyed. On the twenty-third the Marſhal *de Bouflers* made a Sally to diſturb the Workmen, and was ſo lucky as to take ſome Priſoners, amongſt whom was M. *Pettendorf*, a Lieutenant-General who commanded in the Trenches, and who had advanced a little too far. The Marſhal received him with great Civility, and aſſign'd him Lodgings in the Citadel. On the twenty-fourth Prince *Eugene* gave Orders for attacking a Chapel from whence they were much diſturbed in the Trenches: This was performed by three hundred Granadiers, commanded by a Major and two Captains; they were ſuſtained by ſome Battalions, and the Attack was very warm and bloody. The *French* had in it two hundred Granadiers commanded by two Captains: The Officers were both killed, with about fifty Men, and the reſt taken Priſoners. On the twenty-fifth M. *de Bouflers* cauſed a Mill to be burnt, where otherwiſe the Allies would have taken poſt. On the twenty-ſixth a very black Attempt was made on the Perſon of his Highneſs Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*. The Poſt-houſe being about two Leagues diſtant from the Camp, the Commiſſary wrote a Letter to

An Attempt to poiſon Prince Eugene.



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General *Dopf*'s Secretary, by a Servant that Gentleman had ſent in the Morning for his Letters, in which Letter the Commiſſary deſired him to deliver two that were encloſed to his Highneſs, becauſe he had no Poſt-Boy at Hand to ſend them by. General *Dopf* being then at the Prince's Quarters, the Secretary gave thoſe Letters to his Adjutant, who gave them to Prince *Eugene*. One of theſe Letters came from the *Hague*, and the Commiſſary imagined the other came from thence alſo, but he could not be poſitive. The Prince opening one of theſe Epiſtles found in it nothing but a greaſy Paper, which without any ſhew of Concern, he threw upon the Ground. The Adjutant taking it up put it to his Noſe, but was immediately taken ſo ill that they had much ado to ſave his Life. It was then tied about a Dog's Neck, and though the Creature had the beſt Antidotes adminiſtred, it died in twenty-four Hours in a miſerable Condition. General *Dopf*, and ſome other Perſons of Diſtinction who were in the Room, where the Prince opened the Letter, expreſſing their Concern that there ſhould be People in the World baſe enough to undertake ſuch Things, his Highneſs ſaid very cooly, Come, Gentlemen, you need not wonder ſo much at it, this is not the firſt Billet of its Sort I have received. It would be tedious and foreign to the Deſign of this Work to give an exact Detail of the Siege of *Liſle*, becauſe it would take up much more room than the Bounds we are preſcribed will allow; we ſhall content ourſelves therefore with obſerving that never any Siege was carried on with greater Vigour, nor any Place defended with greater Bravery and Boldneſs; but the Marſhal *de Bouflers* became quickly ſenſible from the prodigious Fire made by the Beſiegers that the Town muſt inevitably fall into their Hands; on which Account he removed in time his beſt Cannon into the Citadel, though at the ſame time he neglected nothing that could be done for the Defence of the Town; giving Notice alſo to the *French* Court that it was impoſſible for him to hold out againſt ſuch an Army and ſuch a Train of Artillery, and therefore entreating them to think in time of affording him Relief.

Motions of the French *Army.*

The Court of *France* diſpatched Orders to the Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Vendome* to hazard any thing for the Relief of ſo important a Place as *Liſle*. Upon this thoſe Princes reſolved, if poſſible, to join the Duke of *Berwick*, in order to which ſome Motions were made by them and by the flying Camp commanded by that laſt mentioned Duke. The Duke of *Marlborough* having received Advice of the Enemy's March, immediately repaſſed the *Schelde* and returned to his old Camp at *Helchin*, where he was hardly arrived before he had an Account that the Duke of *Berwick* had paſſed the *Dender* that Morning and joined the Duke of *Burgundy*, ſo that their Forces were now encreaſed to two hundred and eight Squadrons and a hundred and twenty-ſix Battalions.

And of the Duke of Marlborough.

The Duke of *Marlborough* apprehending that the Enemy did now in earneſt think of attemping to raiſe the Siege, and knowing that his own Army was far inferior to that of the Enemy, diſpatched Orders to General *Fagel* to join him with all imaginable Expedition with what Forces could be ſpared out of *Dutch Flanders* and *Brabant*. In the mean time his Grace broke up from *Helchin* and marched into the Plains of *Liſle*, where on the firſt of *September* he fix'd his head Quarters at *Peronne*.

The French *Army advances into the Plain of* Liſle.

As ſoon as the Troops reached their Camp the Duke went to pay a Viſit to Prince *Eugene* in his Quarters before *Liſle*. The next Morning the Prince came to *Peronne*, and rode out with his Grace, M. *D'Auverquerque* and the other General Officers to view the Ground in the Neighbourhood of the Army, in order to mark a Line of Battle in Caſe the Enemy ſhould really incline to fight rather than ſee *Liſle* taken. The ſame Morning the *French* Army paſſed the *Schelde* in five Columns above and below *Tournay*,

encamping with their Right at *Blandain,* and their Left at *Villeman*, from whence the Duke of *Burgundy* ſent a Perſon in hopes he might get into *Liſle,* with Orders to aſſure M. *de Bouflers* that he ſhould certainly be relieved, but this Man fell into the Hands of the Confederates: The three Days following the Enemy continued their March and entered on the fourth the Plains of *Liſle.*

The Confederates prepare for a Battle.

THESE Motions of the *French* Troops perſuaded the Duke of *Marlborough* that they would certainly fight him in order to raiſe the Siege; upon this he ſent away his Baggage to the Camp before *Liſle*, and drew out his Troops in order of Battle on the Ground which had been mark'd between *Noyelles* and *Peronne*, upon which the *French* advanced nearer them. On the fifth the Duke of *Marlborough* had the Army under Arms by Break of Day, having been joined in the Evening by Prince *Eugene* with ſeventy-two Squadrons and twenty-ſix Battalions: With him came King *Auguſtus* of *Poland* and the *Landgrave* of *Heſſe* as Volunteers. Theſe Troops took poſt on the Right with the *Pruſſians.* The *Engliſh* and *Danes* on the Left, and the *Dutch* and *Hanoverians* in the Centre. General *Fagel* marched with incredible Diligence with ſeven Squadrons and as many Battalions in order to join the Allies, and arrived in the Camp that Morning. On the other Side the *French* alſo continued to advance within a League of the Confederate Army, ſo that their Drums were heard by the Troops under Arms, who deſired nothing more than to engage; but by ten a-Clock in the Morning the Duke and Prince *Eugene* were convinced that the *French* were not in earneſt, and that notwithſtanding all their Boaſting and their great Superiority, they really deſigned nothing more than haraſſing the Allies and diſturbing the Siege. The Tents were thereupon ordered to be pitched, and after Dinner Prince *Eugene*, accompanied by King *Auguſtus* and the *Landgrave*, returned to the Siege. His Grace the next Day detached a hundred Men from each Battalion, with Orders to throw up an Entrenchment in the Front of his Army, which being finiſhed on the eighth of *September*, ſecured the Duke's Army from any ſudden Attempt of the Enemy, and at the ſame afforded Liberty to that of Prince *Eugene* to carry on the Siege without any Apprehenſion. Let us now return to the Siege.

Diſpoſitions made for attacking the Counterſcarp of Liſle.

BY the ſixth of *September Liſle* was in a miſerable Condition, there being two open Breaches, and no leſs than twelve Batteries mounted with a hundred and fifty Pieces of Cannon and Mortars playing continually. On the ſeventh Prince *Eugene* having taken a Reſolution of attacking the Cover'd-way, made all the neceſſary Preparations for that great Action, and cauſed the following Inſtructions to be given for the Diſpoſition of the Troops and of the Workmen who were to be employed in that important Service.

Directions for the Attack of the Counterſcarp between the Tenaile *and the Hornwork, from the* Lower Deule *to the Gate of* St. Magdalen, *under the Direction of M.* de Mey, *Engineer in chief.*

" A Continual Fire ſhall be made from the Batteries of Cannon, and Bombs ſhall " be thrown all Day long with the utmoſt Aſſiduity into the Hornwork and " into the Ravelins near the Gate of *Magdalen*, as well as into the *Tenaille* of the " *Lower Deule.*

" THERE ſhall be ſixteen hundred Granadiers commanded on this Attack, divided " into four Platoons in the laſt Parallel, *viz.* four hundred for the Attack of the Sa- " liant Angle of the Covered-way of the Demi-Baſtion, on the Left of the Horn; " four hundred for the Attack of the Angle of the *Tenaille*; four hundred for the At-

" tack of the Left Face of the Ravelin near the Breach; the laſt four hundred ſhall " attack the Counterſcarp before the Breach, and ſhall have thirty Carpenters with " them to cut down the Paliſades erected there.

" The ſixteen hundred Granadiers diſpoſed as aforeſaid, ſhall be ſuſtained by ſixteen " hundred Fuzileers; eight Battalions ſhall enter the Trenches, one Half to be poſted " in the firſt Parallel, the other Half in the ſecond Parallel; and as the Granadiers " march out of their Lodgments the ſixteen hundred Fuzileers ſhall take their Places, " and the firſt Battalions their Poſts.

" Six hundred Horſe ſhall be poſted on the Left Wing, in order to move in Caſe of " need.

" As ſoon as the Counterſcarp ſhall be in our Hands, if it be found poſſible to " paſs the Ditch beyond the Bridge, a Party of Granadiers ſhall be detached to mount " it, that the Beſieged may be obliged to beat the Chamade from an Apprehenſion of " ſeeing the Place taken by Aſſault. They ſhall likewiſe endeavour to lodge themſelves " on the *Tenaille*, but if that be found impracticable, the Granadiers ſhall leap into " the Covered-way, and ſhall, for their Security, make Uſe of the Sacks of Wool " which ſhall be carried by each Detachment.

" Those who attack before the Breach, ſhall take Poſt over-againſt it along the " Counterſcarp, one Half before the Ravelin, covering themſelves with Sacks of Wool " as well as they can.

" If it ſhould ſo happen that there ſhould be need of more Troops, then the Fuzi- " leers ſhall march in the ſame Manner as the Granadiers, and from the Regiments " in the Trenches ſuch Succours ſhall be ſent as the Generals ſhall find neceſſary.

" Eight or ten Pieces of Cannon ſhall be planted before the Hornwork, in order " to incommode the Beſieged, and the ſame thing ſhall be done before the *Tenaille*. " A continual Fire ſhall alſo be made from the Poſt next the *Tenaille*, in order to " enfilade whoever ſhall appear thereon, which will much facilitate the Attack.

Directions for the Attack of the Counterſcarp between the Lower Deule *and Horn of the Gate of* St. Anthony, *under the Direction of M.* de Roques, *chief Engineer.*

" Beſides the ordinary Guard of the Trenches there ſhall be commanded eight " hundred Granadiers and eight hundred Fuzileers to ſuſtain them.

" Four hundred Granadiers divided into four Corps of a hundred each ſhall march " to the Angles of the Counterſcarp, and ſhall, in Caſe of need, be followed by four " hundred others, and the eight hundred Fuzileers ſhall be in readineſs to ſuſtain them, " as alſo the whole Guard of the Trenches.

" The firſt Granadiers ſhall extend themſelves from the Ravelin to the *Tenaille*, " which ſuſtains the Wing of the Horn-work, in order to gain the Paſſage of the " Covered-way of the Counterſcarp, and, if poſſible, the Breach of the Baſtion. In " order to facilitate their Paſſage they ſhall have with them thirty Carpenters, with " Hatchets to cut down the Paliſades. In Caſe the thing be found practicable they " ſhall paſs the Ditch, but if not they ſhall return; and the Workmen ſhall imme- " diately make a Lodgment on the Covered-way; there ſhall be two thouſand there, " that in Caſe the Affair ſhall prove obſtinate they may have always a Reſerve.

" Care muſt be taken to have upon the Spot four hundred Gabions, Faſcines in " abundance, and all ſorts of Tools, that they may be at hand to be given ſuch as " may have Occaſion for them without Hurry and Confuſion.

" The

" The Granadiers deſigned for the Attack, which ſhall be made between ſeven and " eight in the Evening, ſhall iſſue as ſoon as the Signal ſhall be made.

" Two Hours before the Attack, the Batteries ſhall make a continual Fire upon all " the Ramparts, in order to diſturb the Beſieged, but after the Attack is begun they " ſhall fire only on the Right and on the Left, in order to leſſen the fire of the Be- " ſieged from the Breaches, the Horn-works and the Tenaillons.

" Each Engineer ſhall have two hundred Workmen aſſigned him, the reſt ſhall " remain in reſerve to march as Occaſion ſhall require."

Meaſures taken by M. Bouflers for its Defence.

The Marſhal *de Bouflers* knowing well enough, by the Motions of the Allies, that they were making the Diſpoſitions neceſſary for attacking the Covered-way, prepared to defend it as well as he was able. He held a Council of War, in which the Marquis of *Sourville* and M. *Lee*, Lieutenant-Generals, the M. *de Freſelliere*, who commanded the Artillery, and the other principal Officers of the Garriſon aſſiſted, in order to determine after what Manner the Troops ſhould be diſpoſed on this Occaſion. M. *du Puy-Vauban*, Lieutenant-General and principal Engineer, could not be preſent, being ſo ill of the Gout that he kept his Bed; he ſent however his Advice in Writing, conformable to the Inſtructions left in his Hands by the Marſhal *de Vauban* his Uncle, for the Defence of this Place, in Caſe it ſhould be attacked. That Advice conſiſted chiefly in this, That it was not expedient obſtinately to defend the Covered-way, becauſe as ſoon as the Enemy ſhall gain the Height of the Parapet, it will be in their Power to overwhelm, enfilade and ſurround the Troops poſted there, while in the mean time the Fire from the Ramparts, as well from the Body as the Outworks of the Place, may ceaſe, becauſe the Troops defending the Cover'd-way will be as much expoſed thereto as the Enemy. It was therefore his Opinion that a very ſmall Guard ſhould be poſted on the principal Saliant Angles, who on the Enemy's Approach, after firing upon them, ſhould retire to the Right and to the Left, in order to cover themſelves while the Enemy would be expoſed to all the Fire of the Ramparts, which weakning them continually as they ſhall advance, theſe Troops will have at laſt an Opportunity, by charging on the Right and Left, to drive them from the Cover'd-way and regain their Poſts. This Diſpoſition was approved by all the General Officers, excepting the Marquis *de la Freſelliere*, who ſpoke his Sentiments very freely; he ſaid that if this Advice was followed he ſaw very clearly the Place would ſoon be loſt; that according to the Method uſed by the Allies in Attacks of that Nature, the Cover'd-way would infallibly be taken, and there being already Breaches in the Baſtions, the Place muſt quickly follow; that for his part he was for filling the Place of Arms with as many Granadiers as it would hold, as alſo the Saliant Angles; that he was likewiſe for putting a conſiderable Number of Troops in all the adjacent Works, that they might be ready to ſally upon the Enemy, when their Fire was taken off by the firſt Reſiſtance they meet, and by the prodigious Thunder of the Artillery which might play upon them to the very Inſtant their own Troops ſallied from the adjoining Works. Marſhal *de Bouflers* confeſſed they had been wrong, and deſired the Marquis to draw up a Diſpoſition in Writing which he engag'd ſhould be exactly put into Execution; one Point only, at the Deſire of ſome General Officers, was changed; for inſtead of three hundred Men which the Marquis directed in each Tenaillon, in order to ſally by the Saliant Angles of the Counterſcarp, they allowed but Half the Number, which, as we ſhall ſee, proved fatal to them, the Allies making themſelves Maſters of thoſe Angles for want of Men. The M. *de Sourville* had the Command of the Troops on the Right, having under him a Brigadier and two Colonels; Lieutenant-General *Lee* commanded

on the Left, and under him a Brigadier and two Colonels alſo. The M. *de Freſilliere* cauſed ſeveral Pieces of Cannon to be removed in ſuch a Manner as to play on the Aſſailants in Front and in Flank, without incommoding the *French* Troops: thus prepared they waited the Attack.

The Counterſcarp attack'd, and the Allies make Lodgments thereon.

About eight in the Evening of the ſeventh of *September* the Signal was given from the Confederate Camp by a general Diſcharge from all the Batteries. The Troops deſigned for the Attack on the Left marched out of the Trenches with all the Intrepidity imaginable, they moved directly towards the Paliſades, from whence they drove the *French* in a very ſhort time; upon which the Enemy ſprung three Mines, which did prodigious Execution; at laſt however the Beſiegers poſſeſſed themſelves of the Saliant Angle of the Counterſcarp of the Horn-work. The Attack on the Right was likewiſe perform'd with incredible Bravery, and the Troops continued to advance, notwithſtanding the M. *de Freſilliere*'s Caution, and the very warm Reception which they met with from thence; there likewiſe they ſeized the Saliant Angle of the Counterſcarp, which perhaps they could not have done if the three hundred Granadiers had been allowed according to the M. *de Freſilliere*'s Project. It coſt the Allies, according to the moſt modeſt Computation, between three and four thouſand Men killed and wounded, and was one of the briſkeſt Actions which happened during the War. The Reader will not be diſpleaſed to ſee an Extract of the Engineer *Roque*'s Letter upon this Subject, written two Days after the Attack.

" On *Friday* the ſeventh Inſtant we made an Aſſault on the Counterſcarp, about " Half an Hour paſt ſeven in the Evening, two thouſand four hundred Granadiers, and " as many Fuzileers, ſuſtained by twelve Battalions, being commanded to make the " Lodgment on the Glacis. We attacked the whole Front reaching from the Horn- " work before *Magdalen*'s Gate along the Ravelin and Tenailles, as far as the other " Horn-work on the Right of the *Lower Deule*. After another obſtinate Fight of " about Half an Hour, during which the Enemy ſprung four great Mines which de- " ſtroyed abundance of our Men, we obliged them to retire into their capital Works, " from whence they made a terrible Fire for ſome Hours; but as we had the Miſ- " fortune, upon the advancing towards the Enemy out of the Trenches, to loſe the " ſix Engineers who were to direct the Workmen appointed to make the Lodgment " on the Ravelins and before the Breaches; the ſaid Workmen, by the Favour of the " Night, diſperſed themſelves ſo that we could not maintain ourſelves but only on " the Angles of the Glacis of the two Horn-works and of the Tenaille. This un- " happy Accident retards the taking of the Town, which they may yet hold out " eight or ten Days. We had in that Attack two thouſand Men either killed or " wounded, amongſt whom are ſixteen Engineers, either in ordinary or extraordina- " ry. We have raiſed two Batteries on the Glacis of the Horn-work, on the Right, " and of the *Tenaille*; and in a Day or two we ſhall erect another, in order to ruin " the Foot of the Breach, which the Enemy repair every Night."

King *Auguſtus* of *Poland*, the Prince of *Orange*, Prince *Eugene*, and the Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe* were Spectators of this Action, which, no doubt, contributed not a little to invigorate the Troops. M. *de Bouflers* gave a pompous Account of this Attack in a Letter which he wrote to the King of *France*.

M. Bouflers's Conduct cenſured.

Good Judges however have been of Opinion that the Marſhal did not do all that might have been expected from an experienced Officer in the Defence of this Place. The Beſiegers were in great want of Powder, ſo that for ſeveral Days the Fire was very moderate, which Opportunity he ought certainly to have taken thoroughly to have repaired the Breaches, and in omitting this he was the more inexcuſable, becauſe

in *Liſle* there were a great Number of People all very ready even to have expoſed themſelves to Danger if he had but given them Orders. Another Accident happened afterwards, *viz.* the Surprizal of a Poſt by the Deſertion of the only Centinel who was left to guard it on the Side of the Enemy, which, as M. *Feuquieres* obſerves, was a thing hardly to be parallelled by any Account we have of a Siege of the like Importance.

Delays happen in the Siege.

A Miſunderſtanding happening between the two chief Engineers, together with great want of Ammunition, however much retarded the Siege, and created great Diffidence in the Minds of many of the General Officers, notwithſtanding the indefatigable Care of Prince *Eugene*, who was continually employed in diſpoſing every thing for the facilitating an Undertaking in which his Honour was ſo much concerned. At *Paris* the Alarm was much more ſtrong, the *French* King heard from his Windows the Murmurs of his People; and not knowing well what to do, he ſent M. *Chamillard* once more to the Army, that from his Report Meaſures might with the greater Certainty be taken.

Motions of the French *Army.*

THE Diſputes which aroſe among the *French* Generals before the Buſineſs of *Audenarde*, and which drew on them the Diſgrace of that Day, were not yet conciliated, but grew rather wider than ever. It was generally believed that M. *Chamillard* had it in Commiſſion to make up theſe Breaches, if poſſible, or at leaſt to engage the Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Vendome* to act complaiſantly towards each other, while Things were in this Situation. Whatever was the Purport of his Commiſſion, the Army of *France* was all in Motion ſoon after his Arrival, and nothing leſs threatned than attacking the Duke of *Marlborough* in his Entrenchments. By two in the Afternoon, the Day after his Arrival, an Attempt was made on the Village of *Entiers*, ſeated in the Center of the Confederate Troops; but the Duke of *Marlborough* having foreſeen this, had provided effectually for its Safety, by throwing into it two Battalions of Dragoons, and cauſing ſome conſiderable Works to be thrown up for the Defence of the Place.

Duke of Marlborough *prepares for a Battle.*

THESE Proceedings of the *French* again induced the Duke of *Marlborough* to believe that they would at laſt venture a Battle, in hopes of raiſing the Siege of *Liſle*; he ordered therefore all the Regiments to their Poſts, and diſpoſed every thing for the ſuſtaining an Attack, which he expected every Moment. Prince *Eugene*, upon Advice of the Enemy's March, joined his Grace with the ſame Number of Squadrons and Battalions as before: Orders were likewiſe ſent to the Earl of *Albemarle*, who with a great Detachment was gone to the Convoy to return to the Camp. About four the *French* began to cannonade the Camp of the Allies with all the Fury imaginable, which they continued till it was dark. The Duke of *Marlborough*, Prince *Eugene*, Veldt-Marſhal *D'Auverquerque*, and moſt of the General Officers continued in the Field all Night, the Troops lay on their Arms, and the next Morning, as ſoon as it was Day, formed again in order of Battle. By ſeven a-Clock the Enemy renewed their cannonading with forty Pieces of heavy Cannon, which the Allies returned, and a good deal of Execution was done on both Sides. About Noon the Earl of *Albemarle* arrived, the Troops being ſtill under Arms, nor did the Confederate Generals diſcover that the Enemy really intended no Attack till Evening, when the Duke of *Marlborough* allowed his Forces to refreſh themſelves, having directed the Works at the Village of *Entiers* to be repaired and augmented, for the better Security of that Poſt in Caſe the Enemy ſhould think fit to make another Attempt on it. But it being at laſt perceived that the *French* intended no more than by continual Alarms to delay the Attack of the Outworks of *Liſle*, Prince *Eugene* quitted the Camp on the thirteenth, and returned with his Army to the Proſecution of the Siege.

THE

THE *French* Generals fatigued themſelves in contriving Means to diſtreſs the Confederate Army in ſuch a manner as to oblige Prince *Eugene* to raiſe the Siege of *Liſle*; in order to this they at laſt found out Means to engage ſome of the Townſmen at *Aeth* in a Conſpiracy to deliver up that Town, while on the other hand they were indefatigable in concerting Meaſures for cutting off the Convoys, of which the Camp before *Liſle* ſtood in need. The former Scheme of theirs came to nothing; for before the Conſpiracy at *Aeth* was ripe for Execution it was diſcovered. In the latter part of their Deſign however they ſucceeded; for after various Motions of both Armies, they began to throw up Lines for ſecuring the Paſſages of the *Schelde*, and worked at them ſo hard, that they appeared rather like the Fortifications of a Town than Retrenchments thrown up in haſte, notwithſtanding they were ſeventy Miles in extent; they erected alſo, wherever they thought them neceſſary, Batteries, and caſting up a Line from the Hill near *Audenarde* to *Ename*, they entirely incloſed the firſt mentioned Town on that Side of the River, and ſo cut off the Communication of the Confederates with *Bruſſels*, and what was much worſe, deprived them of all Intercourſe with *Holland*, from whence they flattered themſelves that the Siege would now be ſpeedily raiſed. The Duke of *Burgundy* however was prodigiouſly uneaſy for want of Intelligence from *Liſle*, which put an Officer in his Army, one Captain *Duboys*, on one of the boldeſt Enterprizes which perhaps was ever undertaken by a ſingle Man; he determined in himſelf to attempt getting into the City, notwithſtanding the ſtrict Guards kept by the Beſiegers, and he was ſo lucky as to ſucceed. He then undreſſed himſelf, and having hid his Cloaths, ſwam over ſeven Canals and Ditches, and ſo got into the Town. Marſhal *Bouffers* having provided him Cloaths, conducted him to both the Attacks, ſhewed him the Condition all things were in, and having written a Letter to his Highneſs, he rolled it up in Wax, which the Captain put in his Mouth: Then he reſigned the Suit the Marſhal had given him, ſwam over the ſame Ditches, dreſſed himſelf on the other Side in the Clothes he left behind him, and returned ſafe to the Duke of *Burgundy* with the Intelligence he wanted. The *French* ſay, that Marſhal *Bouffers* acquainted the Duke of *Burgundy* by this Gentleman, that if the Allies could be but diſappointed of one Convoy, the Siege muſt be raiſed, and that at all Events he would undertake that the Place ſhould hold out to the ſixth or tenth of *October*.

Prince *Eugene* finding Things in a proper Situation by the nineteenth of *September*, reſolved to ſtorm the Outworks, on the Left of the Hornwork of the Gate of St. *Andrew*, that part of the *Tenaille* which lay next that Attack, the covered Way in the Front of the Breach, and the Place of Arms before the *Ravelin* on the Hornwork. On the Right that part of the *Tenaille* on that Side, and the Counterſcarp to the *Ravelin* from the Gate of *St. Magdalen* to the *Deule*. The Aſſault was intended to be made the twentieth in the Evening; but the Enemy having burnt the Galleries and Bridges which were to be made uſe of therein, it was for this Reaſon put off to the twenty-firſt in the Evening. About half an Hour after ſix the Trenches were relieved by Lieutenant General *Wilke*, Major General *Saiken*, and Sir *Richard Temple*, with the uſual Number of Battalions, the Signal being given by a general Diſcharge from the Batteries, and the Mines on the Right and Left ſprung with good Succeſs; the Granadiers marched out with great Intrepidity, mounted the Breach of the *Tenaille* on the Right, obliged the Enemy to retire into the Retrenchment of that Work, and made there a good Lodgment. On the Left they had ſtill greater Succeſs, for they poſſeſſed themſelves of a Place of Arms on the Counterſcarp of the *Tenaille*, and beat the Enemy out of the Counterſcarp before the Grand Breach, ſo that here they made two Lodgments; but on a ſudden the Enemy came down in ſuch Numbers, that the Officers who com-

manded this Party of the Allies, with a conſiderable Number of his Men, were preſently killed, the Lodgments ruined, and the reſt of the Granadiers obliged to retire. Prince *Eugene* ſeeing this, and believing that his Preſence would re-animate the Granadiers, came out of the Trenches, and as the *French* Accounts ſay, rallied them thrice, advancing at their Head, till he received a Wound by a Muſquet Shot, which grazing over his left Eye, beat off his Hat; the Prince of *Heſſe Caſſel*, who was near him, took his own Hat, which was likewiſe ſhot through and through, and put it upon Prince *Eugene*'s Head, who was then prevailed on to retire, in order to have his Wound dreſſed. This Action certainly coſt the Allies very dear, but without Queſtion M. *Quincy* carries it too high, when he rates it at five thouſand Men; it was however ſo conſiderable, that the Duke of *Marlborough* ſent next Day a Reinforcement of Granadiers from his Army. He came the ſame Morning to pay Prince *Eugene* a Viſit, and was greatly ſurprized to find him juſt ready to mount a Horſeback. His Grace and King *Auguſtus* of *Poland*, with much ado prevail'd upon him to deſiſt, and to keep his Chamber till his Wound was healed. The *States General* took this Opportunity of remonſtrating to his Highneſs, by their Deputies, that his Life being of the utmoſt Conſequence to all *Europe*, they thought it their Duty to conjure him to be more careful for the future, and not to expoſe his Perſon ſo freely as hitherto he had done. Not only theſe Deputies, but ſeveral of the General Officers in his own Army adviſed his Highneſs to raiſe the Siege; but that was a thing he would never hear of, declaring it to be his ſettled Reſolution to remain before the Place with his own Troops, and with them to continue the Siege. On the twenty-third an Attack was made on the *Tenaille* on the Left, by a Detachment of three hundred Granadiers from the Grand Army, ſupported by a hundred and twenty others, and two hundred and ſeventy Fuzileers. On the Attack of the Right there was a hundred Granadiers ſupported by two hundred and eighty others, and two hundred and ſeventy Fuzileers. All Things being in readineſs, and the Duke of *Marlborough* himſelf in the Trenches, he gave the Signal for the Attack, which was made with as much Vigour and Succeſs as could be expected, though not without conſiderable Effuſion of Blood; however the Enemy being beaten from their Poſt, a new Lodgment was made, and the former enlarged along the Covered-way. The Duke returned that Night to his own Army, but came back the next Day to that which carried on the Siege.

The Duke of Marlborough *reſolves to open a Communication with* Oſtend.

In the Condition Things were in, it has ſince paſſed for a Miracle amongſt ſuch as have been beſt verſed in Military Affairs, that the Siege of *Liſle* was ſtill continued, and continued too with Succeſs. The Army of Obſervation, which was properly under the Duke of *Marlborough*, was continually alarmed by the Motions of the Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Vendome*: The Army before *Liſle* on the other hand, notwithſtanding the prodigious Convoys it had received, was in ſuch Diſtreſs for Ammunition and other Neceſſaries, that for want of a further Supply all Things were at a ſtand. It was very lucky that the Marſhal *Bouflers* and his Garriſon were pretty near in the ſame Situation, through the length of the Siege, if we believe the M. *de Quincy*, through the Miſmanagement of the Marſhal, if we credit M. *Feuquieres*. Both Sides were now therefore put upon thinking, and that with the deepeſt Attention, how theſe Evils might be remedied, and in ſome Meaſure both ſucceeded. The Duke of *Marlborough* no ſooner found the Communication with *Bruſſels* cut off but he form'd a Deſign of opening a new one by the way of *Oſtend*. He ſent ſuch Advices to *England* of the State his Affairs were in as procured a conſiderable Body of *Engliſh* Troops, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Erle*, to be landed at that Place; as alſo a conſiderable Quantity of Ammunition, upon Intelligence of which Count *de la Motte*, who was

advanced with a conſiderable Force to ſurprize *Bruſſels*, returned immediately to *Bruges*, intending to cut the Dikes, lay the Country under Water, and thereby prevent the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Deſign from taking Effect; but in this he was diſappointed by the Care of Lieutenant-General *Erle*, though the Count had the Satisfaction of flooding the Country for a time. A Grand Council of War being held in the Camp before *Liſle*, it was therein reſolved to continue the Siege, Prince *Eugene* taking upon him to be reſponſible for the Succeſs thereof, provided he was ſupplied with Ammunition, and the Duke of *Marlborough* on the other Hand undertook that he ſhould have Ammunition as he deſired. In order to this his Grace ſent ſeven hundred Waggons under a ſtrong Guard to *Oſtend*, where the *Dutch* Commiſſary, not having a ſufficient Quantity of Ammunition, borrowed ſeveral hundred Barrels of Powder from General *Erle*, out of the Stores landed by Admiral *Bynge*. That General alſo gave Directions to the Forces under his Command, and a Detachment which had joined him, to drain the Country between *Oſtend* and *Newport*, and ordered a Bridge to be thrown over the Canal of *Leffingen*, by which Means he opened a Communication with the Grand Army and a Way for the Convoy to paſs. But let us now return to *Liſle*, and ſee by what Means the Marſhal *de Bouflers* procur'd the Supply of Power he ſo much wanted.

Chevalier Luxembourgh *enters* Liſle *with a Supply.*

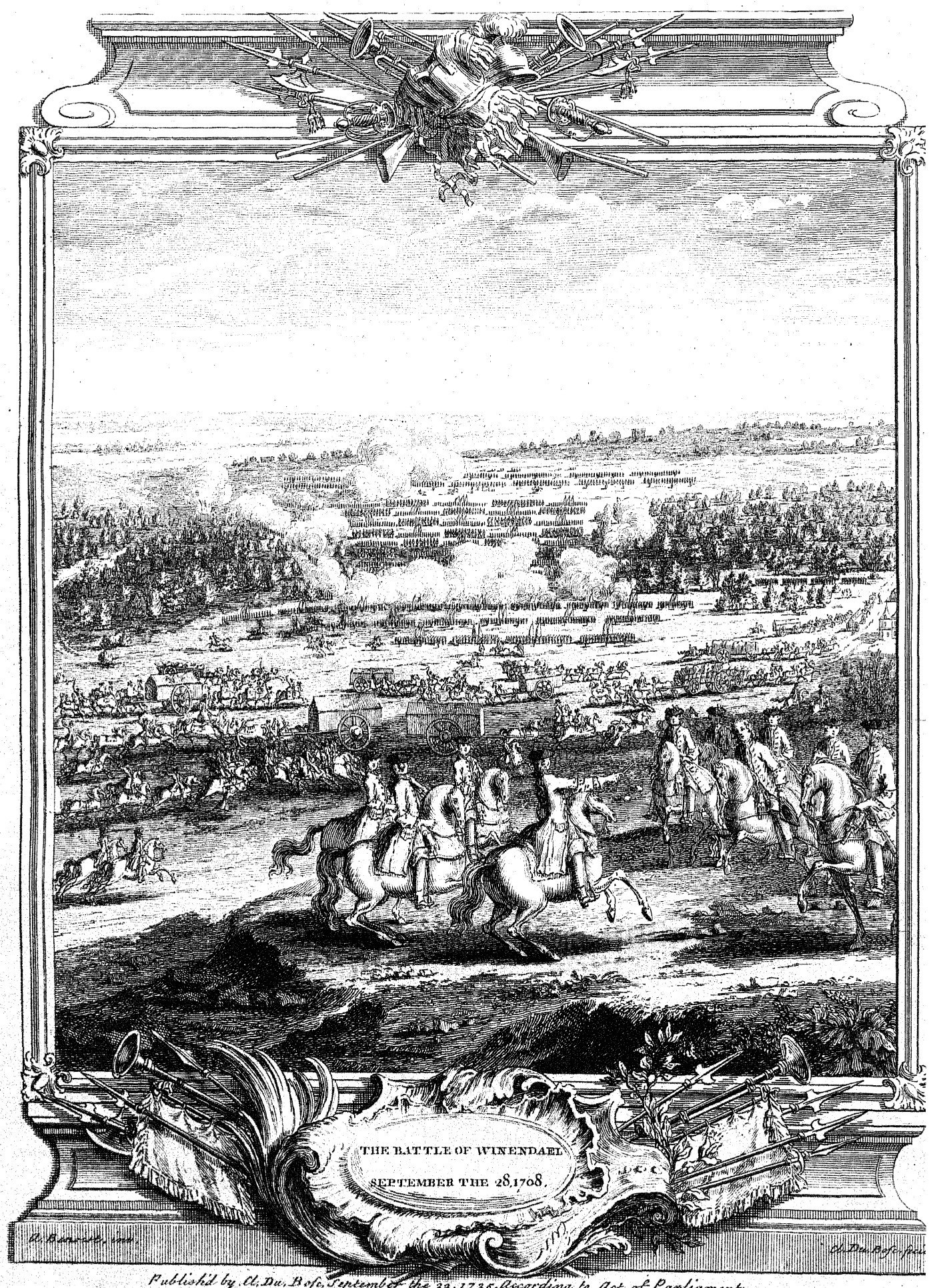
AMONG all the *French* Generals M. *de Bouflers* made Choice of the Chevalier *de Luxembourg*, as the moſt proper for effecting what he deſired, and having informed him of his Wants, that General gave him notice that he would endeavour to introduce the Succours he requeſted by the Gate of *Nôtre Dame*; the better to conceal his Deſign, the Chevalier de *Luxembourg* threw into *Doway*, *Arras* and *Bethune*, a Reinforcement of Troops moſtly Horſe, under Pretence of impeding the Enemy's Incurſions into *Artois* and *Flanders*, and in the mean time made the neceſſary Preparations at *Doway*, with all imaginable Secrecy for the Execution of the Deſign he had formed. On the twenty-eighth of *September*, the Gates of *Doway* being ſhut to prevent any one's giving Intelligence, the Chevalier *de Luxembourg* marched with two thouſand Horſe, Dragoons and Carbineers, every Trooper having behind him ſixty Pounds Weight of Powder, every Dragoon and Carbineer three Fuzils, and a Quantity of Flints. This Body marching ſlowly arrived between nine and ten at Night at a Barrier of the Lines of Circumvallation, the Centinel immediately call'd out, *Qui vive*, on which they anſwered *Dutch* from the Army of *Marlborough*; and as the Officer who was at their Head knew exactly the Names of the Regiments that were out on Parties, and ſpoke the Language well, he had no great Trouble in perſuading the Officer of the Guard to open the Barrier, eſpecially when he told him that he brought Powder for the Beſiegers, and that he was purſued by a Detachment from the *French* Army. Eighteen or nineteen hundred Men had paſſed the Barrier, when an Officer of the Chevalier *de Luxembourg*'s Detachment cry'd out imprudently, *ferre, ferre*, i. e. *ſhut, ſhut*; the Officer of the Guard thereupon commanded them to halt, and not being obeyed, he fired upon them, and two or three Sacks of Powder blowing up, they had time to ſhut the Barrier, about ſixty Men and ſeveral Horſes being burnt, and the reſt of the Troops were obliged to gallop back to *Doway* as hard as they could. At the Noiſe of the Fire ſome Dragoons and other Troops who were poſted next to the Barrier, purſued the *French*, as well thoſe who were got in as thoſe who were fled towards *Doway*; however the Chevalier *de Luxembourg* entred at the Gate of *Nôtre Dame* with eighteen hundred Men, as the *French* ſay, eighty thouſand Pound Weight of Powder, and twelve hundred Fuzils; but perhaps this Account is a little ſwell'd, and we may be nearer the Truth, if we take Half that Quantity of Powder. The Prince of *Heſſe* in his Letter to the *States-General* ſays, that only three hundred got into the Town, and

makes the whole Detachment leſs than eighteen hundred, in which he ſeems to be in the wrong. The Retreat of thoſe who took the Road of *Doway* was certainly very precipitate, the Marquis *de Bethune*, a Lieutenant-Colonel, a Major, a Captain, and two Subalterns being taken Priſoners, with twenty-five Troopers, and about a hundred were killed. The Chevalier *de Luxembourg* foreſeeing that ſome ſuch Accident as fell out might poſſibly happen, put himſelf in the Front of his Detachment, that if any got into *Liſle* he might be among the Number, directing his Secretary however to remain in the Rear of all; and as ſoon as he had ſeen how Things went, to ride back with all poſſible Expedition to *Doway*, and from thence diſpatch two Couriers, one to the King, the other to the Duke of *Burgundy*, with exact Accounts of the Affair, which Inſtructions the Secretary followed very exactly. The *French* King no ſooner received the Account than he promoted the Chevalier *de Luxembourg* to the Rank of a Lieutenant-General.

M. *de Quincy* in his Military Hiſtory takes no notice of any Accident befalling that Part of the Detachment which paſſed the Barrier, but the Prince of *Heſſe* in his Letter dated the Day after this Attempt was made, ſays, that there were three great Exploſions of Powder heard in the Camp, the laſt ſo great that it ſhook the Ground, which his Highneſs ſays was occaſioned by the blowing up of a great Number of Sacks of Powder at the very Gate of *Nôtre Dame*; which firſt falling to the Ground by the Troops preſſing to get in, were afterwards trampled under the Horſes Feet, and at laſt ſet on fire by the Sparks ſtruck by their Shoes out of the Stones. His Highneſs adds that it was a dreadful Spectacle to ſee the Way ſtrewed with dead Carcaſſes, Horſes Heads, Arms, Legs half burnt; this ſhews that the Expedition was not altogether ſo fortunate as the *French* make it, but it no way detracts from the Merit of the Chevalier *de Luxembourg*, who ſhewed his conſummate Skill in Military Affairs, in forming ſo judicious a Project as this, for paſſing through the Camp of a General famed for Vigilance, and carrying ſo great a Succour into a Place ſo ſtraitly beſieged. Some Accounts ſay that proper care was not taken for opening the Gate of *Nôtre Dame*, which created that Confuſion, whereby the Bags were thrown down, and the laſt Accident we mentioned occaſioned thereby; if ſo, the M. *de Bouflers* was certainly to blame, ſince he had had previous Intelligence of the Chevalier *de Luxembourg*'s March, and ought to have taken care that nothing on his Side had been wanting for facilitating the Entrance of the Succours.

The Duke of Burgundy *reſolves to interrupt the Convoy from* Oſtend.

The Duke of *Burgundy* no ſooner received Intelligence, that the Duke of *Marlborough* was attempting to open a Communication with *Oſtend*, than his Highneſs reſolved to attack the Convoy in its Road from thence to the Camp of the Confederates. The Duke of *Marlborough* foreſeeing this, and conceiving that the ſix Battalions and eight hundred Horſe detached under Brigadier *Landſberg*, would not be a ſufficient Guard for that Convoy which he expected, he afterwards detached Brigadier *Starkenberg* with ten Squadrons more, and on farther Intelligence General *Els* with ſix Battalions for the ſame Purpoſe; and on the twenty-ſixth by Break of Day, he ſent Major General *Web* with Count *Naſſau Woudenburg* a Brigadier, and Son to Veldt-Marſhal *d'Auverquerque*, with twelve Battalions and ſome Squadrons, with orders to march within four Leagues of *Leſſingen*, in order to oppoſe the Enemy if they ſhould attack the Convoy; and the Night following he detached Major General *Cadogan* with eighteen Squadrons to meet the Convoy on their paſſing the Canal of *Bruges*. The Duke of *Burgundy* in the mean while ſent Orders to the Count *de la Motte* to abandon all other Deſigns, and to march immediately towards *Bruſſels*, in order to attack the Convoy. He was followed on the twenty-fifth of *September* by M. *Alveda* a Lieutenant General in the *Spaniſh* Service with



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with nine thouſand Men of the Troops of that Crown; but notwithſtanding all the Diligence of the Count, and of the Lieutenant General, the Troops of the Allies ſecured the Poſts of *Leſſingen* and *Oudenbourg*. The Duke of *Burgundy* ſtill in pain for this favourite Deſign of his, ſent the M. *de Berwick* with a great Body of Troops to ſupport the Count *de la Motte*; but having by theſe Detachments extremely weakned the Grand Army, he was forced to throw up new Retrenchments before thoſe Paſſages of the *Schelde*, which he apprehended to be in moſt Danger; and the Neceſſity of theſe Works, put an end to all the Schemes his Highneſs had formed for attacking of *Bruſſels* and other Places, for which however Preparations had been made at *Mons* and *Doway* at an immenſe Expence.

MAJOR General *Webb* having maturely weighed the Situation of things, advanced towards *Oſtend*, from whence on the twenty-ſixth he detached ſix hundred Granadiers, and two Battalions, under the Command of Brigadier *Landſberg* to ſuſtain Major *Savary*, who had taken Poſſeſſion of the Poſt of *Oudenbourg*, which was of very great Conſequence, for the next Day it was attacked by a great Detachment of *French*, who were repulſed with Loſs.

ON the twenty-ſeventh the Convoy ſet out from *Oſtend*, and paſſed the Canal at *Leſſingen*, of which the Count *de la Motte* having Intelligence, he detached Brigadier *Villemort* with twelve hundred Foot, and three hundred Horſe, in order to cut off the Convoy there; but the Detachment which attended it, gave the Brigadier ſuch a Check, that he was forced to retire without effecting any Thing. *The Convoy ſets out from Oſtend for the Camp before Liſle.*

THE twenty-eighth, all the Cavalry of the Allies was detached to *Hoogled* to attend the Convoy, excepting a hundred and fifty Horſe which remained at *Oudenbourg*, under the Command of Count *Lottum*, who with the two Battalions, and ſix hundred Granadiers, was ordered to eſcort the Convoy to *Cocklaer*, and to rejoin the Infantry at *Tourout*. In Conſequence of theſe Diſpoſitions, the Convoy advanced under its Eſcort commanded by Major General *Cadogan*, with an Intent to gain the Wood of *Wynendale*, Major General *Webb* intending to have poſted all the Infantry detached from the Army of the Duke of *Marlborough*, and which had been landed at *Oſtend*, in a lower Way, which he apprehended to be the only Place where the *French* could make any Attempt on the Convoy, with probable Hopes of Succeſs. Towards Noon Count *Lottum* joined him, and gave him Intelligence that the Enemy was advancing. This brought on the famous Battle of *Wynendale*, ſo called from a little Town adjoining to a Wood eleven Miles South of *Bruges*, and twenty-eight North of *Liſle*. The following Account of that remarkable Action, one of the moſt glorious and beſt conducted in all the late War, will doubtleſs be the better received, ſince it came from the Pen of him whoſe Head directed all Things on that memorable Day.

An exact Account of the Battle of Wynendale, *fought on the* 28*th of* September 1708, *written by General* Web, *preſented to her Majeſty on the* 6*th of* October, *and afterwards publiſhed by Authority in the* London Gazette.

" AFTER that the Detachments which were ſent to cover the March of the Wag-
" gons from *Oſtend* to the Siege of *Liſle* had joined at *Tourout*, the twenty-ſe-
" venth of *September* General *Webb* (who as eldeſt Major-General commanded in
" Chief) received Advice that Major *Savary*, of the Regiment of *Getham*, had poſſeſſed
" himſelf of the Poſt at *Oudenburg*; whereupon he ſent ſix hundred Granadiers under
" the Command of Colonel *Preſton*, a Battalion of *Orkney*'s under the Command of
" Colonel

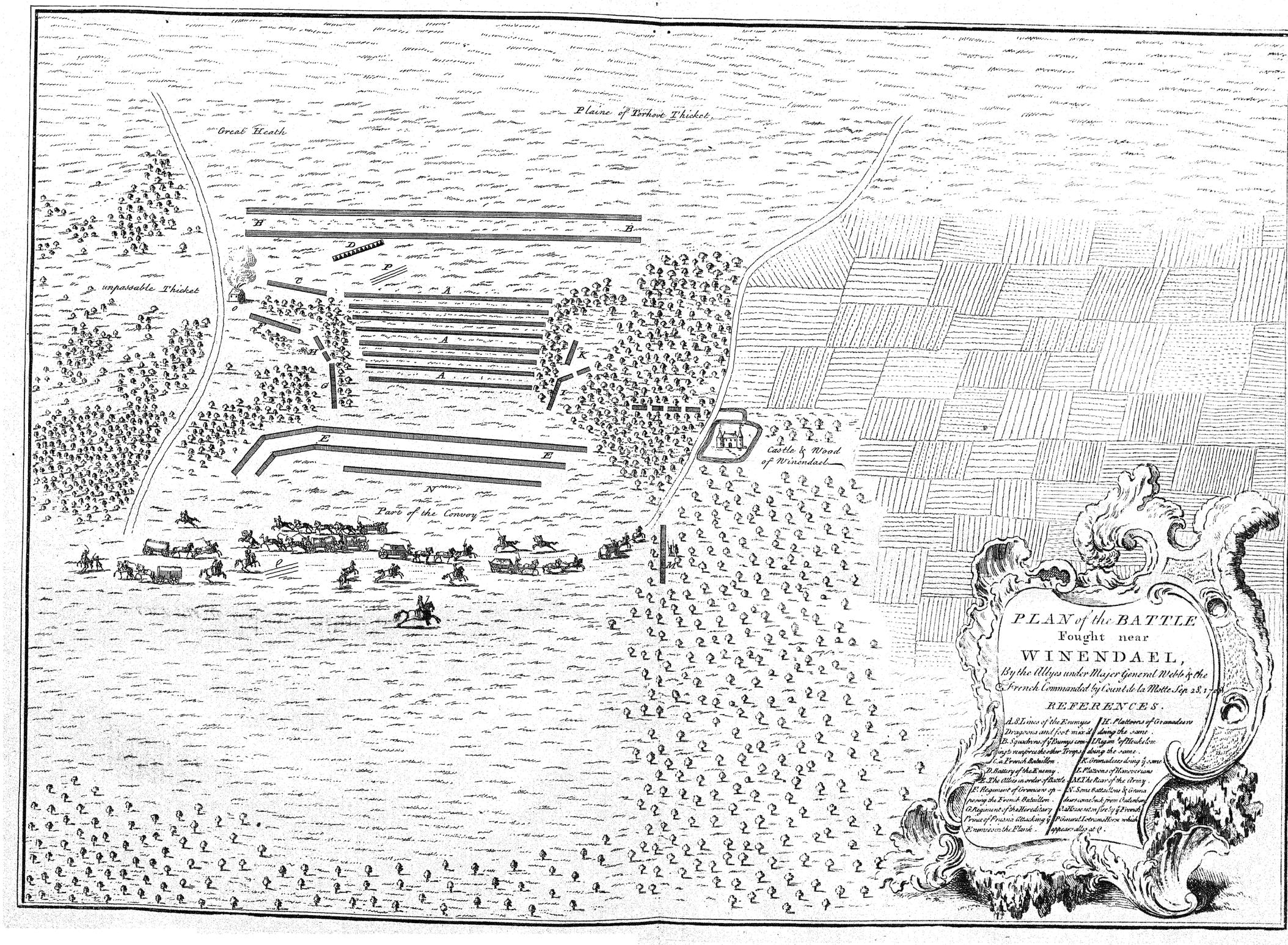
" Colonel *Hamilton*, with that of *Fane* commanded by Colonel *Vogt*, the Whole under " the Command of Brigadier *Landsberg* to re-inforce that Poſt. The twenty-eighth " at eight in the Morning, all the Horſe, under Major-General *Cadogan*, were ordered " to *Hoogled* to wait the Arrival of the Convoy there, except a hundred and fifty Horſe, " which were ſent the Night before, under the Command of Count *Lottum*, to *Ou-* " *denburg* to carry Orders to the two Battalions and ſix hundred Granadiers to guard " the Convoy to *Cocklaer*, and afterwards to rejoin the Foot at *Tourout*. About Noon " Count *Lottum* returned to *Tourout* with Advice that in his Way to *Ichtegem*, he met " with an Advanced-Guard of the Enemy, which he puſhed into the Plain, where he " obſerved ſixteen Squadrons mounting in great Haſte, on the Alarm which their Ad- " vanced-Guard gave them; whereupon he thought it neceſſary to return in all Haſte " to give the General an Account of it.

" On this Advice all the Foot conſiſting of twenty two Battalions, Count *Lottum* " with his hundred and fifty Horſe making the Advanced-Guard, with the Quarter- " Maſters and Granadiers that were not detached, were ordered to march immediately " to gain the Village of *Ichtegem* by the Way of *Wynendale*. As ſoon as the Advanced- " Guard got to *Wynendale*, they perceived the Enemy in the Opening of the Plain; " whereupon the Quarter-Maſters and Granadiers were drawn up in Order of Battle. " Major-General *Webb*, and Count *Nuſſau Woudenburg* at the Head of a hundred and " fifty Horſe advanced to reconnoitre the Enemy, giving Orders at the ſame Time to " the Foot to advance, and form themſelves as faſt as poſſible in the Plain. The hun- " dred and fifty Horſe were left at the Opening of the Plain, under the Command of " Count *Lottum* to amuſe the Enemy; and to embarraſs them the more, the Quarter- " Maſters and Granadiers were poſted in a low Coppice on that Side of the Plain where " the Enemy were expected to paſs.

" As ſoon as our Troops paſſed the Defileé into the Plain, Major-General *Webb* drew " them up in order of Battle, poſting them in the Opening between the Wood of *Wynen-* " *dale* and the Coppice on the other Side, where the Quarter-Maſters and Granadiers " were poſted. We had ſcarce got ſix Battalions into the Opening when the Enemy be- " gan to cannonade us with forty Pieces of Cannon, ten whereof were of three Bores. " But notwithſtanding the great Fire of the Enemy the hundred and fifty Horſe kept " their Ground, which produced the deſired Effect, in giving the General time to " form his Foot in two Lines. The left Wing was extended beyond the low Coppice, " as well to prevent the Enemy from paſſing that Way, as to cover our Flank. On " our right Flank was poſted, in the Wood of *Wynendale*, the Regiment of *Henkelum*; " and on our Flank, on the Left, the Regiment of the hereditary Prince of *Pruſſia*, " commanded by Colonel *Rhader*, with Orders not to diſcover themſelves nor fire, " till they could take the Enemy in Flank. Some Platoons of Granadiers were ad- " vanced forty Paces upon the Right and Left with the ſame Orders; and the Quarter- " Maſters were alſo poſted in a Road on the Left, that croſſed thorough the afore- " mentioned low Coppice."

" The Enemy after three Hours Cannonading, advanced towards us on the Plain in " twelve Lines, ſix whereof were Foot, and ſix Horſe; Count *Lottum* was hereupon " ordered to retire and poſt himſelf three hundred Paces behind the Foot, which he " did in very good Order. The *French* continued to march ſtreight up to us with " forty Battalions, and ſixty Squadrons; but the General perceiving they extended " themſelves to the Right in the Coppice, he ſent Count *Naſſau* to obſerve their Mo- " tion, who immediately ordered thither the Regiment of *Grumkau* commanded by " Colonel *Beſebefer*; and Brigadier *Els* being come up with the laſt Regiment, was " poſted on the Right in the Wood of *Wynendale*."

ABOUT


Great Heath
Plaine of Torhout Thicket
unpassable Thicket
Castle & Wood of Winendael
Part of the Convoy
PLAN of the BATTLE
Fought near
WINENDAEL,
By the Allyes under Major General Webb & the
French Commanded by Count de la Motte Sep 28. 1708
REFERENCES.
A. 8 Lines of the Enemyes Dragoons and foot mixt
B. Squadrons of the Enemys cavalry to reinforce the other Troops
C. a French Batallion.
D. Battery of the Enemy.
E. The Allies in order of Battle
F. Regiment of Germans opposing the French Batallion.
G. Regiment of the Hereditary Prince of Prussia Attacking the Enemies on the Flank.
H. Platoons of Grenadeers doing the same.
I. Regim.t of Hauke doing the same.
K. Grenadeers doing the same
L. Platoons of Hanoverians
M. The Rear of the Army.
N. Some Batallions & Squadrons some look from Oudenarde
O. A House set on fire by the French
P. Several Intrenchments which appear also at Q.

" About half a quarter of an Hour before the Engagement began, Brigadier *Landſ-*
" *berg*, with the two Battalions, and ſix hundred Granadiers which had been detached,
" having Advice, that the Enemy advanced to attack us, rejoined us juſt Time enough
" to form a third Line. Some Minutes after the Enemy began the Attack, marching
" within a 150 Paces of our Flank on the Right, where the Battalions, who hid
" themſelves, according to the General's Order, and who were not to fire till the *French*
" Flank came oppoſite to them, gave them ſuch a warm Welcome, that their
" left Wing gave into their Center; and the Regiment of the hereditary Prince which
" was poſted on the Flank on our left, much about the ſame Diſtance, did not miſs
" the Opportunity of their Diſorder, to give them a very vigorous Diſcharge, which
" put their whole Line in Confuſion. Nevertheleſs, the Enemy puſhed on, and put
" two of our Battalions in Diſorder; but the *Swiſs* Regiment of *Albemarle*, under the
" Command of Colonel *Hirtzel*, advancing upon their Horſe that were endeavouring to
" penetrate, engaged them long enough to give Time to the General and Count *Naſſau*
" to bring up the Regiments of *Bernſdorf*, *Gauvain*, and *Lindeboom*, to ſupply the
" Room of thoſe that were preſſed, which was done in a Moment. However, the
" Enemy ſupported by ſo many Lines, made another Attempt to penetrate; but our
" Battalions rather advanced than gave way, though the General gave Orders againſt
" advancing, fearing leſt that might render the fire of our Flanks uſeleſs. This Pre-
" caution had all the deſired Succeſs; the Regiments and Granadiers making ſuch a
" continual fire, as forced their two Wings upon their Centre, and obliged the whole
" to retire in the greateſt Confuſion, notwithſtanding all the Efforts their Officers
" could make, by Encouragement or Violence to keep them up; ſo that they only
" fired at a great Diſtance on our Lines, which ours returned, advancing by Platoons,
" as at their Exerciſe, with all the Order imaginable.

" Major-General *Cadogan*, who came up ſome time after the Action began, offered
" to charge the Enemy in their Diſorder with two Squadrons of Horſe, the other four
" which he had ſent for not being arrived till near ſeven at Night; but it was not
" thought adviſeable to expoſe ſo ſmall a Number to charge the Enemy, who had
" brought up all their Horſe to favour their Retreat. The Battle laſted two Hours,
" and was very hot, in which we had nine hundred and twelve, Officers and Soldiers,
" killed and wounded. The Enemy, as we are aſſured by Letters from *Ghent* and
" *Bruges*, and by Report of Priſoners and Deſerters, loſt between ſix and ſeven thou-
" ſand Men. They made their Retreat in ſo great Confuſion that they left moſt of
" their Cannon in a Wood, which they did not carry off till next Day at eleven a-
" Clock, after hearing that our Convoy was paſſed *Rouſſelaer*. We remained on the
" Field of Battle till two o'-Clock the next Morning, having firſt carried off all our
" Wounded and ſeveral of the Enemy. This Victory is the more ſurprizing, that
" by Reaſon of ſeveral Detachments we had not above ſix thouſand Men in the Acti-
" on, and the Enemy by their own Accounts had twenty-four thouſand."

It muſt ſeem ſtrange to the intelligent Reader, after peruſing this circumſtantial Relation at the Fight at *Wynendale*, when he is informed that in the *London* Gazettes of the twentieth and twenty-third of *September O. S.* the whole Merit of this Affair was given to Major-General *Cadogan*, which ſome have maliciouſly imputed to the Care of the illuſtrious General whoſe particular Favourite he was; whereas it is much more probable that it happened merely by a Miſtake of the Prince of *Heſſe*, who at the Cloſe of his Letter to the *States General*, in relation to the Chevalier *Luxemburg*'s entering *Liſle*, wrote thus;

" YOUR *High Mightineſſes* will, no doubt, have had direct Advice of the Advan-
" tage which the Troops lately arriv'd from *England*, ſupported by thoſe M. *Cadogan* car-
" ried with him from the Army, have obtained near the Canal that goes from *Oſtend*
" to *Newport*, over the Duke of *Berwick*'s Troops which attacked them. The great
" Convoy is arrived at *Menin*. I congratulate your *High Mightineſſes* on both theſe
" Accounts; and am, with much Reſpect, *&c.*

From the Camp before Liſle,
Sept. 29. 1708.

FREDERICK, Prince of *Heſſe*.

HIS Highneſs's Authority, no doubt, influenced the Accounts we had from *Holland*, and produced the Errors before-mentioned. Major-General *Webb* however came immediately over into *England* to ſet this Matter in a true Light, and having preſented the foregoing Relation to the Queen at *Windſor*, it was ordered to be printed in the next Gazette, that all poſſible Juſtice might be done to ſo deſerving an Officer.

THE Marquis *de Quincy*, in his Military Hiſtory, allows that the Troops under the Command of the Count *de la Motte*, were greatly ſuperior to thoſe under the Command of General *Webb*, to whom he clearly aſcribes the Honour of this Day; though he endeavours to palliate the Matter with Reſpect to the Count, whoſe Orders, according to him, were very indifferently obeyed. M. *Feuquieres*, who ſpeaks with greater Freedom, has given us in few Words, an inimitable Account of this Buſineſs, written with all the Fire of an honeſt old Officer, who wiſhed well to his Country, and which will, in all Probability, perpetuate the Fame of M. *de la Motte* to all Poſterity. " I ſhall not, ſays M. *Feuquieres*, repeat here the Reaſons which have been offered " for the Convoy's going in Safety from *Oſtend* to the Camp before *Liſle*. That which " to me ſeems the cleareſt, and which beſt Accounts for the Matter, is the Incapacity " of M. *de la Motte*, who was charged to diſturb this Convoy in its March, which " he not only failed to do with a Body of Troops infinitely ſuperior to its Eſcort, but " alſo found a way to have his Troops beaten by that feeble Eſcort. A moſt extra- " ordinary Event ſurely! for though we have often heard of Convoys that have paſ- " ſed ſafe with a ſmall Guard, through the Diligence and Secrecy of their March, yet " it was never before ſeen that a Convoy attacked by a Body of Troops infinitely ſu- " perior to its Eſcort, not only got ſafe off, but that its feeble Eſcort beat the ſuperior " Body of Troops which attacked it: This wonderful Adventure was reſerved for M. " *de la Motte!*"

The Convoy arrives in the Camp before Liſle.

THE Convoy from *Oſtend* paſſed through the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army on the laſt Day of *September*, and arrived ſafe in the Camp before *Liſle* the next Day. Prince *Eugene* appeared the ſame Day abroad for the firſt time after his Wound. He did all in his Power to revive the Spirits of the Troops, which were very much ſunk through the length of the Siege and the Difficulties and Hardſhips thereof. On the third of *October* the Duke of *Marlborough* arrived in the Camp before *Liſle*, and a Detachment from his Army of three hundred Granadiers joined a Detachment of the Granadiers from the Trenches, and about Noon made a vigorous Attack on the Outworks, which ſucceeded perfectly well, the Enemy not expecting any ſuch Action till Evening, were altogether unprepared, their Men being in ſuch Confuſion, that inſtead of properly defending the Place, they leaped into the Ditches, where moſt of them were either killed or drowned. By this Means the Beſiegers by Half an Hour after one made a Lodgment on the Ravelin, and poſſeſſed themſelves of the two Counter-guards, where they took two Pieces of Cannon.

WHILE the Confederates were gaining new Advantages every Day at the Siege of *Liſle*, the Duke of *Vendome* was beyond Meaſure chagrin'd at the ſcandalous Defeat of M. *de la Motte* at *Wynendale:* In order to remedy it as ſoon as poſſible, and cut off this new opened Communication with *Oſtend*, he marched in Perſon with a ſtrong Detachment towards *Ghent*, through which City he paſſed on the fifth of *October*, and arrived the next Day at *Oudenburg*, where he drew together thirty thouſand Men, which poſted along the Canal between *Plaſendahl* and *Newport*, directing the Dykes to be cut in ſeveral Places that he might lay a great Tract of Country under Water: He alſo reinforced the Garriſon of *Newport* with a conſiderable Body of Horſe and Foot, intending to attack the Poſt of *Leffingen*, and to diſlodge the Allies from ſome other Poſts, they poſſeſſed on the Side of the Canal. General *Erle* was not idle in this Interval, but took all the neceſſay Precautions for defending the ſeveral Poſts belonging to the Allies, which he did ſo effectually, that except terrifying the Town of *Oſtend* with an Apprehenſion of ſeeing all the ſmall Craft burnt in the Port, the Duke *de Vendome* could do nothing, and ſo was forced to withdraw the Detachment which he had cauſed to paſs the Canal between *Plaſendahl* and *Oſtend*. *Motions of the Duke of Vendome.*

THE Duke of *Marlborough* having Intelligence of the Duke *de Vendome*'s March, and that it was reported he had engaged his Honour to the *French* King to cut off his Grace's Communication with *Oſtend*, the Duke of *Marlborough* on the ſixth of *October* in the Evening decamped with a great Part of his Army, and marching all Night without ſound of Trumpet or beat of Drum, arrived on the ſeventh in the Camp of *Rouſſelaer*, where he was joined by King *Auguſtus* and the *Landtgrave* of *Heſſe Caſſel*. His Grace being informed that the Duke *de Vendome* was ſtill encamped at *Oudenburg*, reſolved on another quick March, in order, if poſſible, to engage the *French* Army. The eighth by Break of Day the Army marched by the Left and advanced as far as the Heath of *Wynendale*, where they halted, and where the Duke received certain Intelligence that M. *de Vendome*, on the News of his March, had quitted haſtily the Camp of *Oudenburg*, and having given Orders for piercing the Dykes in the various Places repaſſed the Canal of *Bruges*. His Grace, upon this retired back to *Rouſſelaer*, that he might be the nearer to the Siege. On the tenth the Duke went to *Menin*, in order to confer with Prince *Eugene* and the Field Deputies of the *States General:* In the Evening he returned to the Camp at *Rouſſelaer*, where it was agreed his Grace ſhould remain, on certain Intelligence received that the Enemy was marching more Troops from the *Scheld* towards *Bruges* and *Ghent*, with Intent, as it was ſuppoſed, either to attack the Confederates or to diſturb their Convoys.

IN the mean time a conſiderable Supply of Ammunition, as well from *Great Britain* as *Holland* arrived at *Oſtend*, and on the twelfth the Duke of *Marlborough* detached Major-General *Cadogan* with eight Battalions and nine Squadrons to *Cocklaer*, as well to eſcort it as to aſſiſt in getting it in over the Inundations, which was no eaſy Taſk, conſidering the Pains the Enemy took to keep the Country, as much as in them lay, under Water. Brigadier *Grumkau* was alſo detached with five Battalions more to ſuſtain Major-General *Cadogan*, if it ſhould be neceſſary. On the fourteenth five hundred Barrels of Powder paſſed through the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army for the Camp before *Liſle*; and the ſame Day General *Fagel* was detached with twelve Battalions and twenty Squadrons to ſuſtain General *Cadogan* and Brigadier *Grumkau*. The Duke *de Vendome* was indefatigable in contriving Means for putting an End to the daily Mortifications he received of beholding Convoys paſs from *Oſtend* to the Camp of the Allies before *Liſle:* He directed ſix Half Galleys to be ſent from *Newport* along the Canal, and by the Help of them and of an Iſland made by the *New Supplies arrive at* Oſtend.

the Ruins of a Dyke, he erected a Battery, from whence he played not only on the Redoubt of *Leffingen*, but alſo diſturbed the Boats paſſing the Inundation, for the Powder and other Ammunition, with Proviſions and all Neceſſaries for the Siege were forced to be embarked on ſmall Boats at *Oſtend*; and after paſſing the Inundation, were landed and put into Waggons, in order to be conveyed to the Camp of the Allies. Before the Duke *de Vendome* erected this Battery, Major-General *Cadogan* had received another Supply of ſixteen hundred Barrels of Powder, with a vaſt Quantity of Brandy, Salt, Cheeſe, Hams, *&c*, with which he arrived at *Rouſſelaer* on the nineteenth, and gave his Grace of *Marlborough* an Account that the Communication with *Oſtend* for the future would be very difficult, if not impracticable, as well on Account of the ſudden Riſe of the Waters, as of the unwearied Diligence of the Duke *de Vendome*, in contriving and executing whatever might contribute to the fulfilling the Promiſe he had made to the *French* King of once more diſtreſſing the Army before *Liſle*.

Leffingen *inveſted and taken by the Duke of* Vendome.

THE Duke *de Vendome* obſerving, in Spite of all his Care, that if the Allies remain'd Maſters of *Leffingen*, they would preſerve a Communication with *Oſtend*, notwithſtanding all the Inundations, he determined therefore to reduce that Place, though it coſt a Siege; and the rather, becauſe he was adviſed from *Dunkirk* that there was in that Place a very conſiderable Quantity of Powder and other Ammunitions. M. *de Puiguion* was charged with this Enterprize, having under him the Chevalier *Croiſſy*, Marſhal de Camp, and the Chevalier *Montmorency*, Brigadier and Colonel of the Regiment of *Conde*. The Trenches were opened in the Night between the twentieth and the twenty-firſt, and the Siege was carried on with all poſſible Vigour. Lieutenant-Colonel *Rapin* and Major *Hemert* defended it with prodigious Valour, killing a great Number of the Enemy in their Trenches, and taking ſome Officers Priſoners, amongſt the reſt the Chevalier *de Croiſſy*, Marſhal de Camp, who offered the *Engliſh* Granadier that ſeized him two hundred Piſtoles and a Commiſſion in a *French* Regiment, if he would go off with him, but the Soldier treated the Offer with Contempt, and told him he would not loſe the Honour of making ſuch a Priſoner for any Sum of Money in the Treaſures of *France*. The Troops encamped near *Oſtend*, under the Command of General *Erle*, having an open Communication with the Garriſon, it was relieved by Colonel *Caulfeild* with twelve hundred and fifty freſh Men. The Night between the twenty-fifth and twenty-ſixth M. *de Puiguion* being informed that the Garriſon were making great Rejoicings for the Surrender of *Liſle*, he cauſed the Place to be attacked. It was begun by a prodigious fire from the Battery near the Trenches, in order to draw the Attention of the Beſiegers on that Side, while a great Detachment of Granadiers marched by two different Routs without Noiſe, to cut off their Communication with *Oſtend*. Theſe Forces were conſtrained to wade through ſeveral Ditches, and to paſs ſeveral Moraſſes in a Night of heavy Rain, and ſo dark that they could ſcarce diſtinguiſh one another. As ſoon as they gave Notice by a Signal, of their having taken Poſt behind the Place, M. *de Puiguion* cauſed it to be attacked in Front, at the ſame time the Granadiers on the Side of *Oſtend* attacked the Retrenchments next them, and put to the Sword a Guard of about fifty *Engliſh*, who were neither well awake nor ſober. They entred the Place Sword in Hand, crying, *Tuè, Tuè*. The Garriſon were all drunk, the Officers abed and aſleep, ſo that thoſe who commanded the *French* Troops repreſſed the Rage of the Soldiery, and would not ſuffer any Blood to be ſhed, but received them all Priſoners at Diſcretion. The Marquis *de Quincy* ſays there were eight hundred *Engliſh* and four hundred *Dutch*, excluſive of a Colonel, two Lieutenant-Colonels, thirty-two Captains, and a great Number of Subal-

tern Officers; they found likewiſe a conſiderable Magazine of Powder and Ammunition and eighty or ninety thouſand Pounds in ready Money, which was deſigned for the Payment of the Troops. This, though a briſk well executed Attempt, made a poor Amends for the Loſs of *Liſle*, of which we are now to ſpeak.

Surrender of L'Iſle.

THE Marſhal *de Bouflers* perceiving that the Allies advanced ſucceſsfully, and that they received conſtantly new Supplies of Ammunition and Proviſions, notwithſtanding all the Promiſes that he received from the Army that their Communication ſhould be entirely cut off with *Holland* and the *Netherlands*, and obſerving that all Things neceſſary for a general Storm were on the Point of being finiſhed, he on the twenty-ſecond came to a Reſolution for beating the Chamade, after having ſuſtained a Siege of ſixty Days open Trenches, which was accordingly done at four a-Clock in the Afternoon the ſame Day. Hoſtages being exchanged, thoſe from the Town were conducted to the Abbey *de Marquet*, where the Quarters of Prince *Eugene* were; his Highneſs entertained them ſplendidly, and afterwards wrote a Billet to the Marſhal *de Bouflers*, in which, after complimenting him on his gallant Defence, he told him that as he was a brave Man and an experienced Officer, he would leave the Terms of the Capitulation to himſelf, notwithſtanding Things were almoſt reduced to Extremity; which Civility his Highneſs declared to be perſonal, and done merely in Regard of the Marſhal's Conduct during the Siege. The Capitulation was conſequently honourable for the *French*, and none of its Articles extravagant with Reſpect to the Allies. The Horſe and Dragoons which had entred the Town under the Command of the Chevalier *de Luxemburg*, were permitted to return to *Doway*, the reſt of the Garriſon was allowed to enter the Citadel. The Marſhal *de Bouflers* left a Commiſſary as a Hoſtage for the Payment of the Debts contracted by his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, during the Siege. The Magazines of Ammunition and Proviſions were delivered up to Perſons appointed by his Highneſs, and all the Mines were ſhewn them to prevent any Accident which might have happened after the Confederates taking Poſſeſſion of the Town. Leave was alſo given to the Marſhal *de Bouflers* to ſend an Officer with the Capitulation to the Duke of *Burgundy*; and that Officer was not only furniſh'd with Paſſports for his Journey, but alſo for his Return to the Citadel. On the twenty-fifth the Troops which had entred the Town with the Supply of Powder, marched out of the Town under the Command of M. *de Tournefort* Brigadier, paſſing through the Army of the Allies, which was on that Account drawn up under Arms in two Lines. The ſame Day the Prince of *Holſtenbeck* entred the Town with twenty-five Battalions, Prince *Eugene* having conferr'd on him the Government of the Place.

The Loſs on both Sides during the Siege.

IT is not eaſy to give even a tolerable Account of the Loſs ſuſtained on both Sides during this long and bloody Siege; that of the Allies is by a *Dutch* Writer computed at 3632 killed and 8322 wounded. M. *de Quincy* allows that the Beſieged loſt about 5000 Men; but it is probable that it did not amount to leſs than 7000. Many Cauſes were aſſigned for the length of this Siege, excluſive of the Marſhal of *Bouflers*'s Conduct and the Bravery of his Garriſon. The Engineers were greatly blamed. It was pretended that their Attacks were very ill judg'd, and that either for want of Skill or want of Attention the fire of their Batteries was ſeldom ſo warm or ſo effective as that from the Town. It has been likewiſe ſaid that the Bombs of the Beſiegers did no Execution, and that M. *de Bouflers* made ſuch uſe of his Piſtoles, that he had conſtantly Copies of the Diſpoſitions for every Attack, which is render'd the more probable by a Point all Writers agree in, *viz.* that till the laſt Attacks, under the Direction of the Duke of *Marlborough*, the Fire from the Town was briſker and better diſpoſed than that from the Batteries of the Beſiegers. But in the Attack of the Ravelin, which

was contrived and executed by the Orders of the Duke of *Marlborough*, the *French* were found in Diſorder, and betrayed ſuch extraordinary Confuſion, as plainly ſhewed they had better Information at other Times.

DEPUTIES from the Town and Caſtellany of *Liſle* made a Capitulation for themſelves, which being of little Conſequence to the War, there is no Occaſion for inſerting it here. It was made with the Field Deputies of the *States General*, and not with Prince *Eugene*, becauſe the *Dutch* claimed all the Towns taken by the Allies to indemnify them for the Expences of their reſpective Sieges, and for a Security till their Barrier ſhould be ſettled. The Marſhal *de Bouflers* was deſirous of having an Article in the Capitulation that the Town and the Citadel ſhould not damage each other; that is, that neither the Confederates ſhould act from the Town againſt the Citadel, nor the Marſhal fire from the Citadel againſt the Town. The Prince diſliked inſerting ſuch an Article, but promiſed upon his Faith and Honour that no Hoſtilities ſhould be committed on that Side by his Orders. The M. *de Quincy* ſays, that to rid themſelves of this Promiſe, the *Dutch* Generals were for having ſome other Perſon command the Troops employed in the Siege of the Citadel, to which his Highneſs would not conſent; but it may be the Marquis was not well informed, ſince it can ſcarce be believed that any Man of Honour could entertain a Notion of this Sort, or conceive that his Highneſs could quit his Faith and his Command, with a View that another ſhould break the Promiſe he had made.

Rewards conferred by Lewis XIV. *on the Officers who commanded in* Liſle.

WHATEVER Faults the M. *de Bouflers* might commit during this Siege, they were all over-look'd by the *French* King. That beneficent Prince always conſidered Men as Men, rewarding their Virtues and pardoning their Failings: with this View he diſtinguiſhed by his Favour every Officer of Note in the Garriſon of *Liſle* upon its Surrender. He gave the M. *de Surville* Lieutenant-General, a Penſion of 10,000 Livres a Year, to M. *Lee* a Lieutenant-General alſo, who had been wounded in the Head by a Bombſhel, a Grand Croſs of the Order of *St. Loüis*, worth 4000 Piſtoles a Year. The M. *de Freſſilliere* was promoted to the Rank of Lieutenant-General, five Brigadiers were made Marſhals *de Camp*, and ſix Colonels Brigadiers, among whom was M. *de Belle Iſle*. As to the Marſhal *de Bouflers* the King gave his Son, though a very young Man, the Survivorſhip of the Government of *Flanders*.

Death of V. M. D'Auverquerque.

THE famous Veldt-Marſhal *D'Auverquerque* did not live to ſee the Surrender of *Liſle*; as he ſpent his Days in Camps and Armies, and was worn out more with Fatigue than Years, ſo he continued to the laſt to diſcharge the Duties of his Function, till after four Days Sickneſs he died in his Quarters at *Rouſſelaer* four Days before the Surrender of *Liſle*. His Loſs was much regretted, eſpecially by the *Dutch*, who thereby were not only deprived of a good Officer, but an able Stateſman and true Patriot. He was in the ſixty-ſeventh Year of his Age, and particularly remarkable for his Diſintereſtedneſs and for his generous Contempt of Money in the Execution of his high Dignity as Commander in Chief of the Forces of the *States*, which on his Death fell proviſonally to the Count *de Tilly*, the eldeſt Lieutenant-General in their Service.

GREAT Endeavours were uſed to prevail on Marſhal *de Bouflers* to ſurrender the Citadel of *Liſle* without fatiguing the Army of the Allies by a new Siege; to this End the Ceſſation of Arms between the Garriſon in the Citadel and the Allies, which expired on the twenty-fifth, was continued for three Days; but the Terms demanded by the Marſhal being thought unreaſonable, Preparations were made on both Sides to act with Vigour after the twenty-ninth, though great Civilities paſſed in the mean time between Prince *Eugene* and the Marſhal.

THE

THE Duke of *Marlborough* continued all this time encamped at *Rouſſelaer*. On the ſeventh of *November* his Grace detached the Earl of *Stairs* with ten Squadrons and as many Battalions to take poſt at *Dixmuyde*, in order to compel the Peaſants in the Neighbourhood of that Place to carry their Corn, Cattle and other Proviſions to the Confederate Camp, and not into *Ypres* and other fortified Places as the Duke of *Burgundy* had directed them; which Service his Lordſhip effectually performed, and thereby furniſh'd the Confederates with Plenty of Proviſions, taking alſo the Fort of *Haute Pont*, and making its Garriſon, conſiſting of two hundred Granadiers, commanded by a Lieutenant-Colonel, Priſoners of War. The Earl being afterwards joined by Brigadier *Evans* with five Battalions and ſix Squadrons, advanced as far as *Loo*, and ſent from thence great Quantities of Proviſions of all ſorts to the Camp. The Duke *de Vendome* having Notice of this cauſed thirteen Coupures to be made in the Canal of *Newport*, which laid the Country on both Sides under Water and prevented the Allies from penetrating any further on that Side. *Motions of the Allies.*

M. *de Mouroux* who commanded the Detachment ſent by the Duke *de Vendome* to pierce the Canal between *Newport* and *Furnes*, having Intelligence on the thirteenth that Major-General *Cadogan* had detached Colonel *Katte* with the Regiment of Prince *Albert* of *Brandenburg*, that of *Grumkau*, and two Squadrons of *Heiden* and *Lottum*, to gather in Corn, he followed them with ſuch Expedition that on the fourteenth he ſurrounded them, and, after a ſhort Reſiſtance, made the whole Detachment, amounting to eleven hundred Men, two Colonels, two Lieutenant-Colonels, a Major, thirty-three Captains, and a great many Subaltern Officers, all *Pruſſians*, Priſoners, with eight Colours, two Standards and eight hundred Sacks of Corn. Colonel *Katte* was afterwards try'd by a Court-Marſhal for this at *Berlin*, but it appearing that it was merely through want of Intelligence he was honourably acquitted. *Pruſſians under Colonel Katte ſurprized.*

ON the News of this Accident General *Fagel* was ordered to march towards *Dixmuyde* with a large Detachment, that the reſt of the Corn and Proviſions which had been got together for the Uſe of the Confederate Army, might be ſent in Safety to the Camp, which was accordingly performed, and on the twelfth Major-General *Cadogan* and M. *Croonſtrom* ſettled with two *French* Commiſſaries the Exchange of Priſoners: The Terms were very ſpeedily agreed upon, *viz.* That private Men and Officers, from a Colonel downwards, ſhould be exchanged Man for Man.

ALL this time the Diviſions and Diſturbances in the *French* Camp continued, and even encreaſed. The Duke of *Burgundy* pretended to be deſirous of Action, and many of the young Officers addicted themſelves to his Meaſures blindly, laying all the Blame on the Caution of the Duke *de Vendome*. That Duke ſhewed a viſible Contempt for the Duke of *Burgundy* and his Adviſers; and what was ſtill worſe for them, the *French* Court reliſhed nothing but what came from the Duke *de Vendome*. Some Suſpicions of an odd Nature having ſprung up on the glaring ill Succeſs which the Duke of *Burgundy*'s Creatures every where had when intruſted with Commands. It is true, the Duke *de Vendome* miſcarried in ſome of his Deſigns, particularly in one he had formed upon *Oſtend*; but he puſhed it as far as it would go, and appeared in Perſon within Muſket-ſhot of the Allies, but the Prudence of General *Erle* preſerved both that City and the Body of Troops which he commanded. Let us now return to the Siege of the Citadel of *Liſle*. *New Diſturbances in the French Camp.*

HOSTILITIES were begun on the twenty-ninth on both Sides, the Allies reſolving to proceed by *Sap*, and the Marſhal *de Bouflers* making a prodigious fire from the Artillery of the Place. The ſecond of *November* nine Battalions from the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army joined that commanded by Prince *Eugene*. On the ninth the Mar- *Siege of the Citadel of Liſle.*

ſhal *de Bouflers* made a Sally, but was repulſed with a conſiderable Loſs; the Prince *de Beveren* however had the Misfortune to be wounded in the Head by a Muſket-ſhot, and was carried to *Aix la Chapelle*, in order to be cured. On the eleventh the Beſiegers made themſelves Maſters of part of the Cover'd-way, but in the Night Prince *Eugene* being in the Trenches very narrowly eſcaped being killed, one of his Aid de Camps being ſhot at his Side, the Ball paſſing very near his Highneſs. On the twelfth the Beſiegers ſprung a Mine which did conſiderable Execution, after which the Chevalier *de Luxemburg* made a Sally, and did a good deal of Miſchief, but was in the End repulſed, and on the thirteenth the Allies made themſelves Maſters of the whole Counterſcarp, except two Places of Arms, which the *French* afterwards abandoned. On the ſeventeenth a Lodgment was perfected on one of theſe Places of Arms, and the Prince of *Orange* and the Duke of *Holſtein* going to viſit the Trenches, M. *du Mey*, a Lieutenant Colonel that attended them, was killed by a Muſket-ſhot. On the twentieth the Allies made a Lodgment on the Glacis, and the Marquis *de Surville*, who commanded the *French* Troops on Duty on the Cover'd-way, advancing a little too far, was ſhot through the Body by a Muſket-ball. The Marſhal *de Bouflers* made a very briſk Sally immediately afterwards, which coſt the Lives of great Number of Men on both Sides. The next Morning he ſent an Officer to acquaint Prince *Eugene* with M. *de Surville*'s Misfortune, and deſired his Leave that he might be received into the Town of *Liſle*, the Noiſe in the Citadel being ſo great that he could not ſleep; which his Highneſs very readily granted, but the Town of *Liſle* proving as noiſy almoſt as the Citadel, the Prince ſent him with a Guard to *Doway*, where he was cured.

Duke of Bavaria *attempts* Bruſſels.

THE apparent Danger of the Citadel of *Liſle* conſtrain'd the *French* to torture their Inventions in order to find ſome Expedient to oblige the Allies to raiſe a Siege which they ſaw would otherwiſe quickly reduce the Place. The Duke of *Bavaria* undertook to perform this great Work by taking *Bruſſels*, in order to which he marched ſuddenly with a Body of twenty thouſand Men towards that City; at the ſame time that he ſet on Foot a Conſpiracy in *Antwerp* which alarmed the Allies exceedingly; for *Ghent* and *Bruges* having been loſt through that Prince's Intelligence in thoſe Cities, it was not doubted but he had juſt Reaſons for the Expedition he now undertook, five *Engliſh* Regiments were ſent from *Oſtend* to *Antwerp* by Sea, and at the ſame time a ſtrong Detachment of *Dutch* Troops marched to the ſame Place by Land, under the Command of General *Freſheim*; the Duke of *Marlborough* at the ſame time ſent an Expreſs to aſſure Lieutenant-General *Paſcal*, who commanded in *Bruſſels*, that in Caſe he was attacked, himſelf and Prince *Eugene* would immediately come to his Relief; upon this Aſſurance the Deputies of the *States General* reſolved to remain there, which proved of mighty Conſequence. On the twenty-ſecond of *November* the Elector of *Bavaria* arrived with fourteen or fifteen thouſand Men, ſixteen Pieces of Battering Cannon, and twelve Field Pieces, in the Neighbourhood of *Bruſſels*. The next Day while his Troops were breaking Ground, he ſent a Trumpet to ſummon the Place, and to let the Governor know, that if he obliged his Highneſs to begin the Attack, he would neither afford him nor his Garriſon any Capitulations. M. *Paſcal*, whoſe Garriſon conſiſted of nine Battalions and a thouſand Horſe, far from being intimidated by his Highneſs's Threats, ſent him the following conciſe Anſwer.

Monſeigneur,

" THE Commandant of *Bruſſels* is very unfortunate in not having the Honour to
" be known to your Electoral Highneſs. He dares aſſure you that he will do all
" that

PLAN of BRUSSELS the Capital of Brabant. And of all the Austrian Netherlands.

EXPLANATION.

1. The Court. 2. The Park.
3. St Gudule.
4. The great Market.
5. The Town House.
6. Orange House.
7. Rubempre House.
8. Regalegate House.
9. Salle gen House.
10. Ligne House.
11. Arenberg House.
12. Rose House.
13. Red Tour House.
14. Egmond House.
15. Beaumont le House.
16. The Mint House.
17. Lapiery House.
18. Gate of Ramur.
19. Gate of Halle.
20. Gate of Waterloo.
21. Gate of Mayden.
22. Gate of Flore.
23. Gate of Leyke.
24. Gate of Charleroi.
25. Gate Namen.
26. Stone Gate
27. Gate of Coulberg.
28. Gate of Trenchberg.
29. Verlote kant Gate.
30. Leverle Road.
31. The Halle of the Oratory.
32. The Emperors Palace.
33. The Capitaing House.
34. Church of England.
35. The Brouthay's.
36. The Arch Bishops Palace.
37. St Johns Hospital.
38. Quinlains Hospital.
39. Ter Sekens Hospital.
40. The Beguinage.
41. The little Beginage.
42. The Grand Chantle.
43. The little Shambles.
44. The Fish Market.
45. The great Shambles.
46. The Swans Garden.
47. House of Parly.
48. Trades hags.
49. The Opera.
50. The Harbore Garden.
51. Admiralties Garden.

C. Pau. Bosse. exc.

" that a Man of Honour ought to do: That he is ſatisfied with his Garriſon, and " that he has the Honour to be, with a profound Reſpect,

Monſeigneur,

Your Electoral Highneſs's

Moſt humble Servant,

PASCAL.

As ſoon as he had diſpatched this Letter, the General diſpoſed all Things for a vigorous Defence; the Deputies of the *States General* and the Magiſtrates of the Town ſuſpecting the Fidelity of the Inhabitants, forbid them to aſſemble; and to render it impracticable, cauſed all the Publick Houſes in the City to be ſhut up at once; while the better to encourage the Troops, General *Paſcal* ordered a Pound of Fleſh, two Quarts of Beer, and four large Glaſſes of Brandy to be diſtributed to each Soldier every Day *gratis*. From the twenty-third to the twenty-ſixth the Enemy were employed in making Preparations, and in getting their Batteries in order. About ſeven in the Evening the ſame Day, that is the twenty-ſixth, the Duke of *Bavaria* convinced the Garriſon that he was in earneſt, by making an Attack on the Counterſcarp between the *Louvain* and *Namur* Gates, with prodigious Fury; his Troops entred the Cover'd-way twice, but were beaten out both times, ſo that they were able to make only a ſmall Lodgment on the Glacis, and they were driven even from this by a hundred Men of Sir *Thomas Pendergaſt*'s Regiment. The Generals *Paſcal*, *Murray* and *Wrangel*, with all the Officers of Diſtinction in the Garriſon, animating the Troops with their Preſence, which was indeed neceſſary, ſince the Action continued thirteen Hours, *viz.* till ten o'-Clock the next Morning, with a prodigious Effuſion of Blood on both Sides. The twenty-ſeventh General *Paſcal* made all the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for ſuſtaining a ſecond Attack, but in the Afternoon the Elector of *Bavaria* ſent to deſire a Suſpenſion of Arms, which proved only a Feint to cover a moſt precipitate Retreat, his Electoral Highneſs ſending away at the ſame Inſtant his Baggage, marching off in the Night without beat of Drum or ſound of Trumpet, leaving in his Camp twelve large Cannon nailed up, two Mortars and twenty Barrels of Power, as alſo eight hundred wounded Men in the adjoining Villages. This was occaſioned by his receiving Advice that the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* were both advancing towards him. This unlucky Expedition coſt the Lives of between three and four thouſand Men, and amongſt them ſeveral Officers of Diſtinction. The Elector had but ſeven Engineers, five of which were killed in the Attack, and the other two taken Priſoners. His Highneſs however ſaved his own Reputation in a great Meaſure by declaring that he was put upon this Enterprize againſt his Will, and by his reproaching the *French* General Officers with Ignorance, Cowardice and Treachery, in abandoning their Retrenchments on the *Schelde*, which they had been ſo many Months a fortifying at firſt Sight of the Allies, which had they not done, he would undoubtedly have reduc'd *Bruſſels*, it being a Place of great Extent, open almoſt on every Side, and the Garriſon not above 5500 ſtrong. The Allies loſt no Officer of Note, except Major *Paſcal*, who though an Officer of Dragoons fought on Foot, and did conſiderable Service before he was unfortunately kill'd by a Cannon-ball; of private Men the killed and wounded amounted to near ſeven hundred: a ſmall Number conſidering the length of the Action and the prodigious Efforts which the Enemy made. Lieutenant General *Paſcal* was on this Account raiſed by King *Charles* of *Spain* to the Degree of a Marquis, which he certainly deſerved from the Intrepidity, Vigilance and good Conduct which he ſhewed on this Occaſion. The Readineſs with which that brave Officer did Juſtice

to all who were under his Command, will appear from the following Extract of his Letter to the *States General* dated *November* the twenty-eighth. " I had the good Fortune " to have in this Affair two Seconds, Major-General *Murray* and Baron *Wrangel*, " who did all that could be expected from two Perſons of ſo great Experience and Va- " lour as they are. I was alſo ſeconded by the Valour of the whole Garriſon, and " even by the Colonels *Egelin* and *Leſcheraine*, though they were not of this Garri- " ſon. I ſhall have the Honour to inform your *High Mightineſſes* at leiſure, of the " Bravery of all the Commanders of the Regiments of this Garriſon, which is inex- " preſſible; and of all the Officers who were in this Service of all Nations. All this good " Succeſs is owing to the Courage and Reſolution which the Lords Deputies of your *High* " *Mightineſſes* ſhewed on this Occaſion; and their Preſence gave ſuch a Firmneſs and " Confidence to the Burghers as cannot be too much praiſed; any more than can the " Zeal, Activity and Readineſs of their Burgo-Maſters to execute whatever was re- " quired of them for the Service of the Common Cauſe. I hope the LORD will " always bleſs the Arms of the High Allies, and that your *High Mightineſſes* will per- " mit me to have the Honour to aſſure them how much, and with what Reſpect, I " am, *&c.*

The Duke of Marlborough *and Prince* Eugene *force the Paſſages of the* Schelde, *ſo long fortified by the* French.

COURIER after Courier having been diſpatched to the Duke of *Marlborough* on the firſt Motion of the Duke of *Bavaria* towards *Bruſſels*, and his Grace well knowing how impracticable it was to hold out that Place long, reſolved to march to its Relief at any Rate. The *French* Army lay encamped at *Audenarde*, with a ſtrong Entrenchment before them, and they had raiſed three, one behind another below the Town, ſo that it ſeemed a thing impracticable for the Confederates to paſs the *Schelde* without a Battel. The Duke of *Marlborough* however ſent away the Baggage and the Artillery on the twenty-third, paſſed the *Lys* on the twenty-fourth at *Courtray* in two Columns, and marched all Night to *Harlebeck*. Prince *Eugene* at the ſame time marched to *Roubaix* with twenty Battalions and forty Squadrons, in order to paſs the *Schelde* at *Eſcanaffe*. The Duke of *Marlborough* detached Major-General *Cadogan* and Brigadier *Evans* with Artillery and the Pontoons, in order to lay Bridges at *Kirkhoven*, where his Grace intended to paſs. In the mean time Count *Lottum*, with a Detachment under his Command arrived on the Banks of the *Schelde*, having marched all Night by Moonlight. He immediately threw two Bridges over the River, paſſed ſome Infantry, who took Poſt on the other Side, and the Horſe paſſed alſo as ſoon as it was Day-light. Some of the Count *de la Motte*'s Dragoons fell in with the Allies as ſoon as they had paſſed, and gave Notice of it to that General. Count *Lottum* as ſoon as they were over drew up all his Troops in Order of Battle, the intrepid Count *de la Motte* did the ſame in Sight of the Confederates; but for fear any Miſchief ſhould happen, retired immediately to *Ghent*. Major-General *Cadogan* paſſed at *Kirkhoven*, but before he did this he cauſed a Battery to be erected to ſecure his Bridges; all which, through the wiſe Proviſions made by the Duke of *Burgundy*, was done without his receiving the leaſt Intelligence, till General *Cadogan*'s Bullets awakened his ſleeping Centinels, who juſt ſtay'd to ſet their Huts and Tents on fire, and then retired with all the Precipitation imaginable, while their Horſe drew up on a Hill near *Audenarde*, well knowing that it was not the Buſineſs of the Allies to move that Way. The Remainder of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Forces paſſed the *Schelde* with all imaginable Diligence; Prince *Eugene* having Intelligence of this happy Succeſs, took the ſame Rout, and as ſoon as the Army was formed on the other Side, both the Generals agreed to attack the Enemy under the Command of M. *de Hautefort*, who lay in a well fortified Place juſt in their Road. But the *French* Generals were not ſo eaſily brought to fighting, they had ſent

away their Cannon and the greateſt Part of their Baggage on the very News of the Duke's Approach. They now quitted their Entrenchments alſo, and marched with ſuch Diligence, that the Allies, with all their Expedition, could ſcarce come up with their Rear-guard, which towards Night they attacked with great Fury. M. *de Souſternon*, who was in the Rear of all, made a ſtand with ſix hundred Granadiers and ſome Dragoons, whom with much ado he brought to fight. The Action for a time was very briſk, Brigadier *Baldwin* was killed upon the Spot, the Earl of *Albemarle*, Prince *William* of *Heſſe Caſſel* and Count *Maurice* of *Naſſau* had their Horſes ſhot under them, and about a hundred private Men were killed; at laſt however the Poſt was forced, and the *French* were cut to pieces, which however gave the reſt of their Troops time to get away, ſo that only a few Bread Waggons, two Standards, and a Pair of Kettle Drums were taken. The Allies encamped that Night on the Hills of *Audenarde*, and had the next Day a full Proſpect of thoſe prodigious Works, which the *French* threw up for no End in the World but to abandon them. It might be deem'd inſolent in a private Man to ſpeak of the Duke of *Burgundy* and his Generals in the Terms they deſerve, let us therefore hear what Biſhop *Burnet* has ſaid on this Subject, and think the reſt. " The Lines (ſays he) were ſo ſtrong that it was expected that " forcing them would have proved a very warm Buſineſs: ——— Some of the General " Officers told me, that they reckoned it would have coſt them ten thouſand Men, but " to their great Surprize, as ſoon as they paſſed the River, the *French* ran away with- " out offering to make the leaſt Reſiſtance. Their Conduct was a Surprize to all " the World; their Councils ſeemed to be weak, and the Execution of them worſe, " ſo that they who were ſo long the Terror, were now become the Scorn of Nati- " ons."

The Duke of Marlborough enters Bruſſels.

His Grace the Duke of *Marlborough* knowing well the Danger that *Bruſſels* was in, was obliged to uſe the utmoſt Expedition, though it very much fatigued the Troops. To eaſe them as much as poſſible, he ordered the Main Body to halt in the Night between the twenty-eight and twenty-ninth at *Omberg*, advancing himſelf with a ſtrong Detachment to *Alloſt*, where receiving the News of the Duke of *Bavaria*'s Flight, he with King *Auguſtus* of *Poland*, and ſeveral other Perſons of Diſtinction, entred *Bruſſels* the twenty-ninth, a little before Noon, and dined with General *Paſcal*. The Council of State, the *States* of *Brabant*, the Deputies of the *States General*, and the Magiſtrates of *Bruſſels*, all waited on the Duke to congratulate him on this glorious Succeſs, and to thank him in the warmeſt Terms for their Deliverance. The Duke was profuſe in his Praiſes of M. *Paſcal* and all the Officers of the Garriſon; in a Word, the Joy on all Sides was alike general and ſincere. The following Letters from the Deputies of the *States* and from Count *Tilly* will ſet ſome Particulars of this ſurprizing March in ſtill a clearer Light.

Letter from the Field Deputies *to the* States General.

High and Mighty Lords,

" AFTER we had received certain Advice that the Elector of *Bavaria* was " marched towards *Bruſſels* at the Head of ſome of the Enemy's Troops to be- " ſiege that Place, it was reſolved to force the Paſſage of the *Schelde*, and to march " that Way. To that End a hundred Squadrons and fifty Battalions under the Duke " of *Marlborough*, and fifty Squadrons, with nineteen Battalions under Prince *Eugene* " marched the twenty-fifth Inſtant to attempt to paſs that River in three or four ſe-

" veral

" veral Places, which, by the Bleſſing of GOD, ſucceeded ſo well that this Morning " the Duke of *Marlborough* paſſed at *Kirkhoven* between ſeven and eight o'-Clock, " without firing a Shot or loſing a Man, as did alſo the Body under the Count of *Lot-* " *tum* in the ſame Manner at *Aſperen*; the Enemy having drawn off all their Troops " along the *Schelde* from *Ghent* to *Tournay*, and abandon'd their Poſts. All the Troops " have joined here, except ſome which are ſent back to the Citadel of *Liſle*. To-mor- " row at Day-break we ſhall continue our March towards *Bruſſels*, and we hope " the Effect will be that we ſhall be able, by the Bleſſing of GOD, to ſend you an " Account of the Deliverance of that Place. We are, *&c.*

F. Van Collen.
S. Van Goſlinga.
Count *de Rechteren.*

Audenarde *Nov.* 27.

Letter from Count TILLY *to their* HIGH MIGHTINESSES.

High and Mighty Lords,

" THE twenty-third and twenty-fourth we ſent our Artillery and Baggage from " the Camp at *Rouſſelaer* to *Menin*, and the twenty-fifth we marched with " the Army towards *Harleback*, whither our Cavalry, who according to the Diſpoſi- " on made, were to follow us, could not reach till the twenty-ſixth at ſeven in the " Morning, becauſe the Roads at this Seaſon are impracticable.

" HOWEVER we renewed our March that Afternoon at four o'-Clock, without " cauſing any Waggons or Carriages to follow us, and kept moving forwards all the " Night that we might arrive this Morning before Day at the *Schelde*, and attempt to " paſs it.

" THE Diſpoſitions were ſettled in this Manner; That Prince *Eugene*, who put him- " ſelf on the March Yeſterday with a Body of Troops, ſhould attempt to paſs at " *Eſcanaffe*, the Duke of *Marlborough* and I with the Troops of the *States* at *Kirk-* " *hoven*, and the Count *de Lottum* at *Gavre*.

" WE all arrived this Morning at the Places and Time agreed; and we laid our " Bridges at *Kirkhoven*, and cauſed a great Body of our Troops to paſs over before the " Enemy had Notice of it; then we marched directly to the Poſt which the Enemy " had at *Derchem*. In the mean while the Count *de Lottum* made himſelf Maſter " likewiſe of the Poſt of *Gavre*, without Reſiſtance; but Prince *Eugene* finding the " Paſſage at *Eſcanaffe* too difficult, and having Intelligence that we were Maſters of the " River at *Kirkhoven*, he cauſed his Troops to march thither, and there came over alſo.

" THIS done we marched in Conjunction towards the Enemy's Entrenchments be- " fore *Audenarde*, but we could only get up with their Rear-guard, becauſe they had " retired with great Precipitation, flying towards *Gramont*. They had ſent away their " Cannon the Day before; and of ſixteen Squadrons and nineteen Battalions which " they had in the Entrenchments, we took about five hundred Priſoners, and killed " about a hundred. To-morrow we ſhall continue our March towards *Bruſſels*, &c.

From the Camp before Audenarde,
November 27.

The Count TILLY.

" *P. S.* THE greateſt Part of the Enemy's Baggage and Equipages are become our " Booty.

WHILE the Allies were marching to the Relief of *Bruſſels*, General *Pallante*, Go- vernor of *Aeth*, detached from his Garriſon Lieutenant-Colonel *la Mothe*, with a hun-

dred and fifty Men to attempt the Surprizal of *Guilain*, a little Place in his Neighbourhood, he arrived there on the fifteenth of *November*, and attacked it Sword in Hand; the Diſpute was ſhort, but bloody. At laſt the Barrier was forced, and Colonel *la Mothe* made a *Spaniſh* Battalion, of which the Garriſon was compoſed, Priſoners of War; but this Officer did not enjoy his Conqueſt long for want of a ſeaſonable Support. The Marquis *de Albergotti* appear'd ſuddenly before the Place with twenty thouſand Men and thirty-two Pieces of Cannon. He made the ſame Day a great Breach, and diſpoſed all Things for an Aſſault, but the Lieutenant-Colonel prevented it by ſurrendering himſelf and his Garriſon Priſoners of War. Let us now return to the Siege of the Citadel of *Liſle*.

THE Care of this Enterprize, during the Abſence of Prince *Eugene*, was intruſted with Prince *Alexander* of *Wirtemberg*. On the twenty-ſixth of *November* the Beſiegers made a Lodgment on the Saliant Angles of the ſecond Covered-way. On the twenty-eighth the M. *de Bouflers* made a Sally with the greateſt Part of his Garriſon, and did a great deal of Miſchief, over-turning the new made Lodgment, and driving the Allies out of the Covered-way. On the thirtieth Prince *Eugene* returned to the Siege with the Troops he had led to the Relief of *Bruſſels*, he immediately gave Orders for attacking the Covered-way again, and the Soldiers were ſo animated by his Preſence that they carried it with very little Trouble. His Highneſs ſent a Trumpet to M. *de Bouflers* to acquaint him with their forcing the Paſſages of the *Schelde*, the Flight of the Duke of *Bavaria* and the Retreat of the Army of *France* behind the *Scarpe*. He deſired him to ſend two Officers into the Town, that he might be ſatisfied of the Truth of theſe Particulars; he adviſed him at the ſame time to think of preſerving himſelf and the Remains of a Garriſon which had behaved ſo bravely: he aſſured him that he was under no ſmall Concern at the Apprehenſion of what might befal ſuch a Number of gallant Men in Caſe of a general Aſſault; that he was willing to grant them any reaſonable Terms they could aſk, and that their Obſtinacy, inſtead of gaining them greater Honour, might be fatal to the Reputation they had already acquired. M. *de Bouflers*, at that time, declined Treating, but the Works being carried on by the Beſiegers with great Succeſs, and every thing being ready by the ſixth of *December* to batter in Breach, the Garriſon being in great want of Ammunition, and grown ſickly by eating of Horſe Fleſh from the very time they entred the Citadel, he at eight o'-Clock in the Evening cauſed the Chamade to be beat; Hoſtages were exchanged the ſame Evening, and Articles were eaſily ſettled, Prince *Eugene* keeping ſtrictly to his Word, and allowing almoſt every thing that Marſhal *Bouflers* aſked, which was the more generous ſince the *French* themſelves own that Things were almoſt in a deſperate Condition. On the ninth Prince *Eugene* and the Prince of *Orange*, after ſigning the Capitulation, went to pay the Marſhal a Viſit: His Highneſs embraced the Marſhal as ſoon as he entred the Room. M. *Bouflers* invited them to ſupper, and told them, with a Smile, that he would endeavour to find ſomething better than Horſe Fleſh for them. The Princes complimented him highly on his Defence, and the Marſhal *de Bouflers* paid them all poſſible Honours. On the tenth the Marſhal went to Prince *Eugene*'s Quarters and dined there; all the Officers of Diſtinction in the Army of the Confederates went to pay him their Compliments. Prince *Eugene* ſpoke very reſpectfully of the *French* King at Table, but it was obſerved that he took great Care never to be alone with the Marſhal. On the Day appointed the Marſhal *de Bouflers* marched out of the Citadel at the Head of his Garriſon, and was eſcorted to *Douay* by four hundred Horſe: Theſe Troops he brought into the City, and quartered them there for a Night, cauſing them to be handſomly regaled at his own Expence. Thus ended the

Citadel ſurrenders.

memorable Siege of *Liſle*, of which we need ſay no more than that it fatally convinced the *French* King that nothing was impoſſible to the Allies.

The French *Army ſeparates.*

THE Marſhal *Bouflers* found at *Doway* the King's Orders to repair immediately to *Paris*, which accordingly he did, and the next Day went to Court, where he met with a moſt gracious Reception, the King preſenting him, with his own Hand, the Brevet for creating him Duke and Peer of *France*. It is certain that his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty wrote to him to ſurrender the Citadel, and declared that he was thoroughly ſatisfied with his having defended it ſo long. This Letter is ſaid to have been procured by the Duke of *Burgundy*'s Friends; and the M. *de Quincy* informs us that when it was delivered to the Marſhal, it was accompanied by another from that Prince to the ſame Purpoſe, but conceived in more preſſing Terms; nay, ſo weary was that Prince of this unfortunate Campaign, that having put the Army into Winter Quarters, he arrived with the Duke of *Berry* and the Chevalier *de St. George* at *Verſailles*, ſome Days before the Marſhal *de Bouflers*; ſo that the Campaign was at an End on this Side.

THE Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* were both of Opinion, that though it was very late in the Seaſon, yet the Campaign ſhould not be finiſhed till *Ghent* and *Bruges* were retaken. On the eleventh of *December* the Duke of *Marlborough* march'd from *Bierlighen*, and gave Orders for throwing Bridges over the *Schelde* and the *Lys*. On the ſixteenth Prince *Eugene* paſſed the *Schelde* with his Army, and the ſame Day a Council of War was held, in which it was reſolved that the Duke of *Marlborough* ſhould command the Siege of *Ghent*, and Prince *Eugene* the Army intended to cover it. The Place was accordingly fully inveſted on the eighteenth, and all Things put in Order for carrying on the Siege with Vigour.

M. Chamillard's *Letter to Count* la Motte.

THE Count *de la Motte*, ſo well known from his Attempt at *Wynendale*, commanded in the Place, and had a Garriſon of thirty Battalions and nineteen Squadrons, which numerous Body of Troops would have exceedingly incommoded the *Dutch*, if the Enemy had continued in Poſſeſſion of the Place during the Winter. The *French* Court could hardly be perſuaded, that after ſo fatiguing a Siege as that of *Liſle*, the Allies would think of ſuch an Enterprize as ſeizing *Ghent*; but on receiving repeated Advice that the Duke of *Marlborough* had declared that he would not return to *England* till he had ſeen both it and *Bruges* reduced, M. *de Chamillard* wrote a Letter to the Count *de la Motte*, which was intercepted: it was dated *Verſailles*, *December* the 17. 1708. and therein the Miniſter, whoſe Creature the Count *de la Motte* was, thought fit to expreſs himſelf in the following Terms. "Notwithſtanding the Place "in it ſelf is not ſtrong, yet it cannot be attacked but by difficult and narrow Places. "You have a great Number of Troops, which are more than ſufficient to defend a "Cover'd-way, and ſell dear to the Allies the Conqueſt of that Place. If they per-"ſiſt in the Deſign to make themſelves Maſters thereof, I cannot forbear to tell you "that to a great deal of Courage and good Inclination it is neceſſary to add a great "Calmneſs and Sedateneſs of Mind, and Patience, in order to make uſe of all the "Difficulties which may diſturb the Enemy and retard the Siege. Do not take upon "your ſelf alone all the Motions which are to be made; for there are ſeveral Officers "that are capable to adviſe and aſſiſt you. You know how much I intereſt my ſelf "in every thing wherein you are perſonally concerned; though Reaſons of State oblige "me to explain my Thoughts to you on ſuch Things, which, in my Opinion, may moſt "contribute to a long Defence: I think however my ſelf obliged to tell you, as relating "to you alone, that after having the Misfortune to command in *Oſtend*, which the "Enemy reduced in a very few Days, and of having not ſucceeded in the Fight of "*Wynendale*, it is of the higheſt Concern to your ſelf as well as to his Majeſty, that

Plan of the Siege & Attack of the TOWN & CITADEL of GHENT.

Besieged by the Armies of the Allies December the 22. 1708. under the Command of the Duke of Marlborough & Surrendred the 29 of the same Month.

The Attack before the Gate of St Peter.

A. } Trenches opened the 24th
B. }
C. & Finished the 27th
D. The Second Parallel the 28th
E. A Double Trench made the 30th
F. Battery of 27 Peices.
G. Battery of 12 Peices.
H. Battery 4 Peices.
I. Battery 4 Peices of 24 lb.
K. Battery of 8 Howitz.
L. Battery of 10 Mortars.
M. Battery of 4 Mortars.
N. Battery of 6 Howitz.
O. Battery of 10 Peices of Canon.
P. Batteries of 8 Howitz. & 8.
Q. 2 Batteries one of 6 & the 3d of 10 Peices.
R. Battery of 10 Peices.
S. Battery of 8 Mortars.
T. Battery of 3 Mortars.
V. Double Trenches to enter the Counterscarp & cover Enemy mines.
X. Convent of St Peter.
Y. Redoubt of the enemy
Z. Capelle of Interbrugge.

Attacks and Post traced and executed under the Command of M.r Du Mee Director.

The Attack of Count Lottum

Road of Courtray

Road of Oudenard

Inundation

Gate of St Peter.

Gate of Brussels

Gate of Antwerp

Gate of Mouleste

Mouleste

CITTADEL

Gate of Dendermonde

Road of Dendermonde

Road to Antwerp

Road to Brussels

Front Attack

Attack under the Duke of Wirtemberg.

C. Du Bosc. exc.

" the Opportunity you have now may give him ſo good an Opinion of you as may " obtain from his Majeſty thoſe Marks of Diſtinction for which you have ſo long " laboured. I do not know whether you want any Major-Generals of the King's " Troops; but as all the Forces which are to be from *Ghent* to *Ypres*, with thoſe in " *Bruges* and *Newport*, and all the General Officers and others are to obey your Orders, " you may ſignify to thoſe who are to command there this Winter, what you ſhall " think fit to be done for the Service of his Majeſty. According to the Repartition " of the Winter Quarters which I ſend you with this Letter, you will find that ſeve- " ral Regiments which were deſigned for *Ghent* and *Bruges* are marched towards *New-* " *port* and *Ypres*; for the firſt Diſpoſition of the Troops was made in View of Win- " ter Quarters, and not for continuing the Campaign and maintaining Sieges. How- " ever his Majeſty has commanded me to let you know that it is not fitting to change " any thing as to the Garriſon of *Ghent*. He is pleaſed to ſend Orders to M. *de Pui-* " *guion* to leave in *Bruges* fourteen Battalions and nine Squadrons, as M. *Grimaldi* had " deſired it; but the reſt of the Forces are forthwith to return towards the Frontiers " of the Kingdom.

" If you are beſieged you muſt uſe all poſſible Means to protract the Siege, inſomuch " that it may coſt the Allies very dear, and diſpute the Ground Inch by Inch, as " Monſieur the Marſhal *de Bouflers* has done at *Liſle*. I know the Difference betwixt " the Fortifications of *Liſle* and thoſe of *Ghent*; but there is in the latter a good Co- " vered-way which is equally good every where; and after ſix Weeks time the Enemy " were not entirely Maſters of that of *Liſle*, though the Garriſon of the Place was " not ſo ſtrong as yours. I writ to Meſſieurs the Baron *de Capres* and *de la Faye* to " deſire them to act in Concert with you in every thing that may contribute to the " Good of the Service, and content the Burghers of *Ghent*, which deſerve and ſhould " have had a happier Fate. I tell you nothing as to the Preſervation of the Troops: " you have, in my Opinion, a long time before you ought to think of their Preſer- " vation, and I have Reaſon to believe that they will ſerve with much Diſtinction and " Affection under your Command." *I am*, &c.

Though this Letter was never received, yet M. *de la Motte* did not require any ex- traordinary Capacity to conceive of what prodigious Conſequence it was to *France* that *Ghent* was preſerved, or at leaſt that it was held out to the laſt. The Place was in ex- cellent Condition; the Troops under his Command were an Army rather than a Gar- riſon, and the Seaſon ſo advanced that he had no Reaſon to doubt if he made a reſo- lute Defence, the Allies would be conſtrained to raiſe the Siege. We ſhall ſee how well he anſwered the Expectation of the *French* Court, and of his Partron M. *Cha- millard* in particular, or rather we ſhall ſee with what Conſiſtency the ſame great Ge- nius diſplay'd it ſelf in the holding out of *Ghent*, which had ſhone with ſuch Luſtre in the Buſineſs of *Wynendale*. The Allies formed three Attacks, General *Lottum* with thirty-ſix Battalions and thirty Squadrons took Poſt behind the *Upper Schelde* and the *Lys*, for the firſt; the Prince of *Heſſe Caſſel*, with twenty Battalions and forty Squa- drons formed the ſecond between the Canal of *Bruges* and that of the *Sas Van Ghent*, as the Duke of *Wirtemberg* did the third with ſixteen Battalions and twenty-five Squa- drons, between the Canal laſt mention'd and the *Lower Schelde*; the reſt of the Ground between the *Higher* and the *Lower Schelde* was filled up by the Count *Tilly*, with thir- ty Battalions and as many Squadrons. The Duke of *Marlborough*, to make as ſhort work as poſſible, ordered a Train of a hundred and fifty Cannon and Mortars to be brought down the Canals, threatning the Town with immediate Deſolation, for their having, as he ſuſpected, ſuffered the *French* to ſurprize it. On the twenty-fourth of

Ghent *ſurrenders.*

December

December the Ground was broken before the City, at the Attack formed by General *Lottum* in a Moon-light Night, and in the Sight of the Enemy. M. *de la Motte* cauſed the Alarm to be given, drew his Troops together with great Intrepidity, but before they could be brought into Order the Allies had ſo well covered themſelves that M. *la Motte* thought fit to let his Forces diſperſe themſelves to prevent the waſting of Powder. The twenty-fifth the Trenches were opened with the ſame Succeſs before the Citadel, at the Duke of *Wirtemberg*'s Attack. The ſame Evening the Trenches were opened before the *Bruſſels* Gate, under the Protection of a Detachment commanded by Brigadier *Evans*. The next Morning an Officer of M. *de la Motte*'s Garriſon, of a different Diſpoſition from his Commander, ſallied with ten Companies of Granadiers, and attacked the *Engliſh* Troops with ſuch Vigour, that he put them into great Confuſion, and when he was obliged to retire carried off Brigadier *Evans* and Lieutenant-Colonel *Groves* Priſoners. On the twenty-ninth about Noon, M. *de la Motte* deſired leave to capitulate, though the Court of *France*, in Expectation of his holding out, had ſent the Marſhal *de Boufflers* to re-aſſemble an Army in *Flanders*, but it was the Count's Misfortune never ſo much as to anſwer his Enemy's Expectations; and therefore to prevent any Miſchief happening between the Duke of *Marlborough* and the Marſhal *de Boufflers*, he fairly gave up the Place on the laſt Day of the Year, on very honourable Terms. The Clergy, Magiſtracy and Commons of the Town made alſo a Capitulation, all which, excepting the Articles too long to be inſerted here, we have an exact and authentick Account of in the following Letters.

Letter from the Field Deputies *to the* States General.

High and Mighty Lords,

" THE Capitulation with the Garriſon of *Ghent* was ſign'd Yeſterday, according " to the incloſed Copy which we have the Honour to ſend to your *High Mighti-* " *neſſes* by the Commiſſary *Vleertman*. Thoſe of the City have likewiſe delivered " their Articles relating to the Publick, which would have been regulated To-day, had " we not conſidered that the Lords, your *High Mightineſſes* Deputies at *Bruſſels*, whoſe " Commiſſion has a particular Relation to this Affair, ought neceſſarily to be preſent, " and we expect them hourly. In the mean time, purſuant to the Capitulation, the " Garriſon have put into our Hands the *St. Peter's Gate* of this City, and the *Gate of* " *Succours* of the Caſtle. My Lord Duke has ſent to ſummon thoſe of *Bruges*; but " the Trumpet is not yet returned, yet we do not believe they will wait the approach " of the Troops, ſo that we hope by the firſt Poſt to congratulate your *High Mighti-* " *neſſes* on the Reduction of that City, as we have the Honour to do moſt humbly " on the Regaining of this Place. We are, *&c.*

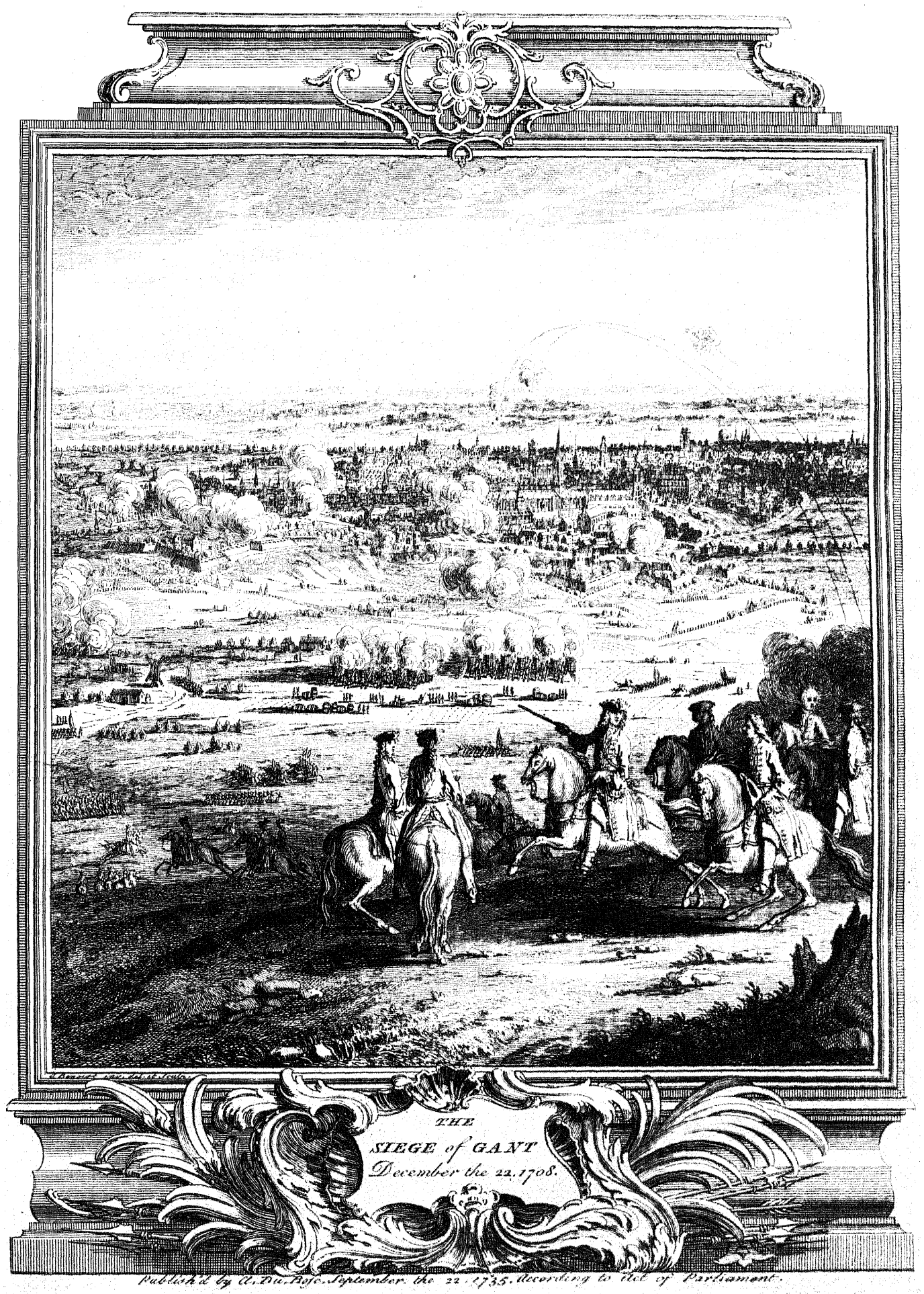
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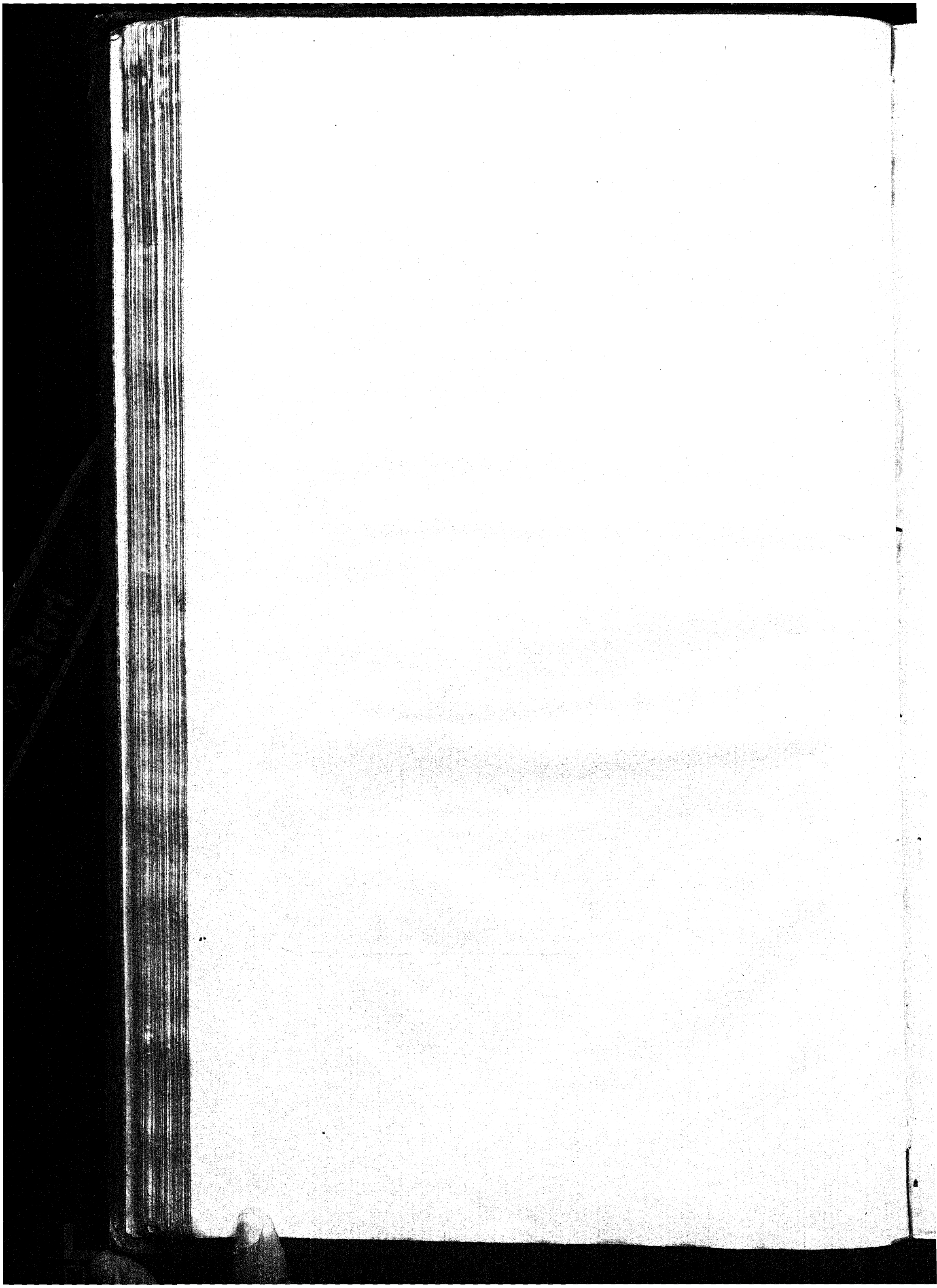
From the Camp before Ghent,
Dec. 31. 1708.

The States General's *Letter to the Duke of* Marlborough.

SIR,

" NO News could be more acceptable to us at this Time than the Advice your " Highneſs has given us in your Letter of the laſt of *December* of the Reducti- " on of *Ghent*. When we conſider the Situation and Largeneſs of that Place, its nu-


THE
SIEGE of GANT
December the 22. 1708.
Published by A. Du Bosc. September the 22. 1735. According to Act of Parliament.



" merous Garriſon, the hard Seaſon of the Year, the Fatigues the Troops had already " undergone in this extraordinary long and difficult Campaign, theſe Things ſeemed " not to permit us to expect ſo ſoon that happy Succeſs. We praiſe the *Lord of Hoſts*, " who, on this Occaſion, has heard our Prayers and granted more than we could hope " for, and continues his Bleſſings on the Arms of the Allies, under your Conduct. " We rejoice likewiſe with all our Hearts, to ſee you bringing to an End this glorious " and difficult Campaign, by the Conqueſt of ſo important a Place as that which you " have now reduced by your Valour, and hope that *Bruges* will have the ſame Fate. If " ſo many repeated Blows are not capable to oblige the Enemies to make an End of " this War, by a Peace in which all the Allies may find their Security, according to " their Alliance, we hope that in the Year which we are now beginning you will " obtain over them new Advantages, which will ſtill encreaſe your Glory and force the " Enemy to lay down their Arms to the Satisfaction of the *High Allies*. We conclude " with theſe Wiſhes, and are truly, and with the greateſt Eſteem, *&c.*

Bruges *evacuated by the* French.

On the third of *January* the Duke went into the City publickly, receiving the Keys of the Town in a gilt Baſon, which he returned to the Magiſtrates. In the Evening there were mighty Rejoicings; but for all this many were of Opinion that the Inhabitants of *Ghent* were not well pleaſed with this Change; but that as they had formerly betrayed the Town to the *French*, ſo they wiſhed ſome time or other to have an Opportunity of doing it again. The ſame Day Advice arrived that the Enemy had abandoned *Bruges*, *Placendahl* and *Leffingen*, and retired with their Forces into their own Dominions. On the fourth the Duke ſet out for *Bruſſels*, where Prince *Eugene* had arrived the Day before, and Winter Quarters being ſettled, the Duke went from thence to the *Hague*.

Proceedings in the Britiſh *Parliament.*

The Order we have hitherto preſerved in this Hiſtory, requires that we ſhould now give ſome Account of what paſſed here at home in Relation to the War. The Parliament met in *November*, the Houſe of Commons ſhewed the ſame Zeal which they had formerly done for the Common Cauſe and the humbling of *France*. They likewiſe addreſſed the Queen on the glorious Succeſſes of the Year, obſerving, among other Things, that no Difficulties were inſuperable to her great Commanders, alluding probably to the Reduction of *Liſle*, in Spite of all the Enemy could do to ſave it. They gave likewiſe One Million two hundred and twenty thouſand Pounds for augmenting the Troops in *Flanders*, and afterwards one hundred eighty-one thouſand, eighty-three Pounds for the Payment of the Troops in *Spain* and *Portugal*; one hundred and forty-four thouſand Pounds for the Charge of Tranſports, five hundred fifty-three thouſand eight hundred forty-five Pounds for her Majeſty's Share of Subſidies, payable to her Allies: all theſe were for the Service of the ſucceeding Year; they gave likewiſe three hundred and ten thouſand ſeven hundred and twenty-four Pounds for defraying the extraordinary Charge of the War already incurr'd. In order to raiſe theſe mighty Sums the Bank offered to advance two Millions nine hundred thouſand Pounds, which being agreed to, and Books open for a Subſcription, they were over filled in the ſpace of four Hours; a Thing which Poſterity perhaps may be as little willing to believe as able to imitate. We have drawn all the Buſineſs of the Supplies together that the Reader might be the better able to form a juſt Idea of the Zeal and Wealth of the Nation; let us now return to other Matters. On the thirteenth of *December* Sir *Thomas Hanmer* moved the Houſe of Commons that the Thanks of the Houſe might be given to Major-General *Webb*, for the great and eminent Services performed by him in the Battle of *Wynendale*, which was agreed to *Nem' Con'*; and that Gentleman

man being in the Houſe, the Speaker gave him their Thanks accordingly. Mr. *Webb* returned a very handſom Anſwer, in which, as a ſtronger Teſtimony of his Senſe of the Honour done him, he happened to ſay, *He valued it more than the greateſt Rewards*, which gave Occaſion to a Gentleman of great Eloquence to obſerve, that not only the Thanks of both Houſes, but alſo great Rewards had been beſtowed on another Commander. The ſame Gentleman took Notice that the Thanks of the Houſe had been frequently returned of late Years, and though he ſaid he was not againſt it in extraordinary Caſes, yet it was, in his Opinion, a wrong Thing to make it too cheap. The King of *Pruſſia*, as a Mark of his extraordinary Eſteem and Favour, ſent M. *Webb the Order of Generoſity*; ſo that at home and abroad he was univerſally applauded; but it ſo happened, that inſtead of being elate on theſe Praiſes, he behaved with ſuch conſummate Prudence, that even ſuch as were not his Friends acknowledged that his Modeſty was as rare as his Military Virtues conſpicuous. Such as delighted in comparing modern *Heroes* with thoſe of *Antiquity*, thought the Temper of this Gentleman very nearly reſembled that of the famous *Scipio*, in whom it was difficult to determine whether the *General*, the *Patriot* or the *Gentleman* diſtinguiſhed him moſt. Such a Digreſſion would have been unpardonable in any other than a Military Hiſtory, and in Favour of ſuch a Commander, who as he fought only for a juſt Fame, ſo it would be Ingratitude not to pay that Regard to his Merit which it deſerves, and the rather becauſe in praiſing the Dead it cannot here be ſuſpected that any Adulation is intended to the Living. On the twenty-third of the ſame Month the Lords and Commons, in a joint Addreſs, congratulated her Majeſty on the Reduction of *Ghent*; and in the ſame Addreſs inſerted the higheſt Commendations of his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*. The Houſe of Commons went ſtill farther; on the twenty-ſecond of *January* they voted his Grace the Thanks of the Houſe, and ordered their Speaker to tranſmit it to his Grace, who was then at *Bruſſels*: That Vote ran thus; "Reſolved *Nem. Con.*, That "the Commons of *Great Britain* being truly ſenſible, not only of the great and eminent Services performed by his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough* the laſt ſucceſsful "Campaign, ſo much to the Honour of *Great Britain* and the Advantage of all *Europe*, but alſo the indefatigable Zeal he perſevered in for the Service of the Com- "mon Cauſe abroad, while he might, with Reaſon, expect to be received with all the "Marks of Honour and Satisfaction at home, did, with a juſt Regard to his glorious "Actions, return him the Thanks of the Houſe." For which ſignal Honour his Grace returned them his Acknowledgments in the following Letter to the Speaker, Sir *Richard Onſlow*.

SIR, Bruſſels, *Feb.* 13. 1709.

"I AM extremely ſenſible of the great Honour which the Houſe of Commons have "done me in the Vote you have been pleaſed to tranſmit to me by their Order; "nothing can give me more Satisfaction than to find the Services I endeavour to do "the Queen and my Country, ſo acceptable to the Houſe of Commons: And I beg "the Favour of you to aſſure them I ſhall never think any Pains or Perſeverance too "great, if I may, by GOD's Bleſſing, be inſtrumental in procuring a ſafe and ho- "nourable Peace for her Majeſty and my Fellow Subjects. I am, with Truth, *&c.*

The Diſtreſſes of France *obliges his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty to think of Peace.*

THE *French* Affairs at the Cloſe of the Campaign were in ſuch a miſerable Condition, by the Confeſſion of Friends and Enemies, that it is ſcarce to be conceived how they ſupported the War for ſo many ſucceeding Years. *Liſle*, *Ghent*, *Bruges* had been loſt this Campaign, as well as the Battle of *Audenarde*, as much through the Diviſions among

among their Generals, as from the Conduct, Bravery and Unanimity of thoſe of the Allies. The hard Winter had reduced them to ſuch Extremities that their Magazines were unfilled, their Troops unrecruited, their Taxes unpaid, and Funds for the current Service of the Year unfound: In the midſt of theſe Diſtreſſes the People ſighed, and in Conſequence thereof their King ſought for Peace. Overtures were firſt made in *Holland*, the People of that Country having expreſſed an ardent Deſire of ſeeing an End of this War; but Prince *Eugene* and the Duke of *Marlborough*, who had doubtleſs good Intelligence of theſe Tranſactions, kept a very ſtrict Eye on all that was paſſing at the *Hague*, where the Duke, for ſome time, reſided, and on his Highneſs's ſetting out for *Vienna*, went back to *Bruſſels*, with a View, as he gave out, to take Care of the new Conqueſts, but with Intention, as the *French* affirm, to be at hand to traverſe their Negotiations. On the nineteenth of *February*, *N. S.* he came back to the *Hague*, where he had ſeveral Conferences with the Deputies of the *States General*, and particularly with the Grand *Penſionary Heinſius*, which were ſuppoſed to run chiefly on the Peace. On the twenty-eighth of the ſame Month he went back to *Bruſſels*, and on the ſeventh of *March*, *N. S.* embarked at *Oſtend*.

Duke of Marlborough *arrives in* England.

On the firſt of *March. O. S.* after a long and dangerous Paſſage his Grace arrived at *London*. The next Day, having taken his Seat in the Houſe of Peers, the Lord Chancellor, by Order of their Lordſhips, returned him the Thanks of that auguſt Aſſembly, in theſe Words;

My Lord Duke of Marlborough,

"I have the Honour to be again commanded by this Houſe to give your Grace "their hearty and unanimous Thanks for the great and eminent Services you have per- "formed this laſt Campaign, particularly to her Majeſty and her Kingdoms, and in "general to all the Allies.

"When I laſt obeyed the like Commands, I could not but infer from your "Grace's former Succeſſes, we had ſtill moſt reaſonable Expectations, you could not "fail to improve them. I beg leave to congratulate your Grace that the Obſervation "then made has proved, as it was indeed intended, perfectly true.

"I hope I ſhall not be thought to exceed my preſent Commiſſion, if being thus led "to contemplate the mighty Things your Grace has done for us, I cannot but con- "clude with acknowledging, with all Gratitude, the Providence of GOD in raiſing "you up to be an Inſtrument of ſo much Good in ſo critical a Juncture, which was "ſo much wanted.

To which Compliment his Grace made the following Anſwer:

My Lords,

"I hope you will do me the Juſtice to believe that there are very few Things could "give me more Satisfaction than the favourable Approbation of my Service by this "Houſe. And I beg leave to aſſure your Lordſhips it ſhall be the conſtant Endea- "vour of my Life to deſerve the Continuation of your good Opinion."

Their Lordſhips, on the ſame Day, ſent down their Addreſs to the Commons for their Concurrence, which was readily given, with the following Amendment, which was as readily approved and conſented to, *viz.* "That the *Britiſh* Nation having "been at a vaſt Expence of Blood and Treaſure for the Proſecution of this neceſſary "War, it was but juſt they ſhould reap ſome Benefit by the Peace; and that the "Town of *Dunkirk* being a Neſt of Pirates that infeſted the Ocean, and did infinite "Miſchief to the Trade, they therefore moved that the *demoliſhing its Fortifications and* "*Harbour* be inſiſted upon in the enſuing Treaty of Peace, and inſerted in the Ad- "dreſs." The Queen received this Addreſs the next Day very graciouſly, and the Na-

tion generally conceived that the Demolition of *Dunkirk* would be undoubtedly one Article of the enſuing Peace.

Negotiations for a Peace at the Hague.

THE Nature of this Work will not allow that the Negotiations relating to a Peace ſhould be here minutely ſet down, for which Reaſon I ſhall content my ſelf with a very ſhort Detail of what happened in *Holland* on this important Subject, and refer the inquiſitive Reader for farther Information to thoſe large Collections of Treaties, *&c.* which have of late Years been publiſhed in our own and other Languages. The Preſident *Rouille* was ſent to *Antwerp*, while the Duke of *Marlborough* was in *England*. The *States* appointed M. *Buys* and M. *Vanderduſſen* to confer with him; on their Report, their *High Mightineſſes* permitted him *i. e.* the *French* Miniſter, to come to *Woerden*, that he might be the nearer in caſe of a Negotiation. Prince *Eugene* upon this came Poſt from *Vienna* as his Imperial Majeſty's Plenipotentiary. On the eighth of *April* he arrived at the *Hague*, whither the next Day came the Duke of *Marlborough* from *England*. Conferences were immediately held between theſe Generals and the Deputies of the *States*, wherein two Reſolutions were quickly taken, the firſt to reject the Preſident *Rouille*'s Offers; the ſecond, That all the military Preparations for the opening the enſuing Campaign ſhould be made with the utmoſt Expedition, to convince the Enemy, that the Allies were not to be divided. The Preſident *Rouille* immediately diſpatched a Courier to *Paris* for new Inſtructions; and on the Receipt of them he made ſuch Conceſſions to the *Dutch* Miniſters who treated with him, that on their Report his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough* reſolved to return to *England*, in order to acquaint her Majeſty with the Propoſals of *France*. It is ſaid however, that theſe Propoſitions were ſo little ſatisfactory to his Grace and his Highneſs Prince *Eugene*, that either one or other of them thought fit to ſay, that if *France* had no other Offers to make, the Allies muſt the next Summer be obliged to go and treat of Peace in *France* with a hundred and fifty thouſand Plenipotentiaries; an Expreſſion which I dare take upon me to ſay, never fell from either of their Mouths, and which I am ſorry has been ſo often repeated, as to oblige me to take notice of it here; ſince whatever ſome outragious Enemies to *France* may think, theſe mad Declarations are ſo far from doing Honour to thoſe great Men, that they ſeem rather to quadrate with the Inſinuations of *French* Writers, that thoſe Princes took all Opportunities of thwarting Negotiations, and gave ſtrong Proofs of the Incompatibility of the Offices of Plenipotentiaries and Commanders in Chief. It is an evident Contradiction of all theſe Stories, that the Duke of *Marlborough* actually came to *England* with theſe Propoſitions, which he certainly would not have done, if he had abſolutely thought them unworthy of Conſideration. While his Grace was in *England*, his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ſent the Marquis *de Torcy* Secretary of State for foreign Affairs into *Holland*, to carry on theſe Negotiations which the Preſident *de Rouille* had begun. On his Arrival at the *Hague* the Grand Penſionary and ſome of the Deputies from the *States* met him, and heard his Propoſals, but declined taking any other Step, till the Arrival of the Plenipotentiaries of his Imperial and her *Britannick* Majeſty. On the 18th of *May* the Duke of *Marlborough* and the Lord *Townſhend*, Plenipotentiaries from the Queen of *Great Britain*, arrived at the *Hague*, and had that very Day a Conference with the Preſident for the Week, and the Grand Penſionary. The Marquis *de Torcy* went alone in the Evening to the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Lodgings, and had a Conference of two Hours with his Grace and the Lord *Townſhend*. The next Morning the Marquis went again, with whom he went to Prince *Eugene*'s Apartment. The twentieth in the Morning Prince *Eugene*, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Lord *Townſhend* returned the Marquis *de Torcy*'s Viſits, when the Preſident *de Rouille* was preſented to them. At this Conference the *French* Miniſters declared among other Things, that

their Maſter conſented to the Demolition of *Dunkirk*, the Renunciation of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, and the granting the *Dutch* whatever Barrier they deſired; but theſe Conceſſions not being thought ſufficient, they deſired Paſſes, in order to their Return Home; they were however prevailed upon to ſtay, and at laſt Preliminaries were agreed on upon the twenty-ſeventh, with which the Marquis *de Torcy* ſet out for *Paris*, promiſing to lay the whole Tranſaction before the *French* King, and to give Prince *Eugene* his Majeſty's poſitive Anſwer by the fourth of the next Month. The Subſtance of theſe Preliminaries which were ſigned by Prince *Eugene* and Count *Zinzendorf* on the Part of the Emperor, the Duke of *Marlborough* and Lord *Townſhend*, on the Part of the Queen of *Great Britain* and the Penſionary *Heinſius*, and ſix Deputies on the Part of the *States*, was as follows. " The " Moſt Chriſtian King ſhall acknowledge *Charles* the III. of *Auſtria* for King of *Spain*, " the *Indies*, *Naples*, *Sicily*, and lawful Sovereign of all the Eſtates belonging to the " *Spaniſh* Monarchy, excepting certain Places yielded by him to the King of *Portu-* " *gal*, the Duke of *Savoy* and the *States General*, in Conſequence of the Grand Alli- " ance. That in two Months all the Places belonging to the *Spaniſh* Monarchy at " preſent in the Hands of the Duke of *Anjou* ſhould be ſurrender'd to their lawful So- " vereign King *Charles*; and in caſe the Duke of *Anjou* ſhould endeavour to oppoſe this, " his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, in concert with the other Powers, ſhould enter on pro- " per Meaſures for forcing him thereto. That in the ſaid Space of two Months, his " Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ſhall withdraw all his Troops and Officers from *Spain*, *Sicily*, " and the other Countries dependent on the *Spaniſh* Monarchy in *Europe*; and alſo as " ſoon as poſſible from the *Indies*, promiſing on the Faith and Word of a King, that he " will never furniſh the Duke of *Anjou*, if he ſhould refuſe to acquieſce, with any Succours " whatſoever, directly or indirectly. That the *Spaniſh* Monarchy ſhall remain intire to " the Houſe of *Auſtria*, ſo as that it ſhall never be diſmembred, nor the ſaid Monarchy, " or any Part or Parcel thereof, be united to that of *France*, or devolve on any Prince of " the Houſe of *France*, by any Means whatſoever; nor ſhall any Prince reigning in " *France* ever reign in *Spain*, or acquire within the Extent of that Monarchy any " Town, Fort or Place, eſpecially in the *Low Countries*, for himſelf, his Children or " Brothers. That *France* ſhall never poſſeſs herſelf of the *Spaniſh Indies*, nor ſend any " Ships to trade there on any Pretence whatſoever. That the Town and Citadel of *Straſ-* " *burgh* ſhall be reſtored to the Emperor and Empire in their preſent Condition, together " with Fort *Kehl* and all its Dependencies, with a hundred Pieces of Braſs Cannon and " Ammunition proportionable, *&c.* That the Town of *Briſac* ſhall be evacuated with " all its Territory by his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and reſtored to his Imperial Majeſty, " with all the Artillery and Ammunition therein by the End of the Month of *June* at " fartheſt. That his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ſhall poſſeſs *Alſace* with the Title of Pro- " tector only, and that the Towns therein ſhall be put into the ſame Condition they were " in at the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*, excepting only the City and Fortreſs of *Landau*, the " Poſſeſſion and Property whereof ſhall for ever appertain to his Imperial Majeſty, and the " Empire, who ſhall alſo have a Power of demoliſhing them, if they think fit. That " in Conſequence of the ſaid Treaty of *Weſtphalia*, his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ſhall at " his own Expence demoliſh the Fortifications of *Hunningen*, *New Briſac*, and *Fort* " *Lewis*, with all their Works and Dependencies, without being at Liberty ever to re- " ſtore them. That the Town and Fortreſs of *Rhinfeld* ſhall remain in the Hands of " the *Landgrave* of *Heſſe Caſſel*. That his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ſhall acknowledge " Queen *Anne*, that he ſhall alſo acknowledge the Proteſtant Succeſſion as ſettled by Acts " of Parliament. That he ſhall yield to the Crown of *Great Britain*, whatever he is " poſſeſſed of in *Newfoundland*. That his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ſhall promiſe to raze

" one half of the Fortifications of *Dunkirk*, and fill up one half of the Port within two " Months, the other half in two Months after, without ever being at Liberty to reſtore " the Fortifications, or to render the Port navigable. That the Pretender ſhall immedi- " ately quit *France*. That his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ſhall conſent to the King of *Por-* " *tugal*'s poſſeſſing what the Allies have given him. That his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty " ſhall acknowledge the King of *Pruſſia* in that Quality, and ſhall promiſe never to diſ- " turb him in the Poſſeſſion of the Principality of *Neuchatel*, and the County of *Valen-* " *gen*. There ſhall be yielded to the *States General* the Places following, *viz. Furnes*, " *Furnenbach*, *Warwick*, the Forts of *Knoque*, *Ypres*, *Warneton*, *Commines*, *Perperingen*, " *Liſle* and its *Chaſtellanie*, *Doway*, *Tournay*, *Conde* and *Maubeuge*, in the State they are " now in, with their Artillery and Ammunition, to ſerve for a Barrier. That beſides " theſe Places his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ſhall yield all the other Places he is poſſeſſed of " in the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, and that it ſhall not be lawful for his Majeſty to remove " out of any of them from the Day of the Date of theſe preſent Preliminaries any Ar- " tillery, Proviſions or Ammunition. That he ſhall acknowledge the ninth Electorate " erected in Favour of the Duke of *Hanover*. That the Duke of *Savoy* ſhall be " reſtored to the Poſſeſſion of the Duchy of *Savoy*, the County of *Nice*, and to all the " Countries and Towns which belonged to him hereditarily, and which his Moſt Chri- " ſtian Majeſty's Troops have taken Poſſeſſion of during the preſent War, without " Reſerve. And his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ſhall alſo conſent, that his Royal High- " neſs ſhall enjoy all the Countries, Towns and Fortreſſes yielded to him by the Em- " peror and the Allies. That the King ſhall alſo yield to the Duke of *Savoy* in Pro- " perty and Sovereignty, the Towns of *Exiles*, *Feneſtrelles* and *Chaumont*, at preſent " poſſeſſed by his Royal Highneſs, as alſo the Valley of *Pragelas*, with whatever is " on the other Side of Mount *Genieve*, and the Ridge of Mountains running from " thence, ſo that that Ridge ſhall for ever ſerve for the Barrier between his Majeſty's and " his Royal Highneſs's Dominions. That with Reſpect to the Pretenſions of the " Electors of *Bavaria* and *Cologn*, they ſhall be decided at the Concluſion of a general " Peace, but his Imperial Majeſty's Decrees ſhall remain in full Force, and the Elector " *Palatine* remain in Poſſeſſion of the higher *Palatinate*, *&c.* That theſe Articles ſhall " be conſidered only as Preliminaries, and ſhall not hinder the Empire, the four aſſoci- " ated Circles, the King of *Portugal*, the King of *Pruſſia*, and other Allies from pro- " poſing ſuch Demands as they ſhall think reaſonable at the Conferences for a general " Peace, which ſhall, if poſſible, be concluded in two Months. That for the better " effecting this, there ſhall be a general Ceſſation of Arms, to commence from the " Ratification of the Preliminaries. That *Namur*, *Mons*, and *Cherleroy* ſhall be evacu- " ated before the fifteenth of *June*, *Luxemburg*, *Conde* and *Maubeuge*, a fortnight after. " That before the fifteenth of *June*, *Newport*, *Furnes*, *Fort Knoque* and *Ypres* ſhould be " evacuated, and within the two next Months *Dunkirk* ſhould be effectually demoliſhed, " and its Port filled up. That in caſe his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ſhall perform all this, " and that the whole Monarchy of *Spain* ſhall be put into the Hands of King *Charles* " within the Time ſtipulated, then the Ceſſation of Arms ſhall continue until the Peace " is concluded. The Ratifications of theſe Articles to be exchanged on all Sides, before " the fifteenth of *June*, and the Conferences for a general Peace to commence imme- " diately afterwards at the *Hague*.

Negotiations for a Peace renewed, and at laſt totally diſcontinued.

It is impoſſible to diſtinguiſh the Truth in the different Accounts given us of the *French* Deſigns in theſe Negotiations, ſome Writers, who affirm they ſpeak from great Authorities, ſay that the whole was a *French* Amuſement, and that nothing more was intended than to divide the Allies, and particularly to draw off the *Dutch*. The In-

habitants

habitants of the *United Provinces* expreſſing at this Time an ardent Thirſt for Peace, and crowding about M. *de Torcy*, as he returned to *France*, teſtifying loudly their Wiſhes that his Negotiations might take Effect. If this was really ſo, I mean if the *French* were not in Earneſt, they were grievouſly diſappointed, for undoubtedly the Preliminaries ſhewed that the Confederates were ſo, and that they would not be put off with Promiſes or Pretences. The *French* Authors, on the other hand affirm, that their King acted *bona fide* on this Occaſion, and that on M. *de Torcy*'s Arrival with the Preliminaries, he ſummoned a grand Council the next Day, at which aſſiſted the *Dauphin*, the Duke of *Burgundy*, the Duke of *Berry*, the Duke of *Orleans*, moſt of the Princes, and all the Miniſters of State. The King appeared very ſad, he ſpoke very little, and abſolutely, without declaring his Opinion, directing only M. *de Torcy* to read the Preliminaries: When this was done the Council were unanimouſly of Opinion that the Preliminaries ſhould be rejected, and all Efforts made to carry on the War; in Conſequence of which all the People of Quality, without Diſtinction, and all the People who had any Plate in *Paris*, ſent it inſtantly to the Mint. The King ſent all his own Gold Plate, and particularly ſome Tables at *Verſailles*, the Workmanſhip of which came to four times the Value of the Metal. While theſe rich Moveables were coining the Marquis *de Torcy* wrote the following Letter to Prince *Eugene*, whereby he punctually performed the Promiſe he had made his Highneſs.

SIR,

" ACcording to my Promiſe, that you ſhould know the fourth Inſtant, at the fartheſt, " the King's Reſolution about the Project of Peace concluded at the *Hague*, I " do my ſelf the Honour to tell you that his Majeſty having examined the ſame, " finds it impoſſible for him to accept it, and therefore has ſent Orders to the Preſi- " dent *de Rouillé* to notify the ſame to the Potentates engaged in this War. It is to be " hoped that more favourable Terms will preſent for the eſtabliſhing a Peace ſo ne- " ceſſary to all *Europe*, and conſequently ſo much deſired by every Body. Mean time " I have no Occaſion to be ſorry for my Journey, ſince it has procured me the Ho- " nour of your Acquaintance; and that I know perſonally that your Reputation which " fills the World is ſo juſtly due to you, being founded on true Merit."

Verſailles, June 2. 1709. *I am*, &c.

THE ſame Courier brought the Preſident *de Rouillé* his Diſpatches the next Morning, whereupon he deſired a Conference at the Grand Penſionary's the ſame Day, which was accordingly agreed to, and there he acquainted the Plenipotentiaries of their *Imperial* and *Britannick* Majeſties and the Deputies of the *States*, " That the Moſt " Chriſtian King could not ratify ſome Articles agreed to in the Conferences held by " Monſieur *de Torcy*, and concluded the eight and twentieth paſt, and in particular " excepted againſt the tenth, eleventh, eight and twentieth, nine and twentieth, and " three and thirtieth: That as to the tenth, his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty agreed to the " ſame as far as it concerned the Poſſeſſion of *Alſace*, according to the literal Senſe of " the Treaty of *Munſter*, but inſiſted that *Landau* ſhould be reſtored to him, and, as " an Equivalent, offered *Old Briſac*; both which Places were yielded up to *France* by " the ſaid Treaty of *Munſter*. That the Moſt Chriſtian King could not conſent to the " demoliſhing *Hunningen*, *New Briſac* and Fort *Loüis*, but agreed to all the other part " of the eleventh Article. That the eight and twentieth relating to the Places yielded " to the Duke of *Savoy* was entirely excepted againſt, and referred to a farther Diſ- " cuſſion. That his Majeſty alſo diſliked the whole nine and twentieth Article, where- " by

" by the Emperor's Proceedings againſt the Electors of *Cologne* and *Bavaria* were ap-
" proved, but would have the ſame referred to the Negotiations of a general Peace;
" with this Proviſo, that the *Upper Palatinate* and the Dignity annex'd thereto ſhould
" not be confirm'd to the Elector *Palatine*; and that the Intereſts of the Electors of
" *Cologne* and *Bavaria* ſhould be ſettled in the Preliminaries; and in the laſt Place,
" that his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty excepted alſo againſt the ſeven and thirtieth Article,
" whereby two Months only were allowed for the delivering up of the *Spaniſh* Mo-
" narchy, which Term he would have enlarged; but conſented to recal his own Troops
" from *Spain* within that Time."

Count *Zinzendorf*, the Duke of *Marlborough*, Lord *Townſhend*, and the Grand Penſionary having conferred amongſt themſelves, afterwards declared to M. *de Rouillé*, that nothing in the Preliminaries could be altered. The *French* Miniſter on the ſixth of *June* in the Morning, made a Viſit to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and deſired that another Conference might be held in the Evening, but nothing material happen'd thereat, except that it was declared to the Preſident *Rouillé*, that if by the fifteenth of *June* his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty did not ratify the Preliminary Articles ſimply, and without Alteration, the High Allies would not think themſelves at all bound by thoſe Propoſals, but would perhaps extend their Pretenſions. In this laſt Conference the Preſident was preſſed to ſpeak freely, and to declare whether he had any ſecret Orders tending to a ſpeedy Concluſion of Peace or not; he anſwered, that he was poſitive the King was in Earneſt, and that he wiſh'd nothing more than Peace; but that if he might ſpeak his Mind, without Reſerve, he was of Opinion, that if the Allies would be content with his Majeſty's barely withdrawing his Troops out of *Spain*, and not inſiſt on his forcing his Grandſon to deliver up the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty might be prevailed on to acquieſce under all the other Articles. But this being held unſatisfactory the Preſident *Rouillé* had that very Night a Paſſport ſent him, and on the ninth of *June* in the Morning he ſet out for *Roterdam*, in order to embark for *Antwerp*, from whence he was to proceed to *Paris*. All Things being now in Readineſs for opening the Campaign. Peace was no longer thought of at the *Hague*; but the Duke of *Marlborough* ſet out the ſame Day with the Preſident *Rouillé* for *Roterdam*, in order to go from thence to *Antwerp*, and ſo to the Army.

Meaſures of the Court of France.

If unforeſeen Miſchiefs had not overtaken the Affairs of *France*, the *Dauphine* was to have commanded in *Flanders* this Campaign in Perſon, the Duke of *Burgundy* was to have commanded on the *Rhine* with the Marſhal *D'Harcourt*, the Duke of *Orleans* in *Spain*, the Duke of *Berwick* in *Dauphiné*; but the mighty Diſtreſſes the Nation was under cauſed ſome Alterations in this Plan, and it was particularly reſolved that the *Dauphine* ſhould not go into the Field at all. To quiet the Minds of the People, and to engage them, if poſſible, to bear with Patience the mighty Load impoſed upon them, through the urgent Neceſſity of Affairs, his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty wrote the following Letter to the Duke *de Treſmes* Governor of *Paris*, and ſent others of the ſame Tenor throughout his Dominions.

My Couſin,

" THE Hopes of an approaching Peace were ſo generally ſpread throughout my
" Kingdom, that I think my ſelf obliged by that Fidelity which my Subjects
" have ſhewn towards me during the Courſe of my Reign, to give them the Reaſons
" which hitherto impede their enjoying that Repoſe which I deſigned to have procured
" for them.

" I was ready to accept, for the Sake of reſtoring Peace, Conditions which left my " Frontier Provinces very much expoſed, but the greater Readineſs I expreſſed, and the " ſtronger my Deſires appeared of diſſipating thoſe Fears which my Enemies pretended " to have conceived of my Power and of my Deſigns, the more they heightned their " Pretenſions, in ſuch a Manner, that adding, by Degrees, new Demands to thoſe " they at firſt made, and ſerving themſelves ſometimes with the Name of the Duke " of *Savoy*, at other Times with Pretences of the Intereſt of the *German* Princes, they " have at length made it appear that their real Intention is to ſtrengthen, at the Ex- " pence of my Crown, the *States* bordering on *France*, and to open ſhort and eaſy " Roads into the very Heart of my Kingdom, whenever they ſhall find it for their In- " tereſt to commence a new War. That which I now ſuſtain, and which I would ſo " willingly ſee ended, is however to have no Concluſion, even if I ſhould accept of the " Propoſitions they have made: For they have fixed to two Months the time in which " I am to execute my part of the Treaty, and in that Space they pretend to oblige me " to deliver them certain ſtrong Places in the *Low Countries* and in *Alſace*, and to raze " ſuch Places as they are pleaſed to have me demoliſh, while on their Side they refuſe " to enter into any other Engagements than a Suſpenſion of Arms, till the firſt of *Au-* " *guſt*, reſerving alſo a Power of carrying on the War againſt the King of *Spain*, " my Grandſon, in Caſe he perſiſts in defending the Crown which GOD has given " him, and chuſes rather to periſh with than abandon his faithful Subjects, who " have for nine Years adhered to him as their lawful King.

" SUCH a Suſpenſion of Arms would be more dangerous than the War it ſelf, and " would defer the Peace we ſeek, inſtead of bringing it to a Concluſion; for it would " not only be neceſſary for me to be at the ſame Expence for the Support of my Armies, " but moreover, when this Suſpenſion ſhould expire, my Enemies would have it in " their Power to attack me with new Advantages, from their having in their Hands " ſo many ſtrong Places which I am to deliver up to them, at the ſame time that I " ſhall be enfeebled by having demoliſhed thoſe ſtrong Places, which would otherwiſe " have covered my Frontier Provinces.

" I paſs by in Silence the Inſtances they have made for my joining my own Forces " with thoſe of the Allies, to oblige the King, my Grandſon, to quit his Throne if " he does not willingly abandon his Dominions, and ſubmit, of his own Accord, to " become a private Man. It is contrary to Humanity to believe that they ever thought " ſeriouſly of engaging me in ſuch an Alliance, but as my Tenderneſs for my People " has not been leſs warm than for my Children, as I am Partner in all the Sufferings " which this unhappy War has brought upon my faithful Subjects; and as I have " ſhewn all *Europe* how earneſtly I deſire that they ſhould enjoy Peace, I am per- " ſuaded that they will unanimouſly join in enabling us to reſiſt the Efforts of ſuch " as would put Conditions upon me contrary alike to natural Juſtice and the Glory " of the *French* Name.

" MY Intention in publiſhing this is, that thoſe, who for ſo many Years, have gi- " ven me ſuch ſhining Proofs of their Zeal in contributing by their Labours their " Wealth and their Blood to ſuſtain ſo heavy a War, may know that the Price my " Enemies offer for all they demand is a bare Suſpenſion of Arms for two Months, " for which they would have far more conſiderable Advantages than they can hope to " gain by thoſe Forces in which they ſo much confide.

" As I put my Cauſe wholly under the Protection of GOD, and hope that the " Purity of my Intentions will derive his divine Bleſſing on my Arms, I have writ- " ten to the Archbiſhops and Biſhops throughout my Kingdom, to ſtir up the People

" in their Dioceſes, to implore the Favour of Heaven, with the moſt fervent Prayers;
" and I deſire at the ſame time that my Subjects, within the Extent of your Govern-
" ment, may know that they had by this time enjoyed Peace if it had at all depended
" on me to procure for them that Bleſſing which they ſo much and ſo juſtly deſire;
" but this, it ſeems, muſt be the reſult of new Efforts, ſince all the mighty Conceſſions
" I have made have not been able to reſtore the publick Tranquillity. I leave to your
" Prudence the making theſe my Sentiments known in what Manner you ſhall think
" fit. I pray GOD, my Couſin, to have you in his holy keeping, *&c.*"

M. *de la Torres*, from whoſe Memoirs I have taken this Letter, aſſures us that it had its deſired Effect upon the People, and that they diſpoſed themſelves with more Alacrity, or if that Word be too mild, with more Obſtinacy than ever, to ſupport their Sovereign in carrying on the War, till a Peace could be procured more advantageous for his Family, and leſs diſhonourable to the *French* Nation. Here let us leave all Negotiations for Peace, and go on to what is more properly our Subject,

THE

CAMPAIGN

OF THE YEAR

One thouſand ſeven hundred and nine

IN

FLANDERS.

Duke of Marlbo. *and Prince* Eugene *ſet out for the Army.*

IF the Untowardneſs of the Seaſon had not detained the Generals more than the Tranſactions at the *Hague*, the Campaign in *Flanders* had not open'd ſo late. The Count *de Tilly*, who commanded in chief the Forces of the *States*, aſſembled them in the latter End of *May*, not far from *Bruſſels*. Prince *Eugene* arrived in that City the firſt of *June*, and applied himſelf ſtrictly to the diſpoſing all Things for the carrying on the War with Vigour. His Highneſs, as ſoon as he underſtood that the Duke of *Marlborough* had left the *Hague*, ſent a Meſſenger to deſire his Grace to come to *Bruſſels*, with which Requeſt the Duke readily complied, and on the twelfth theſe illuſtrious Generals ſet out together for the Army, under an Eſcort of two hundred Horſe, but receiving Advice on the Road that a *French* Partizan was poſted in a neighbouring Wood, with a Deſign to attack them, they immediately diſpatched an Expreſs to *Aloſt*, with Orders for a Detachment from that Garriſon to advance along the Cauſeway, under Favour of which they arrived ſafely in that Town, and proceeded directly to *Ghent*. The next Morning a general Council of War was held in order to conſider the Operations of the ſubſequent Campaign, but the Weather continuing wet, the Roads deep, and all the Country round about being turned into a Moraſs, it was the twenty-third of *June* before

before the grand Army was perfectly formed in the Plains of *Liſle*, where it was join'd by Prince *Eugene*, the Duke of *Marlborough* and the Prince of *Orange*. It was divided into two Corps, the one ſtiled the Army of the Duke of *Marlborough*, conſiſting of a hundred and ſixty-three Squadrons and a hundred and four Battalions, the other under the Conduct of Prince *Eugene*, of a hundred and eight Squadrons and ſixty-ſix Battalions; in all between a hundred and ten and a hundred and twenty thouſand Men, all choice Troops, all eager to engage, and all fluſh'd with the Hopes of penetrating into and plundering of *France*, which was the general Diſcourſe in *Germany*, *England* and *Holland*, at the opening this Campaign.

Meaſures taken by the French *King.*

His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, after maturely weighing all Things, reſolved that the Marſhal *de Villars* ſhould command in *Flanders* this Year. M. *de Bouflers* had been indefatigable in diſpoſing all Things in the beſt Manner for the ſuſtaining the extraordinary Efforts, which it was not doubted the Allies would make on this Side, in Conſequence of the Projects they had formed, and the Zeal and Unanimity with which they acted. The ſmall Harveſt of the foregoing Year, and the Rigour of the ſucceeding Winter had unfurniſhed the Magazines of *France*, and the King wanted Money to fill them. The Allies were diſtreſſed in ſome Meaſure from the ſame Cauſes, but having the Sea open and the Maritime Powers ready to contribute all in their Power to the carrying every thing on with Eaſe and Succeſs, ſuch Quantities of Corn and other Proviſions were brought into *Holland*, as not only ſupplied the Confederate Armies abundantly, but in all Probability contributed to the filling the Magazines of *France*. For when once his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty had furniſh'd himſelf with Money by his own and his Subjects melting down their Plate, thoſe Difficulties, which before ſeemed unſurmountable, began almoſt to diſappear; for when People were paid for the Corn and other Neceſſaries which the *French* Agents contracted for, they were readily delivered, otherwiſe the War muſt have had an End, ſince the Army of *France* could not have taken the Field. When therefore the Marſhal *de Villars* arrived in the Army, he found Things in rather a better Condition than he expected, the Regiments of Cavalry and Dragoons were for the moſt part well mounted, and the Poverty of their Country having forced great Numbers of the *French* Peaſants to liſt themſelves for Bread, their Battalions made a better Appearance than they had done for ſeveral Years before. M. *de Villars*, of all the *French* Officers, was the beſt qualified for raiſing the Courage of his Countrymen, and engaging the Troops to entertain ſome Hopes, notwithſtanding the long Series of Misfortunes they had ſuſtained in *Flanders*; and this, in all Probability, determined the King to ſend that great Officer thither, though it be generally referr'd to his ſtanding high in the Favour of Madam *de Maintenon*, who was ſaid at this time to have had a mighty Influence in the *French* King's Councils, with what Truth I pretend not to determine.

As ſoon as the *French* Army was aſſembled, and the ſeveral Detachments from the Garriſons of the ſtrong Towns in *Flanders* and from the Army on the *Rhine*, had reached it, it was found to conſiſt of a hundred and fifty Battalions and three hundred Squadrons, in all a hundred and fifty thouſand Men. When the Marſhal *de Villars* reviewed them, he rode along the Front of the Line with the King's Letters in his Hand, *My Friends*, ſaid he, *his Majeſty has commanded me to lead you againſt his Enemies and yours, that you may preſerve your Country and the antient Reputation of the* French; *I hope, Gentlemen, you will ſerve him to the beſt of your Power.* Such as were near him, and could diſtinctly hear him, threw up their Hats and cried, *Vive le Roy.* Theſe Acclamations flew to the Right and Left of the Line; and the Troops never ſhewed ſo much Vivacity during the War as on this Occaſion. M. *Du Mont* aſcribes it to an odd Rea-

ſon, he ſays, they were glad to ſee no more Princes at their Head. Marſhal *Villars*, at the Beginning of the Campaign, choſe the Camp of *Pont a Vendin*, ſtretching his Right towards that Place; ſo that it was covered by a Moraſs, his Left to *Cambrin*, where it was covered by another Moraſs, his Front on the Side of *Baſſee* was protected by a broad and deep Line, and on the other Side by Hills, Woods and inacceſſible Paſſes. A hundred Pieces of Cannon were diſtributed along the Lines at the Mouths of the Paſſes, and behind all lay the Cavalry in a large Plain, ſo commodiouſly ſituated that they were at no Trouble for Quarters or Forage.

The Confederate Generals deceive M. Villars.

THE Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugène* as ſoon as they found the Confederate Army in a Capacity of acting, reſolved immediately to march towards the Enemy, which accordingly they did, and on the twenty-fourth the Quarter Maſters General, eſcorted by a Body of twelve hundred Horſe, went to view the Ground between the two Armies, and on their Return reported that Marſhal *Villars* was ſo advantageouſly poſted that it was impracticable to attack him; upon which it was reſolved to beſiege *Tournay*, the rather becauſe its Garriſon had been much weakned to reinforce the Army of Marſhal *Villars*; but this Reſolution was made a great Secret, it being given out through the Army that a Reſolution was taken to attack the *French* in their Camp. On the twenty-ſixth a Council of War was held, as it was pretended, to concert the Meaſures for this Attack, and the Baggage was immediately ſent away to *Liſle*. About nine the ſame Evening the Army decamped and marched part of the Night without Sound of Trumpet or beat of Drum, directly towards the *French* Camp, but on a ſudden they had Orders to march to the Left, and on the twenty-ſeventh *Tournay* appeared fully inveſted. It is generally believed that the Marſhal *de Villars* was out-witted here by the Prudence of the Duke of *Marlborough*. The *French* Writers have offered ſomewhat in Excuſe, which I think it my Duty to report, ſince the Advantages of the Allies were ſo evidently great in this War, that there is not the leaſt Occaſion for Miſrepreſentations to make them greater. Marſhal *Villars*, ſay they who vindicate his Conduct, apprehended that the Confederates would beſiege *Ypres*, which once reduced, there was nothing to hinder their laying *Artois* and *Picardy* under Contribution. To prevent this he choſe the Camp before-mentioned, whereby he effectually covered *Ypres*, into which he had alſo thrown a ſtrong Garriſon. The Marches and Counter-marches of the Allies he believed were only deſigned to make him alter his Situation, and leave the Road open for them to purſue their firſt Deſign, which determined him to act as he did, and to remain obſtinately in his Camp at *Pont a Vendin*. After all it is moſt likely that he did not penetrate the Duke's Deſign of beſieging *Tournay*, if he had there is no doubt to be made he would have thrown a ſtronger Garriſon into the Place; the Expediency of which will fully appear from the following Deſcription of that important Fortreſs.

Deſcription of Tournay.

Tournay is one of the fineſt Cities in *French Flanders*, ſeated on the Deſcent of a Hill between *Valenciennes*, *Conde*, *Liſle*, *Courtray*, *Audenarde*, *Aeth*, *Ghent* and *Cambray*. The *Schelde* divides it into two Parts, it has ſeveral Bridges over it within the Town, and its Sides are bank'd with Stone, ſo that nothing can be more neat and beautiful. The Cathedral of *Notre Dame* was built and endowed by *Chilperic* King of *France*, this Place being always annex'd to the *French* Crown, till it was torn from it in the Year one thouſand five hundred and thirteen, by *Henry* VIII. King of *England*. It was reſtored however five Years afterwards to *Francis* I. by the Treaty of *London*. *Henry* Count *de Naſſau* took it again, and the *Spaniards* held it till the Year one thouſand ſix hundred and ſixty-ſeven, when *Lewis* XIV. took it in Perſon. He laid out one Million in fortifying it, and its Citadel was looked upon as the Maſter

A PLAN of TOURNAY Besieged by ye Allies July ye 7. 1709.

EXPLANATION of the Figures in ye Citadel.

1 Kings Bastion. 2 Queens Bastion. 3 Dauphin Bastion. 4 Anjou Bast. 5 Orleans Bastion. 6 The Church. 7 Wells

Lines of Circumvallation
Farm Destreux
Farm & Chap. of Froide & Lavoise
Warchain
Cain
Marsh
Notre Dame de Tombe
Monplaisir
Way to Renay
Way to Lisfines
Way to Ath
Farm of ye Ab. St Martin
Way to Mount Trinity
Way to Audenarde
Cain
Bridge
Br. of Communication
Castle Gate
Morel Gate
Leure Br.
Gen. Pagets Attack
Cannon
Castle of Constantin
Redout
Water mill
Turning Br.
SHELDE R.
Gate of Fountains
Br. of Maine
Barracks
Hospital of Soldiers
Little Jesuits
Bastion St George
Way to Leure
Gallows
Way to Anthoin
Alain Castle & Chappel
Gallows Way
to Courtray
Maire
Gen. Schuldenbergs Attack July 7
Farm
Farm Sale
Ragot Castle
Farm of ye Motte
Blandinoire Bastion
Iron Br.
Pont. Br.
Bleaching Ground
Carnau Bastion
Morass
SHELDE R
Valenciennes Gate
Anart Castle
Castle
Way
Froyenne
Froyenne
Fountain St Elay
Chapel
Old Abby
Way to St Amand
Bridge of Communication
Esplanade or Place of Arms of ye Citadel
Port Royal
The Recollets
Jesuits
Gen. Lottums Attack July 7
Cabaret
Cornet
THE CITADEL
de Ponchelet
Lovenut
Suburb of Orcq
Val Comanderie
St Martins Gate
Succours Gate
Castle Marliere or Marquain
Orcq Fountain
Orcq
Suburb St Martin
Morass
Rieux Bridge
Desnouville Fountain
to Lille
Lille Gate
Wall
Morel
Canal
Mare
Great Place
Town House
St Nicholas
St Martin
St Peter
St James
N. Dame
St Brice
St Hilen
St Maudelen
Fountain Street
Tanners
Barracks
Arsenal
Parliament
Capuchins
Tanners
Canons
Canons
Mattock Gate
Canons
Canons
Canons

Piece of M. *de Megrigny*, one of the firſt Engineers in the World. This Gentleman, whom his Abilities had raiſed to the Poſt of Lieutenant-General of the *French* King's Armies, was Governor of the Citadel, and commanded therein during the Siege. The Citadel conſiſts of five Royal Baſtions, with a *Fauſſe Braye* round the whole. The Baſtions are covered by good Half Moons, an excellent Covered-way, thoroughly countermined, as were moſt of the other Works, both of the Town and Citadel. The Garriſon conſiſted of eleven Battalions, three Squadrons of Dragoons, three independent Companies of a hundred Men each, eight hundred Invalids, Half a *Swiſs* Company, a hundred Miners and two Companies of Granadiers. It was well ſtored with Powder and Ammunition of all Sorts, but ſcantily furniſhed with Proviſions and Money. Lieutenant-General *Surville* commanded there, the ſame Gentleman who diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the Siege of *Liſle*. As ſoon as he perceived the Allies about to inveſt the Town, he carried off all the Corn which he could find in the adjacent Villages, but the Party he detached to bring in the Cattle was intercepted, which was a very great Misfortune to him.

Diſpoſitions for the Siege.

THE Marſhal *de Villars* made ſeveral Attempts to throw in a Supply, but they were all defeated, notwithſtanding he opened the Sluices and drowned all the Country. The Earl of *Orkney* made himſelf Maſter of the ſtrong Poſt of *Mortagne*, without loſing a Man, notwithſtanding that it was a Place ſtrong by Situation, and had a Garriſon determined to defend it to the very laſt. There was no Paſſage to attack it, but a narrow Cauſeway, in the Middle of which was a Draw-bridge, which the Earl ſaw could not eaſily be reached by his Field Pieces; however he cauſed them to play for a conſiderable time to amuſe the Garriſon, while, by the Help of an old Boat, he paſſed, at ſeveral Times, a Detachment of Granadiers over the Moraſs, and theſe advancing ſuddenly on the other Side, the Garriſon intimidated immediately abandoned the Place, croſſed the *Schelde* over a Bridge laid for that Purpoſe, and left his Lordſhip a Poſt of very great Conſequence. The Prince of *Orange* had before taken *St. Amand*; this Detachment returned to the Camp the firſt of *July*, the third the Poſts were diſtributed, and Directions given for carrying on the ſeveral Attacks. For the Reader's Information it may not be amiſs to inſert here a Copy of the Diſpoſitions made on this Occaſion.

A Project of the Siege of Tournay, *and of the Manner in which the Troops of the Allies ſhall be diſpoſed.*

" THERE ſhall be three Attacks, under the following Generals. The firſt com-
" manded by General *Lottum*, under him the Lieutenant-Generals *Sing* and *Hey-*
" *den*, and three Major-Generals, *Temple*, *Denhof* and *Vegelin*.

" THE ſecond commanded by General *Schulembourg*, under him the Lieutenant-
" Generals *Argyle*, *Wackerbart* and *Weck*, the Major-Generals *Mondorf*, *Albergue* and
" the Prince of *Naſſau Woudembourg*."

" THE third commanded by General *Fagel*, under him the Lieutenant-Generals
" *Dedem*, Count *Oxenſtiern* and Baron *Spar*, the Major-Generals *Hamilton*, *Waſſenaer*
" and *Keppel*. Every General ſhall choſe a Major of the Trenches for his Attack;
" there ſhall be alſo five *Dutch* Brigadiers, viz. Meſſieurs *Sturler*, *Chamarier*, *Berk-*
" *hoffer*, *Welderen* and *Malſberg*.

" THERE ſhall be the firſt Night in the Trenches, at the Attack of General *Lot-*
" *tum*, one *Engliſh* Battalion, one *Daniſh*, one *Saxon*, and one *Heſſian*. At the At-
" tack of General *Schulembourg* one Battalion of *Imperial* Troops, one of the Elector

" *Palatine*'s and one *Dutch* ; and at the Attack of General *Fagel*, one *Pruſſian* Bat-
" talion, one *Dutch*, and one *Hanoverian*.

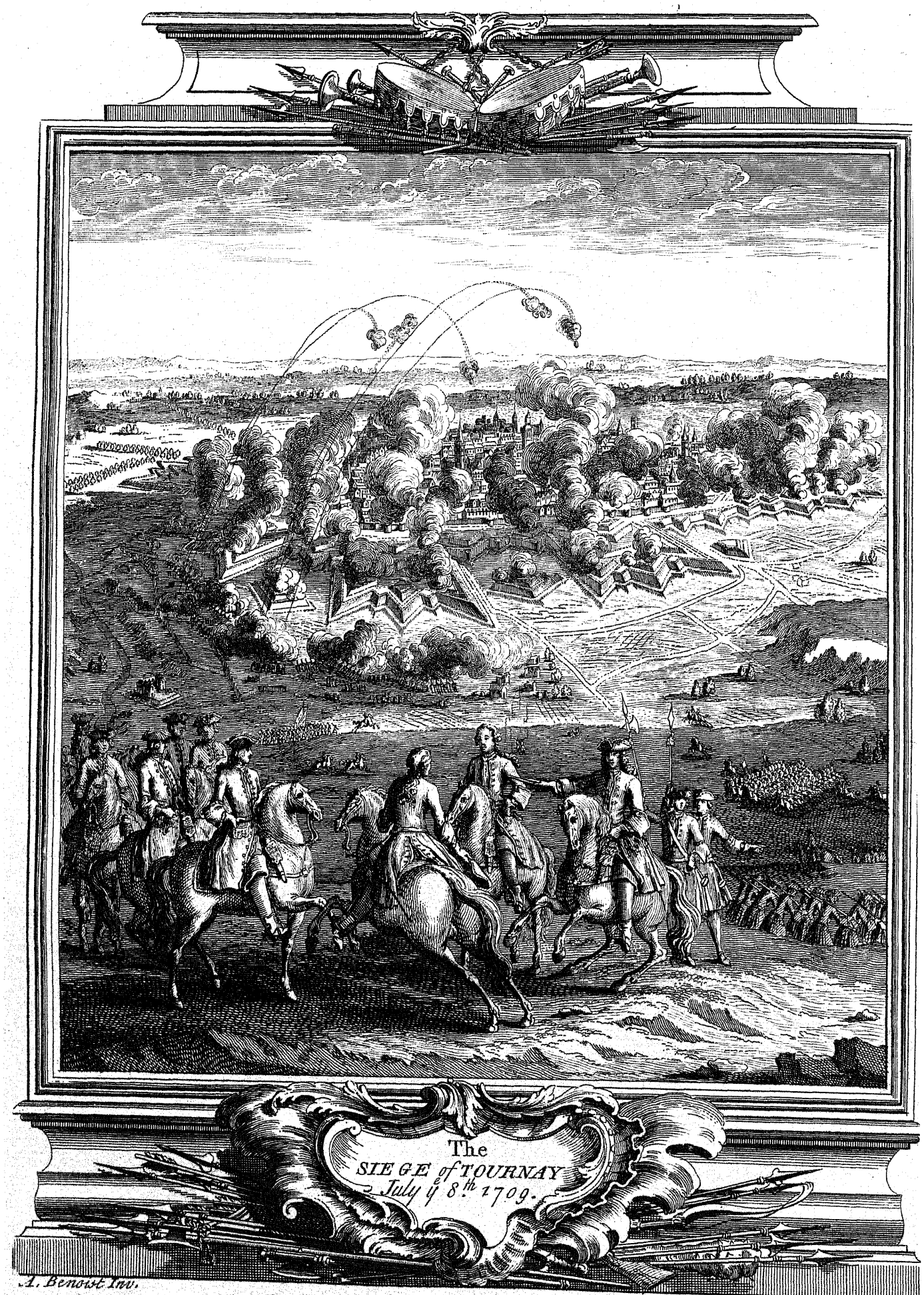
" ON the ſecond Night there ſhall be in the Trenches, at the Attack of General
" *Lottum*, one Battalion of the *Imperial* Troops, one of the Elector *Palatine*'s, one
" of *Wirtemberg* and one *Dutch*. At the Attack of General *Schulembourg* one Batta-
" lion of *Engliſh*, one *Daniſh* and one *Heſſian*. At that of General *Fagel* two *Dutch*
" Battalions and one *Engliſh*, &c.

" THERE ſhall be in the Trenches ten Battalions every Night at the three Attacks,
" thoſe that enter the firſt Night ſhall enter them on the ſeventh, and ſo on; by this Ro-
" tation the ſixty Battalions employ'd in this Siege ſhall have all an equal Share of Duty.

The Trenches opened.

THE Trenches were opened in the Night between the ſeventh and eighth of *July*, within Half Muſket-ſhot of the Town, on the Attack of General *Lottum*, without the loſs ſo much as of a Man. On the Side of General *Schulembourg*'s Attack Ground was broke within two hundred Paces of the Counterſcarp, wherein ſeven Men were killed and twelve wounded. On the third Attack commanded by General *Fagel*, they advanced within two hundred and fifty Paces of the Paliſade; but the Marquis *de Surville* made ſuch a terrible Fire on this Side that there were no leſs than forty-five Men killed and wounded. The Duke of *Marlborough* commanded in chief; the three Generals before-mentioned acted only according to his Orders.

IT would be inconſiſtent with the Brevity of this Work to enter into an exact Detail of this Siege, I ſhall content my ſelf therefore with obſerving that it was carried on with the greateſt Vigour imaginable by the Confederates, and that M. *de Surville* did more than was expected from him in its Defence; though his Garriſon was but very ſmall, he made frequent Sallies, and ſprung ſuch a Number of Mines with ſuch Judgment and ſuch Succeſs, that it coſt the Allies a great Number of Men; however the Preſence of the Duke of *Marlborough*, and that Warmth with which he preſſed forward whatever Schemes he undertook, ſurmounted all Difficulties; ſo that by the latter End of the Month M. *de Surville* found the Town in a miſerable Condition, himſelf and his Garriſon much fatigued, little Hopes of Relief, and leſs Means of Subſiſtence. On the Side of General *Lottum's* Attack there was, through the Fault of the Engineer, ſome Receſs for two or three Days. Brigadier *Grumkau* at laſt attack'd the Ravelin, and in Spite of a terrible Fire from the Town, made a Lodgment there; but diſcovering the next Morning that there was no Communication between it and his Attack, he reſolved to compleat it in open Day. With this View he gave an *Engliſh* Soldier a Piſtole, and promiſed him a Shilling for every Gabion which he fix'd from the Lodgment along the Paliſades of the Covered-way to the Point of the Saliant Angle. The Soldier undertook it, and placed fifty in two Hours, which were filled with Earth by a hundred Labourers: a prodigious Inſtance of mercenary Courage! On the twenty-eighth Monſ. *de Surville* perceiving that the Breaches in the Body of the Place, on the Side of the Attack of the Generals *Lottum* and *Schulembourg* were large enough to be attacked, he cauſed a white Flag to be hung out at all three Attacks, and beat the Chamade about ſeven in the Evening. Hoſtages were immediately exchanged, and the Articles were quickly adjuſted. Leave was given to an Officer to carry the Articles of Capitulation to the Camp of Marſhal *Villars*; he was likewiſe furniſhed with a Paſſport for his Return. The next Day M. *de Surville* dined with Prince *Eugene*, and retired in the Evening into the Citadel, into which his Garriſon conſiſting of 3500 Foot and 500 diſmounted Dragoons marched before. The Loſs of the Allies, according to their printed Computations, amounted to 3210 Men killed and wounded; but the *French* affirm that they loſt at leaſt 5000 Men before the Place. Eight hundred of the



J. Benoist Inv.

Published according to Act of Parliament.

C. Du Bosc fe

French ſick and wounded were conducted to *Doway*, according to the Articles; and the Earl of *Albemarle*, at the Head of twelve Battalions, took Poſſeſſion of the Town for the Allies.

THOUGH the Marſhal *de Villars* could not relieve *Tournay*, yet he did not leave the Confederate Army undiſturbed. At the very Beginning of the Siege he ſent the Count *D'Artagnan* a Lieutenant-General, with ſixteen Battalions, four Squadrons of Horſe and nine of Dragoons, with a Detachment of 2000 Men from the Garriſon of *Ypres* to attack *Warniton*, in which the Allies had a Garriſon of ſeven hundred Men. As ſoon as the Duke of *Marlborough* received Advice of this Motion, he ſent Lieutenant-General *Wilk* with thirty Squadrons of Dragoons and two thouſand five hundred Granadiers to relieve it, but they came too late; for the *French* Detachment being very numerous and the Fort a Place of no great Strength, it was quickly ſurrender'd, and its Garriſon made Priſoners of War. The *French* attempted alſo *Commines* and Fort *Rouge*, but though they attacked them twice with great Vigour, yet they were both times repulſed, notwithſtanding the Garriſon of the former conſiſted only of a hundred and fifty and the latter of fifty only. They afterwards abandoned *Warniton*; ſo that this Expedition was of no Manner of Uſe, though it coſt them twelve hundred Men. The Marſhal after this employed twenty thouſand Pioneers in throwing up new Lines, tho' he pretended not to be fond of ſuch Barricadoes, yet it was obſerved that his Ditches were deeper, his Redoubts ſtronger, and his Retrenchments broader than any his Predeceſſors had made uſe of. In order to defend theſe Lines, which were of a very conſiderable Extent, he divided his Army into ſmall Corps. The Poſt of *Haſnon*, in the Neighbourhood of *St. Amand* on the *Scarp*, being found convenient, he cauſed it to be attacked by a great Detachment, though they had in it only a *Pruſſian* Captain with a hundred and twenty Men. He made a prodigious Defence, but at laſt was obliged to quit it and to retire with about fourſcore Men, after having killed two hundred *French* and Colonel *Albergotti*. The Marquis *de Imecourt* joining the Army of M. *de Villars* with fourteen Battalions and twenty-two Squadrons from the *Rhine*, the Marſhal on the twenty-fourth encamped at *Anchin*, between *Doway* and *Valenciennes*, with the *Scarp* before and the *Schelde* behind him, leaving a ſmall Body of Troops under the Command of M. *D'Artagnan*, for the Defence of his Entrenchments, near *Lens*, and at *la Baſſée*, for which Purpoſe the Militia of *Picardy* was alſo in Motion. The next Day the Marſhal ſent his heavy Baggage to *Doway*, and on the twenty-fifth took up his Quarters at *Denain*; but the Generals of the Allies were not to be amuſed, they remained quiet in their Camps. Such Motions had done the Marſhal Service with the *German* Generals, but they were of no uſe to *Tournay*, which, as we have ſeen before, fell about this time into the Hands of the Allies.

Meaſures taken by M. Villars.

As General *Lottum*'s Attack was againſt the Citadel, he carried it on with the greateſt Vigour, and at the ſame time another was begun by General *Schulemburg*. Hoſtilities were renewed on the firſt of *Auguſt*, and on the third one of the Magazines in the Citadel blew up. But M. *de Megrigny* had ſo undermined all the Ground, and was ſo very vigilant in the Defence of a Place built and commanded by himſelf, that the Allies began to be of Opinion this Siege would coſt them a prodigious Number of Men. On this Account they liſtned readily to a Propoſal made by the Beſieged, to prevent the Effuſion of Blood. M. *de Ravignan* was choſen by the Garriſon to confer with M. *Lallo*, a Brigadier in the *Engliſh* Service, in high Eſteem with the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene*. M. *de Ravignan* obſerved, that by the Army at preſent before the Citadel, which conſiſted but of thirty Battalions and twenty-five Squadrons, it was not likely the Siege would be over before the fifth of *September*, he therefore offered

Siege of the Citadel of Tournay.

offered that a hundred Men from the Confederate Army ſhould take Poſt at a Gate of the Citadel, during that Space, and the Grand Army ſhould be at Liberty to act as the Generals ſhould think fit; and in Caſe the Place was not relieved before the ſaid Day, then it ſhould be delivered in the Condition it was, into the Hands of the Allies. The Duke of *Marlborough* readily agreed to it, and M. *de Ravignan* was ſent immediately with it to *Verſailles* for the *French* King's Ratification; but on the eighth of *Auguſt* he returned with this Anſwer, That the King would not conſent thereto, unleſs the Grand Army continued all that time in Inaction, which Propoſition his Grace of *Marlborough* rejected with Contempt, and Hoſtilities were immediately renewed, both Parties being piqued by this Agreement, the one to take the Citadel before the fifth of *September*, and the other to preſerve it as long as they could beyond that time.

The Allies, that they might ſpare their Men as much as poſſible, proceeded by *Sap*, but not without many untoward Accidents, owing chiefly to the Skill of M. *de Megrigny*. On the fourth of *Auguſt* a Bomb fell in one of the *Saps*, which killed M. *de Benenbourg*, Aid-Major of the Trenches, a Serjeant, a Corporal, and three private Men. On the thirteenth the Allies offered, by Proclamation, a Piſtole a Day to ſuch Volunteers as would enter the Mines, where there happened continual Skirmiſhes in the Dark, in which the Allies had moſtly the better, Prince *Eugene* having had the Precaution to ſend to the Duke of *Savoy* for two hundred Miners who had ſerved in the Siege of *Turin*. The ſame Day the Beſiegers broke into two of M. *de Megriny*'s Mines, immediately under one of their Batteries of Mortars. In one of theſe there was nothing but Powder, in the other, beſides four Tuns of Powder, there were twelve Bombs ready filled. On the fifteenth M. *de Surville* made a Sally, and drove the Beſiegers from a Poſt they had taken, but being repulſed, and a hundred and fifty Men taking Poſſeſſion of the Lodgment, the Enemy ſprung a Mine, blew them all into the Air, and overturned all the Gabions. In the Night between the ſixteenth and the ſeventeenth there happened a long and fierce Combat in the Mines, which ended at laſt in Favour of the Beſiegers. On the twentieth M. *de Surville* cauſed a Wall to be blown up which hung over a Sap, and thereby ſmother'd a Captain, a Lieutenant, thirty Soldiers and five Miners. On the twenty-third a Mine was diſcovered which would have blown up a whole Battalion of *Hanoverian* Troops, but the ſame Night the Beſieged ſprung another which was beneath it, and did a great deal of Miſchief. In the Night of the twenty-fourth the beſieged made a Sally unexpectedly, and with a ſtrange Deſign, they carried off forty-two Horſes, which as ſoon as they got within the Citadel they killed and ſalted, being in extream want of Proviſions. On the twenty-ſixth an Inhabitant of *Tournay* went to the Earl of *Albemarle* and offered to diſcover one of the principal Mines of the Citadel, on Condition he would make him head Gaoler of all the Priſons of *Tournay*; this was agreed to, and the Man performed what he had undertaken, ſo that three hundred Men were poſted in the Mine, with eight hundred in the Town Ditch to ſupport them; but in the Middle of the Night M. *de Megrigny* ſprung two Mines, one immediately under the large Mine, in which all the three hundred Men before-mentioned were ſtifled, the other threw up a part of the Ditch and buried a hundred Men. On the twenty-eighth in the Morning M. *du May* the Beſiegers chief Engineer had his Skull fractured by a Stone from the Citadel: He was trepanned upon the Spot, but died the next Day. On the thirty-firſt M. *de Surville* beat the Chamade, and propoſed to ſurrender; and after Hoſtages exchanged, M. *Dolet* and the M. *de Ravignan* went to the Earl of *Albemarle*'s Houſe, where the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* were, and preſented a Capitulation conſiſting of eleven Articles. The Duke of *Marlborough* would ſcarce permit

them to be read, telling theſe Gentlemen at the ſame time that they were to expect no Terms but that of being made Priſoners of War. They thereupon retired into the Citadel again, and Hoſtilities were immediately recommenced, but on the third of *September* M. *de Surville* was obliged to give up the Place, there not being an Ounce of Meal of any Sort left. In Pity to this Gentleman, the Duke receded a little from the harſh Terms he offered, admitting that the Garriſon ſhould march out with their Arms and Baggage, but that they ſhould be taken from them as ſoon as they were in the Field; that they ſhould be conducted to *Doway*, but that the Marquis *de Surville* and M. *Megrignan*, Lieutenant Generals, Meſſieurs *de Ravignan* and *Dolet*, Marſhals de Camp, with two Brigadiers, ſhould remain as Hoſtages for the Releaſement of the like Number of Priſoners taken by the *French*. Thus ended a Siege of fifty-ſix Days open Trenches, in which the Garriſon loſt not leſs than three thouſand Men, though M. *de Surville* endeavoured to make it believed that not above 1400 had been killed, having to that End ſet on Foot a new Regiment, conſiſting of Officers Servants, Deſerters and Sutlers, who were forced to fight when they had nothing to ſell. But indiſputably the Place had held out much longer and coſt the Allies a far greater Number of Men, if there had been in it a Garriſon and Proviſions ſuitable to the Extent of the Place. So that as I opened this Matter, the Marſhal *de Villars* was not unjuſtly blamed for want of Care in this Particular.

Lieutenant-General Cadogan *attempts* Marchiennes *without Succeſs.*

WHILE the Siege of the Citadel of *Tournay* was carrying on the grand Army of the Allies made ſuch Motions as gave the Enemy great Uneaſineſſes. On the ninth of *Auguſt* Lieutenant-General *Cadogan* was detached with two thouſand Men, the like Number under another General Officer being ordered to ſupport him to force the Abby of *Marchiennes*, of which the Enemy had taken Poſſeſſion, and which was of great Conſequence by its Situation on the *Scarp*, but he was not able to effect it; for M. *de Villars* having Intelligence of his March, had ordered the Garriſon, which conſiſted of eight hundred Men, to be reinforced: This, with the Strength of the Place and the Knowledge General *Cadogan* had that Marſhal *Villars* would certainly ſupport the Troops in this Poſt, made him reſolve not to hazard his Troops, he therefore returned to the Camp, and made his Report to the Duke, who was perfectly ſatisfied with his prudent Conduct. From this time to the Surrender of the Citadel of *Tournay*, there was almoſt every Day Skirmiſhes between the Foragers, of which I chuſe to ſay nothing, firſt becauſe they were of no great Conſequence, and ſecondly, becauſe the *Engliſh*, *French* and *Dutch* Writers differ ſo much about them that there is no coming at the Truth.

Motions of the Allies.

As ſoon as *Tournay* was taken the Generals of the Allies reſolved to undertake ſome new Expedition of Importance, the Siege of *Mons* was reſolved on; or, as M. *Du Mont* judiciouſly expreſſes it, that City offered itſelf to their Arms, as being a Place of great Conſequence, and the only one which they could conveniently inveſt; for as the Marſhal *de Villars* had poſted his Army, *Doway*, *Conde* and *Valenciennes* were equally covered. The Elector of *Bavaria* penetrated ſo exactly the Deſigns of the Allies, that he immediately quitted *Mons*, where he had hitherto reſided, and retired to *Namur* with his Equipage and Furniture. I cannot help remarking in this Place what I think has not been obſerved before, that it was ſtrange M. *de Villars* did not take the Hint of his Electoral Highneſs's retiring to throw ſome Troops into *Mons*, the Garriſon of which was as feeble as that of *Tournay*. He ſaw this Error when it was too late, and loſt a Battle by endeavouring to repair it. The Allies were ſo ſenſible of the Condition of the Place, that the firſt thing they did was to ſend the Prince of *Heſſe Caſſel* with ſixty Squadrons, ſupported by four thouſand Foot, to force the

French Lines in the Neighbourhood of that City, and to prevent their throwing any Troops into it from the Posts they possessed in its Neighbourhood.

Prince of Hesse *gains the* French *Lines.*

The Prince of *Hesse* left the Camp on the third of *September* in the Evening the very Day that the Citadel of *Tournay* surrender'd: By two in the Morning the whole Army was in March to support him, but the heavy Rains which fell the next Day, exceedingly impeded their March. The Prince of *Hesse* however advanced with better Success, and arrived on the fifth in Sight of the Lines. He would gladly have attacked them that Night, but it was so dark that he did not think it prudent. The next Morning it was out of his Power, for the *French* had abandoned them. His Highness pursued them for several Hours, but finding it impossible to come up with them, he returned to the Village of *Quens*, where he encamped his Right, stretching his Left to *Trouille*, cutting off thereby all Communication between the Town and the Enemy's Camp. On the seventh about two in the Afternoon the Duke of *Marlborough* continued his March, and having passed the *Trouille* and the *French* Lines, posted his Left at *Quevy* and his Right at *Carignon*. The same Night his Grace and Prince *Eugene* supped with the hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*, who, on their complimenting him on the happy Success of his Expedition, was pleased to answer, *That the* French *had utterly deprived him of the Glory of it by not so much as seeming to stay for him*. On the eighth in the Morning the Army of Prince *Eugene* having also passed the *Trouille*, took Post on the Right of that of the Duke of *Marlborough*.

M. Boufflers *arrives in the* French *Army.*

These Motions had so much alarmed the Marshal *de Villars*, that he dispatched an Express to Court that he might have the King's Orders as to venturing a Battle; thus much, I think, most Writers are agreed in; but there is another Point which remains, and is like to remain undetermined, it is this, whether the Marshal *de Boufflers*, who brought the *French* King's Orders to fight, if it was necessary, came to the Army at the Request, or with the Consent of M. *de Villars*, or against it. M. *de Quincy* says positively that the latter desired the King to send some experienced General to his Assistance. M. *Feuquieres* is not clear in this Point. The generality of *English* Writers say that M. *Villars* neither desired nor was pleased with it. On the whole, the most probable Opinion seems to be, that it was an Effect of Mme *de Maintenon*'s Prudence. M. *de Villars* was her Favourite: She thought from what had already past that he was not likely to succeed quite so well in *Flanders* as he had done in *Germany*; and therefore wisely recommended it to the King to send him a Coadjutor who might assist him with his Advice, and bear his Share of Censure, in Case any cross Accident happened. As it is not certain at whose Motion M. *de Boufflers* was sent to the Army, we are as little sure in what Character he came thither; some say with none, some that he told M. *de Villars* he came to serve him as his Aid de Camp, and to acquaint him with the King's Orders. M. *Du Mont* seems to be most in the Right: He says the Marshal came furnished with Powers to be present in Council and in Battle, and to assert his Prerogative as eldest Officer in both; without Diminution however to the Marshal *de Villars*'s Authority as General. However Marshal *de Boufflers* was sent, or with whatever Power he was vested, he assisted at a Council of War held on the fifth of *September*, wherein it was resolved to hazard a Battle rather than suffer *Mons* to be besieged; and in Consequence of this, Orders were sent to several Detachments to come and join the Army.

On the sixth the Marshal passed the *Schelde* at *Valenciennes* with all his Troops, and encamped at *Quevrain*. On the seventh they passed the *Honneau*, and encamped with their Right at *Attiche*, and their Left at *Montrevil*. On the eighth they remained in their Camp, and were joined by the Count *D'Artagnan*, with the Body of Troops under



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render his Command, which had been ſtrengthned by great Detachments from the Garriſons of *Ypres*, *Dunkirk*, *Air*, *Doway*, *Arras* and *Cambray*.

THE Confederate Generals ſaw plainly that *Mons* was not to be beſieged without fighting. On the eighth of *September* therefore the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene*, and M. *Goſlinga*, one of the Field Deputies of the *States General*, eſcorted by a great Number of Squadrons under the Command of the Prince *D'Auvergne*, ſpent a great Part of the Day in viewing the Situation of the Enemy, and conſidering the Ground. The next Day the *French* made a Motion to their Left, which made the Confederate Generals apprehend they intended to march towards *Boſſu*, but it quickly appeared that this was a Miſtake, and that it was only a Feint to cover the March of their Right, which filed off at the ſame time, and poſſeſſed themſelves of the Woods of *Lagnieres*, *La Maſtre*, *Tanieres* and *Sart*, with the Hedges adjoining, where they poſted their Infantry: They likewiſe poſſeſſed themſelves of the Village of *Malplaquet*, and of the Hedges adjoining, drawing their Cavalry up in the Openings between the Woods. On this the Confederate Army had Orders to march by the Left in order to Front the Enemy, their Right extending to *Sart*, their Left to *Bleron*, their head Quarters being at *Blaregnies*; by this Means the Left Wing was within Cannon-ſhot of the Enemy by two o'-Clock in the Afternoon, but the *Engliſh* Troops making a Forage that Day, and not returning till Evening, there was ſo little Day-light left that nothing more than cannonading paſſed till it was dark. The *French* work'd hard all Night in fortifying their Camp, though wonderfully ſtrong by Nature. They made deep Lines along the whole Front behind the thick Hedges and on the Right, though they had a Moraſs before them, they threw up three Entrenchments one behind another: They threw up likewiſe ſeveral Entrenchments in the plain before their Centre, and mounted on them all ſuch a Quantity of Artillery as gave it more the Air of a Fortreſs than a Camp; beſides, they cut down Trees, chained them, and diſpoſed them in ſuch a Manner as hindred the Cavalry of the Allies from acting at all; they likewiſe cut down all the Hedges behind, that their own Horſe might be at Liberty to move as there might be occaſion. It is the common Opinion of the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Writers who have mentioned this Affair, that if the Allies had immediately attacked the Enemy the Victory had been cheaper and more entire. On the tenth in the Morning the cannonading recommenced, but nothing farther happened, becauſe the Generals reſolved to wait the coming up of twenty Battalions from *Tournay*. A Deſerter having given Intelligence that the Poſt of *St. Guilain* was very weakly guarded, Lieutenant-General *Dedum* was ſent to attack it, that in Caſe of any Misfortune there might be a Road open to *Aeth*. His Detachment conſiſted of two thouſand Men; and he had with him four Pieces of Cannon, but upon his Arrival the *French* immediately beat the Chamade and ſurrender'd Priſoners War, which was indeed all they could do, there being in the Place but two hundred Men. An Expreſs diſpatched to haſten the March of the Battalions from *Tournay*, returned in the Evening with News that they were in full March, and would certainly join the Army in the Morning.

Both Parties prepare for an Engagement.

The Battle of Malplaquet, *called alſo the Battle of* Mons, *the Battle of* Tanieres, *the Battle of* Blaregnies, *and the Battle of the* Wood, *fought* September *the eleventh, One thouſand ſeven hundred and nine.*

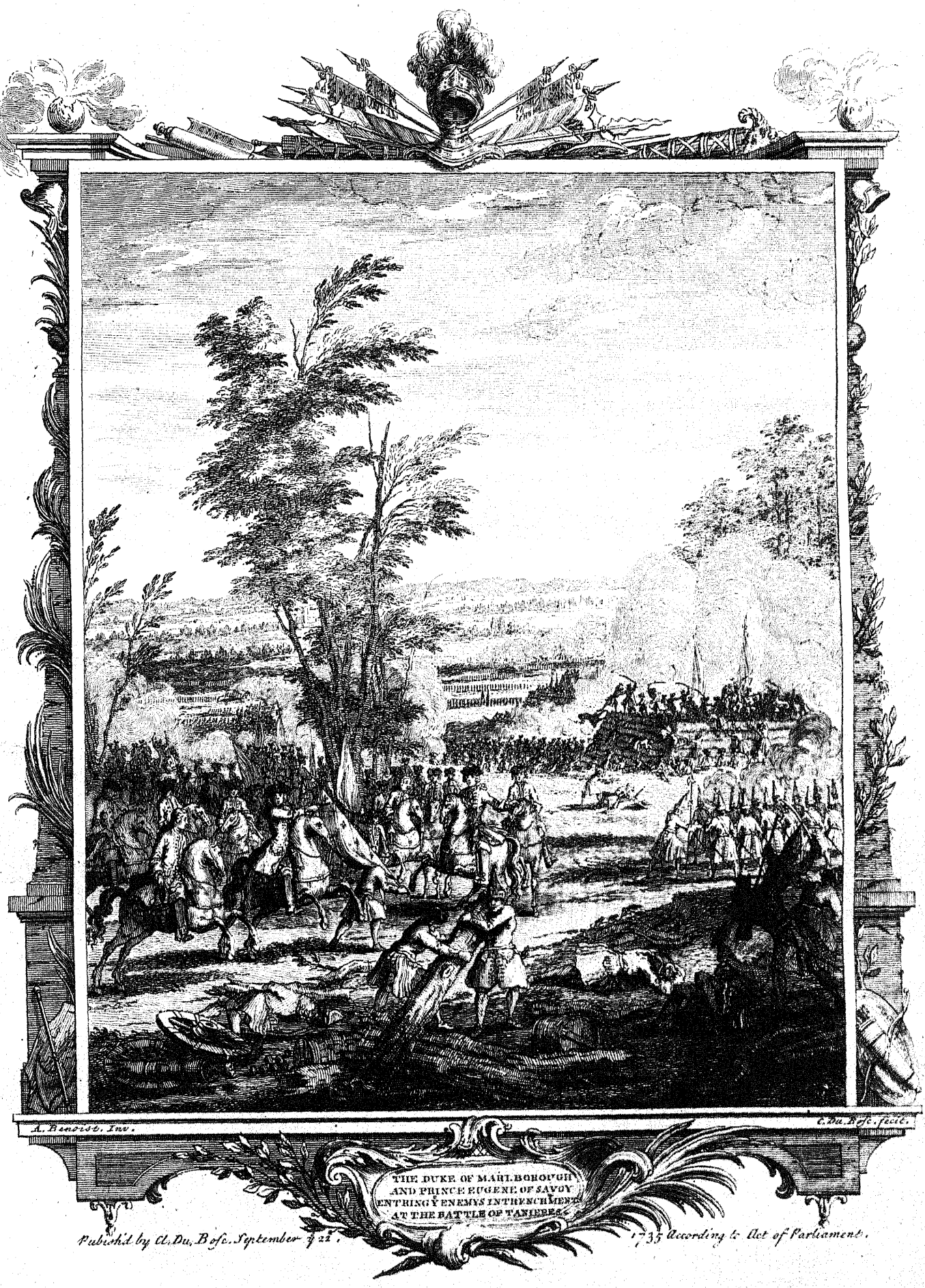
AS there is great Diverſity among the ſeveral Accounts we have of this Battle, and as I have no other View than to repreſent the whole Matter as impartially as I can, the Reader muſt Excuſe ſome Recapitulations which I found abſolutely neceſſary in

in order to ſet the different Opinions of the Writers on this Subject in their proper Light. That the whole of this Relation may be as clear and as connected as poſſible, I ſhall begin with ſhewing the Diſpoſition of the Enemy, and then proceed to the Deſcription of the Attack.

THE Right Wing of the Marſhal *de Villars*'s Army was ſtretched to the Wood of *Lagniere* on one Side, and on the other to the Wood of *Janſart*, that is, it took up the whole Space between thoſe Woods, and was in part covered with that laſt mentioned; it had before it Hedges extremely thick, ſeveral deep Ditches, and three Retrenchments, one behind another. The Centre took up the whole Opening between the Woods of *Janſart* and *Sart*, it formed ſomething more than a Semi-circle, ſo that its Middle was flank'd by its Extremities. There was beſides this a Hamlet before it full of Infantry and Artillery, and the whole Space from one Wood to another had a good Retrenchment. The Left Wing was poſted part in the Wood of *Sart* and part behind in the Plain; beſides the Wood which naturally covered them the Enemy had raiſed up Piles of Faſcines with Stakes before them, and where they might play moſt to advantage, had planted ſeveral Pieces of Cannon. Throughout their whole Diſpoſition there were ſeveral Openings for their Horſe to advance when it was neceſſary: Their Artillery was mighty well diſpoſed, and M. *Villars* ſuffered neither Tent nor Baggage to remain in the Field, that his Troops might not be incommoded: When the Action was about to commence, he yielded the Right to M. *de Bouflers* as the oldeſt Officer, but he retained the Command till he was wounded.

As to the Diſpoſition of the Allies it is ſufficient to obſerve here that Prince *Eugene* with his Troops acted upon the Right, the Duke of *Marlborough* commanded in the Centre, and Count *Tilly* with the Prince of *Orange* was at the Head of the *Dutch* Troops on the Left. The Confederates had a Battery of twenty-eight Pieces of Cannon on the Left, another of forty in the Centre, and the reſt of the Artillery was diſtributed on the Right. The Morning of the Battle was obſcured by a very thick Fog which favoured the Allies in diſpoſing their Troops and raiſing their Batteries very much. About Half an Hour after ſeven it cleared up and gave the Armies a diſtinct View of each other. A little after eight the Confederates gave the Signal for the Attack, by a Diſcharge of fifty Pieces of Cannon.

PRINCE *Eugene* of *Savoy* with eighty-ſix Battalions of his Right Wing, immediately entred the Wood of *Sart*, and attacked the Enemy with the utmoſt Vigour. Count *Lottum* with twenty-two Battalions did the like between Prince *Eugene*'s Attack and the Poſt of the Duke of *Marlborough*. The Action was very warm and the Troops of the Allies were more than once repulſed; but Prince *Eugene* animated the Troops in ſuch a Manner, and directed every thing with ſuch Coolneſs, the Battery from the Centre playing all the Time on the Enemy's Flank, that at laſt they began to give way; but his Highneſs advancing to give Orders received a Wound by a Muſket-ſhot behind the Ear. Thoſe who were next him intreated the Prince to have it dreſſed, but he anſwered that it would be time enough in the Evening, and at the ſame time galloped to another Place where his Preſence was neceſſary. In about two Hours the *French* were effectually ruined on this Side, their whole Left Wing being driven out of the Woods, and forced upon their Centre. The Attack made by the Left Wing of the Allies began about Half an Hour after that on the Right, but continued much longer and with far greater Loſs of Blood. It has been before obſerved, that beſides thick Hedges the *French* had there no leſs than three Retrenchments well furniſhed with Artillery. The Prince of *Orange*, who commanded thirty *Dutch* Battalions, ſuſtained by fifteen other Battalions of *Pruſſian*, *Hanoverian* and *Heſſian* Troops,


A. Benoist, Inv.
C. Du. Bosc. fecit.
THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH
AND PRINCE EUGENE OF SAVOY
ENTRING Y ENEMYS INTRENCHMENT
AT THE BATTLE OF TANIERES.
Publish'd by C. Du. Bosc. September 1st 1735 According to Act of Parliament.

five Standards and Colours, amongſt them the *Blanche Cornette*, the *firſt Standard of the Light Horſe of* France.

If I were to attempt doing Juſtice to the General Officers in the Confederate Army, it would require whole Sheets. Prince *Eugene* did all that could be expected from an experienced Officer or from a brave Man. He gave his Orders with a Coolneſs which ſurprized thoſe that received them, and rode from Place to Place in the midſt of an exceſſive Fire, as if he had thought himſelf invulnerable. The Duke of *Argyle*, who fought alſo on the Right, expoſed his Perſon in ſuch a Manner that he had ſeveral Muſket-ſhots through his Wig and through his Cloaths, not from an over-heated Valour which runs into all Places of Danger merely to ſhew its Contempt of it, but that he might animate the Troops near him to imitate in ſome Meaſure his Example, and to perform thoſe Miracles which from their being put upon ſuch an Attack ſeemed to have been expected from them. The Earl of *Orkney* diſtinguiſhed himſelf as much by his Conduct as by his Valour; the latter indeed is ſo inherent to his Family that from the former only he borrows that great Reputation which diſtinguiſhes him from the reſt of the Houſe of *Hamilton*. Count *Tilly*, the Prince of *Orange*, the reſt of the *Dutch* Generals and the unfortunate Marquis of *Tullibardine*, with the reſt of the *Scotch* Officers in the Service of the *States* did Wonders, though to little better Purpoſe than barely to ſhew with how much Bravery they could die. Such was the Iſſue of this obſtinate Engagement, which, though far leſs deciſive than the Battles of *Hochſtedt* and *Turin*, was more bloody than them both. The *French*, piqued at repeated Defeats, behaved on this Occaſion with much Firmneſs and Reſolution; but the Troops of the Allies, to ſupport the Glory they had acquired, did what never was nor ever will be expected from Men. They looked themſelves with Amaze the next Day on the Field of Battle, and could ſcarce comprehend the Wonders they had done.

Before we proceed to the *French* Accounts of this bloody Engagement, or to the Computations which have been made on the Loſs of each Side, it will be neceſſary to look on ſome Letters written by the Commanders of the Allies, particularly thoſe of the Duke of *Marlborough* to the Secretary of State, and of the Field Deputies to their *High Mightineſſes*.

The Duke of Marlborough's *Letter to Mr. Secretary* Boyle.

" As ſoon as I had diſpatched my Letter to you on *Saturday* from *Havre*, we were " alarmed with the Enemy's marching to attack the Prince of *Heſſe*, upon " which the whole Army was immediately put in Motion, but it was next Day at " Noon before all the Troops could come up. In the Morning they ſent out a De- " tachment of four hundred Horſe to obſerve our March, which the Head of the " Prince of *Heſſe*'s Troops attacked, and took the Colonel who commanded them, " with the Lieutenant-Colonel and ſeveral other Officers, and about fifty Priſoners. " Upon Notice of our Army's lying on this Side the *Haye*, the Enemy ſtretched out " their Line from *Quievrain* to the Right, which they continued to do the next Day, " and Yeſterday they poſſeſſed themſelves of the Wood of *Dour* and *Blaregnies*, where " they immediately began to entrench. This Motion of the Enemy kept our Army " for two Nights under their Arms; and in the Evening, as ſoon as the twenty-one " Battalions and four Squadrons we were expecting from *Tournay* were come within " reach, it was reſolved to attack them, and the neceſſary Diſpoſitions being made, we " accordingly began at eight this Morning. The Fight was maintained with great " Obſtinacy till near twelve o'-Clock, before we could force their Entrenchments and drive

PLAN of the Battle of TANIERES OR MALPLAQUET

Drawn on the Spot by Order of Prince Eugene.

TANIERES

MALPLAQUET

BLAREGNIES. Prince Eugenes and the Duke of Marlboroughs Quarters.

Wood of La Merie

Wood of Lagniere

Wood Tasniere

Wood of great Blaniere

Wood of Sart

SART

Farm of Hane

Farm of Louvi

Bleron

Aulnoit

Croix

Mill of Sart

The enemys Camp

Sonnegnere

The Camp of

Retreat

Retreat to Maubeuge

Retreat to Bavay

Great Retreat

1st Attack

2d Attack

3d Attack

4th Attack

5th Attack

6th Attack

6 Cannon

40 Piece of Cannon

EXPLANATION.

A. The confederate Troops from whence they march towards the Enemy.

B. 1st Attack of the Foot with 30 Bat.s Commanded by Gen.l Schuylenburg.

C. 2d Attack by 22 Bat.s Brit. Troops & Hanoverrs Commanded by General Count Lottum.

D. 3d Attack under the Command of the Prince of Orange Nassau with 30 Dutch Battalions.

E. 4th Attack by 9 Battalions Commanded by General Withers

F. 5th Attack of 9 Battalions which came to the assistance of the Dutch and Attacked the enemy in Flanck.

Confederate Foot

Confederate Horse

G. 6th Attack under the Command of the Prince of Wirtemberg with 30 Squadrons which were posted by the

H. Batteries of the Confederates

I. Enemys Camp

K. The enemys Entrenchment in the Plain.

L. Another Intrenchment of the Enemys on the hills which was not yet Finished

M. Intrenchments of 3 rows of Thick & Close Abbatis

N. Woods and Lines & Redoubts

O. The Enemys Batteries

P. The Enemys Infantry

Q. The enemys Horse

R. The enemys cavalry posted before their Lines of Intrenchments to support of the Confederate Horse

The Enemys Foot

The Enemys Horse

C. Du Bosc. exc.

" drive them out of the Wood into the Plain, where their Horſe was all drawn up,
" and ours advancing upon them, the whole Army engaged and fought with great
" Fury till paſt three in the Afternoon, when the Enemy's Horſe began to give way
" and to retire towards *Maubeuge* and *Valenciennes*, and part of them towards *Conde*.
" We purſued them to the Defilee of *Bavay* with great Slaughter, all our Troops be-
" having themſelves with the greateſt Courage. We are now encamped on the Field
" of Battle. You may believe the Loſs muſt have been very great on both Sides.
" We have a good Number of Officers Priſoners; but as I ſend this Expreſs by Lieu-
" tenant-Colonel *Graham*, who carries a Letter to the Queen, I muſt refer you to my
" next for farther Particulars. In the mean time I heartily congratulate you upon this
" great Succeſs, and am truly,

S I R,

Your moſt faithful

Humble Servant,

MARLBOROUGH.

From the Camp at Blaregnies,
Sept. 11. *N. S.*

Letter from the Field Deputies to their High Mightineſſes *the* States General.

High and Mighty Lords,

" WE have the Honour heartily to congratulate your High Mightineſſes on a
" very glorious but bloody Battle which began this Morning at Half an Hour
" paſt eight, and ended at two in the Afternoon, when we had driven the Enemy
" from their Entrenchments. The Bearer will give your High Mightineſſes a verbal
" and more circumſtantial Relation.

" WE ſhall have the Honour by the next Poſt to ſend your High Mightineſſes the
" farther Particulars. We remain, *&c.*

J. V. Randwyck.
W. Hooft.
S. V. Goſſinga.

From the Field of Battle,
Sept 11.

Major-General Groveſtein's *Account of the Battle of* Malplaquet, *referred to in the Letter above.*

" THE Enemy's Army advancing the ninth of *September* to *Longueville*, and our
" Army, upon Advice of it, marching from *Bougnies* towards *Bleron*, it was
" judged convenient to defer attacking the Enemy till the Arrival of the twenty-ſix
" Battalions from *Tournay*, who in the Night between the tenth and eleventh joined
" us, and then it was reſolved to attack the Enemy the next Morning.

" IN the mean time the Enemy had poſted their Left Wing towards *Blaregnies*, ha-
" ving before them the Woods of *Blaregnies* and *Sart*. Their Centre was before *Er-*
" *quennes* and *Taiſniers*, and their Right Wing had in Flank the Wood of *Janſart*.
" The open Ground between the two Woods was about three thouſand Paces broad.
" An Entrenchment was thrown up croſs it, and before that Entrenchment was a
" Village covered ſtrongly by Hedges and Ditches; and the Woods on both Wings
" were filled and entrenched, and Cannon were in the Avenues.

" THE Enemy having made this Diſpoſition, our whole Army, which faced them
" at a ſmall Diſtance, moved towards them the eleventh in the Morning early. The
" Signal was given by firing fifty Cannon for attacking the Enemy at once on all Sides;

" that is to ſay, General *Schulenburg* with the Troops from *Tournay*, was drawn up to " the Right of the Wood of *Sart*. The Infantry of the Prince of *Savoy*'s Army " along the great Road which paſſes through that Wood; General *Lottum*, with part " of the Foot of the Right Wing to the Left of the ſame Wood; the reſt of the In- " fantry of that Wing conſiſting chiefly of *Hanoverians*, had in Front the Lines in " the Opening between the Village and the ſaid Wood. The Infantry of the *State*, " commanded by the Prince of *Naſſau*, ſome Battalions excepted, who attacked the " Wood of *Janſart*, had in Front the Lines between the Village and that Wood. " The Horſe of the whole were poſted behind the Foot to ſupport and ſecond them " where the Ground would permit.

" At the Signal all moved together, and began the Attacks with incredible Bravery; " and with ſuch Succeſs at the Wood of *Sart*, that after an Hour's Reſiſtance the " Enemy at all the three Attacks there were driven out of the Wood and out of their " Entrenchments. On the Left between the Village and the Wood of *Janſart* the " Fight laſted longer; and our Men there having three Entrenchments before them " forced the two firſt, but in the Attack of the third were repulſed by the great Fire " of the Enemy. However rallying again, and the Right Wing having in the mean " time made themſelves Maſters of the Wood of *Sart*, and coming to flank the " Entrenchments between the two Woods, the Enemy quitted thoſe Entrench- " ments. This gave the Horſe Opportunity to break into the ſaid Entrenchments; " and though the firſt Squadrons which entred were repulſed, yet all the Cavalry " broke through, advanced into the Plain, and there charged the Enemy's Horſe; " whereupon the Enemy's whole Army fell into Diſorder; our Left Wing having in " the mean time made themſelves Maſters of the Entrenchments in the Wood of *Jan-* " *ſart*, which was facilitated by ſome of our Squadrons falling upon the Enemy's " Flank there.

" The Enemy's Troops being thus brought into Diſorder, their Infantry were en- " tirely put to the Rout on all Sides, leaving behind them their Cannon and what elſe " they had, and made *off* to the Plain of *Bavay*. The Prince of *Savoy*, who was " ſlightly wounded in the Head in the Beginning of the Action, the Duke of *Marl-* " *borough* and Count *Tilly* were, during the whole Fight, on the Right and Left Wings " continually at the Head of the Troops in the hotteſt of the Fire, leading them on. " The Field Deputies animated the Troops all the while by their Preſence, and Monſ. " *Goſſinga* had a Horſe ſhot under him. All the Generals, Officers and Soldiers ſhew'd " in this bloody Battle as great Reſolution and Firmneſs as ever was ſeen or ever can " be expected from valiant Men. The Fight was very obſtinate from Half an Hour " paſt eight in the Morning till Half an Hour paſt two in the Afternoon; and the " Enemy was ſo advantageouſly poſted, that when the Battle was over we wondered " how we had ſurmounted ſuch Difficulties. Great Numbers fell on both Sides; but " it is yet impoſſible to have any exact Account of the killed and wounded, *&c.* In " the mean time it is certain the Enemy's whole Infantry is ruined. How many Pri- " ſoners, Cannon, Colours, Standards, Kettle-Drums, *&c.* are taken, was not known " when I came away; but the Number cannot but be great, and the Particulars will " be ſent by the ſucceeding Poſts. This Victory is as glorious as any obtained this " War, for which ſufficient Thanks cannot be returned to the Almighty.

Extract of a ſecond Letter from the Field Deputies *to their High Mightineſſes.* &c.

" YOUR High Mightineſſes cannot but be ſenſible that the Enemy could not be " forced from three Entrenchments well provided with Cannon, without a con- " ſiderable Loſs; but the Glory and Honour the Troops of your High Mightineſſes " have gained in this Battle, with an incomparable Valour which the Prince of *Savoy* " and the Duke of *Marlborough* cannot ſufficiently praiſe, will give an immortal Name " to the Forces of your High Mightineſſes. It has not been poſſible hitherto to make " any Liſt of the Officers and Soldiers killed and wounded, becauſe ſeveral of the lat- " ter die every Day. Mean time we beſeech that your High Mightineſſes will give " us leave, with all Reſpect, to repreſent to you how neceſſary it will be for retriev- " ing the Loſs ſuſtained, that your High Mightineſſes ſhould earneſtly recommend to " the *States* of the reſpective Provinces, to have in the filling the Vacancies of the " chief Officers and Subalterns that have been killed, all poſſible Regard to the provi- " ſional Nomination to be made by the Generals and the reſpective Colonels. We are " perſuaded that we need not repreſent to your High Mightineſſes the Conſequences " thereof, it being, in our Opinion, the only Means for preſerving Glory and Emu- " lation among ſuch valiant Troops. We add here the Diſpoſition we have made, in " concert with the Generals under the Approbation of your High Mightineſſes, for " exchanging the greateſt Part of the Regiments that were in the Fight, with thoſe " that are at preſent in their reſpective Garriſons. To-morrow being appointed for a " Thankſgiving, on which the uſual Salvo's are to be made for this great Victory, we " promiſe our ſelves that your High Mightineſſes will not take it ill that we cauſe the " ſaid Solemnity of Thanks and Rejoicings to be obſerved in *Tournay* To-morrow " come ſevennight. We remain,

Sign'd,
J. V. Randwick.
W. Hooft.
S. V. Goſlinga.
P. F. Vegelin. Van Claerbergen.

From the Camp before Mons, Sept. 14. *N. S.*

I am now to ſpeak of the Loſs which the Allies ſuſtained in this Battle, and which, from the Account I have given of it, the Reader cannot wonder was very great. M. *Du Mont*, whoſe Accounts are generally juſt and exact, reckons thus; of the Infantry in the Army of Prince *Eugene*, he ſays there was 1984 killed, and 3431 wounded: of the Infantry in the Army of the Duke of *Marlborough* 3563 killed and 9375 wounded. The Loſs of the Horſe killed and wounded, according to him, amounted to 2000, the total 20,300 Men, upon which this Gentleman makes the following Remark, " This was certainly too much for a Victory accompanied with no other Advantage " but the entire Defeat of the Enemy, and the only Fruit of which was taking a " ſingle Place. The *Imperialiſts* and *Engliſh* did not ſuffer much; their Horſe eſcaped " mighty well, and of their Foot they had not above thirty killed and ſixty wounded " in any Battalion. It did not fare ſo with the *Dutch*, they bore the Burden of " all, and the Victory was bought with their Blood. Of 20,000 killed and wounded " in this Battle 11000 belonged to them, though the Troops of the *States* did not " make a fourth Part of the Army. The ſecond and third Battalion of the *Dutch* " Guards, which conſiſted of upwards of twelve hundred Men, were reduced to leſs

" than five hundred, and out of ten Captains they had eight kill'd on the Spot. The " Company of Cadets was ſo terribly maltreated that only three eſcaped without " Wounds. The Regiments of *Heukelum*, *Yvoy*, *Soutland*, *Berkhoffer*, *Palland*, *Naſ-* " *ſau Woudenbourgh* and *Sturler* were in the ſame Plight, as were alſo the *Scotch* Regi- " ments in the *Dutch* Service, viz. *Tullebardine*, *Hepburn* and *Swinton*, all their Colo- " nels being killed. They likewiſe loſt the Lieutenant Generals Baron *Spar*, Count " *Oxenſtiern* and M. *Weck*, the Marquis of *Tullibardine*, the Adjutant to the Prince " of *Orange*, and a vaſt Number of other Officers of Diſtinction." By very particular Liſts printed by Authority, it appears that there were in the two Armies of Prince *Eugene* and the Duke of *Marlborough* a hundred and twenty-nine Battalions: the total of the killed and wounded was eighteen thouſand three hundred and fifty-three. In Prince *Eugene*'s Army there were twelve *Dutch* Battalions, and the total of their killed and wounded was one thouſand five hundred ninety-nine. In the Army of the Duke of *Marlborough* there were thirty *Dutch* Battalions, and the total of their killed and wounded amounted to eight thouſand four hundred and ſixty-three, in all their killed and wounded amounted to ten thouſand ſixty-two, which is more in Proportion than M. *Du Mont*'s Account makes them. Other Nations however loſt ſeveral Officers of great Note, particularly the *Pruſſians*, of whom General *Lottum* and General *Tettau* were killed on the Spot. Of the *Britiſh* Troops Brigadier *Lallo*, a Gentleman much regretted, was kill'd, together with the famous Sir *Thomas Pendergaſt*, who did the Nation ſuch eminent Service in the Buſineſs of the Aſſaſſination Plot, Colonel *Rivet* of the Guards, who when he found his Wound permitted him to ſtand return'd to the Charge and died fighting. Colonel *Cranſton*, Lieutenant-Colonel *Arundel* and Lieutenant-Colonel *Bethel*, Lieutenant-Colonel *Ramſay*, Major *Laſhly* and Major *Rew* died of their Wounds. Among the wounded were Prince *Eugene*, Lieutenant-Generals *Wackerbaert*, *Hamilton* and *Webb*, Brigadier *Croonſtrom*, Lieutenant-Colonel *Farmer*, Major *Chivers*, &c. The unproportioned Loſs of the *Dutch* occaſioned many Speculations, which I confeſs I do not know what to make of. The Prince of *Orange*, who certainly behaved very bravely, is ſaid to have complained of not being ſupported. I am reſolved to ſay nothing upon this Matter, but in other People's Words; ſure I am that I have impartially recounted what Share he had in the Battle. M. *Du Mont*, ſpeaking of the Attack on the Left, ſays that the thirty *Dutch* Battalions were commanded by the Prince of *Naſſau Frieſe*, hereditary Governor of the Province of *Friſe*, and General of the Infantry of the *States*, a Prince of extraordinary Valour, who having mighty Views of his ſucceeding Fortune, reſolved to make a Road thereto by Arms; for this Purpoſe there was no ſort of Danger into which he did not run; he had in this Action two Horſes killed under him, one of his Aid de Camp's and one of his Gentlemen fell by his Side, and two or three other of his Domeſticks ſhared the ſame Fate. The ſame Author ſays afterwards, ſome *Engliſh* after the Battle charged the Prince of *Friſe* with Raſhneſs, who hazarded all by his Imprudence, and to whom therefore they had no ſort of Obligation for what he did: Whereas he complained, that contrary to the Diſpoſition made the Day before, they retained the twenty Battalions from *Tournay*, which had been deſtined to the Left, and that he believed this was done through a National Jealouſy, to which he was the Victim. The *Engliſh* inſiſted, notwithſtanding all this, that he puſhed Things too far, and without Order. He alledged the Conſent of Count *Tilly*, who commanded in chief the Troops of the *States*, but this was not very certain. The Truth is, that the Prince of *Naſſau* or of *Orange*, (for he begun to call himſelf by that Title) could not endure ſtanding ſilently before a Retrenchment, while the great Blows were ſtruck by others. He was not thoroughly

thoroughly acquainted with the Strength of the Poſt he attempted to force, and he perſuaded himſelf, that when he was once engaged, Succours would be ſent him; and indeed ſo there were, but not ſuch powerful ones as he expected. From this Account of M. *Du Mont*'s, it ſeems the *Engliſh* were charged with not ſupporting the Prince, but they were not alone; thoſe who took the Liberty of cenſuring without knowing well why the Conduct of other Nations to ſupport the Credit of their own, laid it more ſtrongly on the *Hanoverians*, by giving out that General *Rantzau*, who commanded four Battalions on that Side, refuſed to advance, notwithſtanding he had the Prince of *Friſe*'s Orders: That Lieutenant-General was ſo ſtung with this Reflection, that he wrote a Letter on this Subject to the Baron *de Bulau*, who commanded in Chief the Elector of *Hanover*'s Forces, wherein he vindicated himſelf with a Vengeance. " I cannot, ſays he, forbear to expoſe to all the World the Falſity of " that Calumny, and in order thereunto I ſhall give an exact Account of every thing that " happened at my Poſt, from the Beginning of the Battle to the End of it, and of " my Conduct therein, with the four Battalions of *Hanover*. His Highneſs the Prince " of *Frieſland* may remember that the Morning a little before the Battle begun, when " I had the Honour to meet him, he aſked me what Orders I had? and that I anſwered " I had none, and expected that he ſhould order me, whether I ſhould regulate my " ſelf according to my *Right* or *Left*. His Highneſs told me thereupon, that in all " Appearance it was to the Right, and that I ſhould do well to regulate my ſelf ſo " accordingly. The Major of *Brigade* brought me in that very inſtant the Diſpoſi- " tion of the Attack on the Right. Not long after, obſerving that the Troops of " the *States* attacked a ſecond time the Intrenchment of the Enemy, and that they " met with very great Difficulties, I ſent to their Aſſiſtance the Battalions of *Gauvain* " and *Tecklenburg*, which, with the Forces of the *States*, got into the Enemies In- " trenchment and forced them to quit it. It was there that thoſe two Battalions " had all their Officers either killed or wounded, excepting one Enſign in that of *Gau-* " *vain*, and Captain *Limburg*, with a Captain-Lieutenant in that of *Tecklenburg*.

" Notwithſtanding thoſe Troops had forced the Enemies Intrenchment, they con- " tinued to make a great Fire from their Line which was before me, upon which I " cauſed the other two Battalions that were with me to make a Motion on the Right, to " endeavour, if poſſible, to diſlodge the Enemy from that Poſt. At that time M. *Goſ-* " *linga* came full Gallop to me, and aſked me whether I would not advance; where- " upon I anſwered, that he might ſee I was advancing, and deſired him to order the " *Pruſſians* on my Right to make the ſame Motion, and march forwards, as I was " doing; becauſe I was not able to maintain my ſelf with two Battalions only. Monſ. " *Goſſinga* ſtopped a Moment, and then went away with Precipitation; becauſe the " Enemy had forced our Left to abandon the Intrenchments. I maintained however " the Poſt I had gained in advancing, notwithſtanding the great Fire the Enemy made " upon me from a hollow Way, by which the Regiment of *Du Breuil* had above " forty Men killed in the firſt Diſcharge. In the mean time Prince *Eugene* ſent me " twice Orders by his Aid de Camp to return to my former Poſt, which I did accor- " dingly. Quickly after that Prince and the Duke of *Marlborough* paſſed by my Poſt " towards the *Left*, and M. *de Vinck* Lieutenant-General brought me Orders from " them not to quit the Poſt where we were, till my Lord Duke himſelf ordered us to " march. We continued accordingly there till the Horſe and Foot of the Right ad- " vanced, and then we did the ſame, puſhing on the Enemy, and drove them from " the hollow Way, where they made ſtill a ſtand, till at laſt the Battle ended.

" The Loſs of the four Battalions I had with me will appear by examining the " Liſt; which will ſhew that they have ſuffered very near as much as the other Bat- " talions which were commanded for the Attack. And ſince they write from the *Hague*, " that the Prince of *Frieſland* ſent to me to deſire ſome Succours for ſeconding the " Troops of the *States*, I declare it is a notorious Falſity. That Prince may have given " ſuch Orders to ſome Body; but I maintain that no Body ſaid a Word to me of it. " I therefore only deſire that they would tell me the Name of the Perſon who was ap- " pointed to bring me that Order, and ſee whether he will dare to ſay that he gave " me any. The want of this Circumſtance will ſhew the Injuſtice and Wrong they " have done me, in publiſhing ſuch Calumnies at the *Hague*. By theſe Means I ſhall " diſcover the Author of thoſe Impoſtures, to look upon him as the vileſt and moſt " diſhoneſt of all Men, for having endeavoured by a falſe Report to blacken as well " my Reputation as that of thoſe Battalions.

" I have Reaſon to flatter my ſelf, that your Excellency, who commands in Chief " his *Electoral* Highneſs's Troops, will not ſuffer that they ſhould be unjuſtly run down; " but that on the contrary, your Excellency will give a full Account of this Affair to " my Lord Duke, and deſire him that it may be examined into by his Order, that the " Generals may judge whether on this Occaſion the leaſt Fault can be laid either upon " thoſe Troops, or upon my ſelf.

I am, *&c.*

Upon this Letter which was communicated by Baron *Bothmar* to the *States General*, and to the Foreign Miniſters at the *Hague*, his Highneſs the Prince of *Orange* was pleaſed to anſwer, that he had never ſpoke in Terms which could countenance ſuch a Report, and that he believed General *Rantzau* was much injured. As to the Diſpoſition made on the tenth of *September*, and which has been offered as a Proof that the *Dutch* Troops were not properly ſupported; I have ſeen it, and it is to be found in M. *Du Mont*'s Account of this Battle; but it is too long to be inſerted here: It does indeed take notice that the twenty Battalions from *Tournay* were to take Poſt on the Left, but at the ſame Time it is plain from thence, that the Motions on the Left were only to alarm the *French* to prevent their ſending Troops to their Left: So that on the whole this Complaint ſeems rather to have been founded in Imagination than Fact. I am ſorry that it has taken up ſo much Room, but I ſhould have been more ſorry to have left ſuch a Reflection on the *Britiſh* Honour unwiped off.

The Glory of this Victory did not efface from Mens Minds the Opinion which had been conceived, that if the *French* had been attacked before they had Time to intrench themſelves, it might have been gained upon eaſier Terms, eſpecially if it be conſidered, that no leſs than two Days paſſed while Things were in that Situation, it is difficult to give a certain Account of that Matter. It has been reported with great Confidence, that in the Council of War held the ninth, the Field Deputies of the *States* gave it as their Opinion, that the Allies ſhould beſiege *Mons*, without fighting the *French*, and moſt of the General Officers thought ſo too. Prince *Eugene* and the Duke of *Marlborough* were of the contrary Sentiment; to which, after ſome Debate, the Field Deputies came over. The Time was next to be ſettled; the Duke of *Marlborough*, the *Dutch* Deputies, and all the General Officers, were for fighting immediately on the Return of the Forragers, but Prince *Eugene* was for waiting till the Battalions from *Tournay* came up, and he perſiſted in this ſo warmly, and declared himſelf ſo peremptorily, that they were conſtrained to comply. Biſhop *Burnet* in his Account of this Battle, is pleaſed to ſay, " The Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* ſaw plainly it was not

" poſſible to carry on the Siege of *Mons* while the *French* Army lay ſo near it; ſo it " was neceſſary to diſlodge them: The Attempt was bold, and they ſaw the Execu- " tion would be difficult, and coſt them many Men: This was the ſharpeſt Action in " the whole War, and laſted the longeſt. The *French* were poſted ſo advantageouſly, " that our Men were often repulſed; and indeed the *French* maintained their Ground " better, and ſhewed more Courage than appeared in the whole Courſe of the War; " but in the Concluſion they were driven from all their Poſts, and the Action ended " in a compleat Victory." In what the Compleatneſs of this Victory lay, the Biſhop goes on to tell us, he ſays the ſlain were pretty equal on both Sides, about twelve thouſand each, five hundred Officers were taken Priſoners, beſides many common Soldiers, Standards and Enſigns. *Villars* ſays he was diſabled by ſome Wound, ſo *Bouflers* made the Retreat in good order. The Biſhop concludes his Remarks with obſerving, that as military Men allowed this to be the briſkeſt Action in the War; ſo they did not ſpare Reflections on the Generals for leading the Troops to ſuch a deſperate Undertaking: But with the Biſhop's and other People's good Leave, this Action would neither have been ſo deſperate, nor ſo bloody, if the Troops on the Left had done no more than they were ordered, by which they contributed very little to the Victory, tho' they found a Way to get themſelves more than half knock'd on the Head. What I ſay has ſo much Truth in it, that if we deduct this unneceſſary Carnage, the Allies had not above ſeven or eight thouſand Men kill'd and wounded.

But it is time to hear what the *French* have ſaid with Reſpect to this Engagement, in which however they are not mighty well agreed. M. *Quincy* applauds the Diſpoſition of Marſhal *Villars*, and the Care he took to fortify the Poſts of which his Army were poſſeſſed; he is very clear in the Matter, that the Marſhal marched with an Intent to fight, and ſeems to think, that if the Marſhal had not been wounded, he would have made very great Efforts after the forcing of the left Wing: He is very copious in Praiſe of M. *de Artagnan*, whoſe Conduct and Bravery on this Occaſion procured him a Marſhal's Staff. It is very certain that Gentleman behaved extremely well, and that the *French* Troops on the Right did all that could be expected from them. One thing was very unfortunate, that the Puſh made by the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army on their Centre, and the quick Motion of the Earl of *Orkney* with his Battalions, abſolutely divided the *French* Army, and ſeparated entirely the Right from the Left, ſo that the Action was at an end, and nothing practicable but a Retreat. Marſhal *Bouflers* took the Command, M. *Villars* being diſabled; and as he was an excellent Officer, he form'd a Rear-Guard of Horſe, which preſerved the flying Infantry from being cut to Pieces, tho' the *French* themſelves acknowledge, that the Beauty of this Retreat was chiefly owing to the Allies purſuing out of Form, rather than with the View to injure them, which is attributed to their mighty Loſs of Infantry, and to their conſidering that a Battle gained, and *Mons* taken, was ſufficient for this Campaign. M. *de Feuquieres*, who is certainly a very able and a very impartial Writer, charges M. *Villars* with great Slips in Conduct, and with being in ſuch Confuſion, that he hardly reſolved to fight till he ſaw he could not avoid it. But in this the Marquis ſeems to be a little too ſevere, ſince Friends and Foes acknowledge, that his Diſpoſition was right, and that he did all that could be expected from him in that unfortunate Day. The *French* Officers who were in the Battle agree in this, and it may be that M. *Feuquieres* would have ſpared part of his Cenſure, if he had known all the Views M. *Villars* had in acting as he did.

If one was to gueſs at the Situation of things, from what the Marſhal *de Villars* wrote himſelf upon this Occaſion, one muſt be of Opinion, that the Allies had a narrow Eſcape; he aſcribes the Loſs of the Battle to his being wounded, and forced to quit the

Command; nay he aſſures the King, that the Attack which broke his Troops after he had received that Wound, was the laſt Effort of deſpairing Men, in which if they had not ſucceeded, they would have fled themſelves; but he ſays, the God of Battle decided againſt him, *from whoſe Sentence there is no Appeal.* As to the Siege of *Mons*, he ſpoke of it as an Enterprize the Allies were forced upon, in order to keep up their Title to Victory, and which he thought they would not have undertaken, but from an Opinion that his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Troops were exceedingly weakned and diſpirited; whereas in the Marſhal's Opinion they were bolder, more reſolute, and had greater Inclination to fight than at the Beginning of the Campaign. He was ſo poſitive of this, that he thought of relieving *Mons*, or at leaſt of attempting to relieve it, as ſoon as he was able to mount on Horſeback; he thought but indifferently of M. *Boufflers*'s Retreat, tho' M. *Boufflers* ſpeaks very handſomly of his Diſpoſitions, as the Reader will ſee in the following Letter.* That General had Ideas quite different from thoſe of M. *Villars*, he was of Opinion, that it was not at all adviſeable to fight again this Campaign, and that *France* ought to content herſelf with the having made the Confederates buy Victory for once at too high a Price, and to wait with Patience for further Opportunities. It is certain, that theſe different Accounts very much embaraſſed the *French* Councils, both Marſhals having very conſiderable Parties, ſo that at laſt it was found neceſſary to ſend the Marſhal *de Berwick* to take a View of Things as they ſtood in Order to decide on his Report. But I have inſenſibly ſtrayed too far from the Point I ought to have kept to, *viz.* The *French* Account of the Battle of *Malplaquet*; in order to make the Reader amends, I ſhall inſert Marſhal *Boufflers*'s Account of this Matter, and then proceed to the ſubſequent Operations of the Campaign.

The Marſhal de Boufflers's *Letter to the* French *King.*

SIR,

" THE Marſhal *de Villars* has this Day received a conſiderable Wound; but the " Surgeons ſay there is no Danger. It is a great Affliction to me, Sir, that I am " unfortunately obliged to ſend you the News of the Loſs of another Battle: But I " can aſſure your Majeſty, never was Misfortune attended with greater Glory. All " your Majeſty's Troops have acquired the greateſt Reputation, as well for their Va- " lour as for their Firmneſs and Obſtinacy, not yielding at laſt but to the Enemy's Supe- " riority, and having all done perfect Wonders. All the Marſhal *de Villars*'s Diſpoſi- " tions were perfectly good, and the beſt that could be made by the moſt accompliſh'd " and experienced General. He behaved himſelf in the Action with all imaginable " Courage and Vivacity; and beſides his good Example, gave the beſt Orders poſſible; " but his Valour and want of Care of his Perſon occaſioned his Wounds, which was " very prejudicial to the Affair of this unfortunate Day.

" HE did me the Honour to entruſt me with the Right, and himſelf took Care " of the Left. We repulſed the Enemy three or four Times at both Attacks with in- " credible Bravery on the Part of our Troops, but the Centre being ſomewhat expoſed, " we were forced to carry Troops to the Left, where they were very much wanted; " and the Enemy marched ſo many Horſe and Foot againſt the Centre, where there " were none but Horſe to oppoſe them, that we were oblig'd to yield to the infinitely ſupe- " rior Number and prodigious Efforts of the Enemy, after having charged them however " at leaſt ſix times with our Horſe, and with the greateſt Vigour puſh'd and broke two or " three of the Enemy's Lines, who had been entirely beaten, had it not been for their Infan-

" try, by whoſe Favour they rallied, and ſo return'd upon our new raiſed Cavalry. I can aſ-
" ſure your Majeſty that the Enemy's Loſs is three times greater than ours; and that they
" can make no other Advantage of this unfortunate Action than gaining the Field of Battle:
" And I think I may alſo aſſure your Majeſty, that this ill Succeſs will not coſt you
" an Inch of Ground; but that on the contrary, whenever your Majeſty ſhall think
" fit to make Peace, the Enemy will have ſome Reſpect for your Troops, and per-
" haps be more tractable, as fluſh'd as they are with Advantages, owing to their good
" Fortune, which may hereafter change Sides. I cannot now give your Majeſty any
" Particulars of this Action, but will endeavour to ſend them To-morrow or next
" Day: I can only aſſure your Majeſty that all the General Officers did their Duty
" perfectly well and with the greateſt Bravery and Skill; but Monſ. *D'Artagnan* who
" commanded the Right of the Foot, diſtinguiſhed himſelf in a particular Manner,
" as well by his Valour as his good Conduct. He had three Horſes killed under
" him, and received four Strokes upon his Cuiraſs. The Duke *de Guiche* who was
" alſo on the Right, a little forwarder than Monſ. *D'Artagnan*, behaved himſelf like-
" wiſe with all poſſible Skill and Bravery, and received a Muſket-ſhot in his Leg.
" The Marquis *D'Hautefort*, and Monſ. *de la Freizilliere*, who were alſo on the
" Right, and in M. *D'Artagnan*'s Rear, ſhewed the ſame Valour and Capacity.
" Monſ. *de Gaſſion*, who commanded the Right Wing of the Horſe, did Wonders at
" the Head of your Majeſty's Houſhold, and ſhewed on this Occaſion his Courage
" and Ability, having puſh'd and broken more than once two or three of the Enemy's
" Lines Sword in Hand. The Gens d'Armes, Light-horſe, Muſketeers, and Horſe
" Granadiers did alſo Wonders. The Prince *de Rohan* and Monſ. *le Vidame* did all
" that could be expected from Perſons of the greateſt Valour. The Gendarmerie did
" Wonders alſo; and the Marquis *de la Valiere* was every where, and charged with
" all poſſible Bravery. The Cavalry behaved themſelves very well, and all the Troops,
" as well as the Foot, ſtood with an incredible Firmneſs one of the briſkeſt Cannonades
" that ever was. All the Foot did Wonders and diſtinguiſhed themſelves.

" THE Chevalier *de St. George* behaved himſelf, during the whole Action, with all
" poſſible Bravery and Vivacity. I ſay nothing of your Majeſty's Left, becauſe I was
" not there; but I know that all the General Officers and all the Troops, animated by
" the Marſhal *de Villars*'s Preſence and Example, behaved themſelves with all poſſible
" Valour.

" I hope the whole Army will be re-aſſembled To-morrow behind the Rivulet of
" *Renelle*, between *Queſnoy* and *Valenciennes*; and I believe I may tell your Majeſty
" that it will be very conſiderable, and in a Condition to diſpute the Ground with the
" Enemy. Never was a Retreat, after ſo long, bloody and obſtinate a Fight, made
" with more Order and Firmneſs.

" I do not believe that the Enemy took twenty Men from us; ſo that all they
" have they took in the Action; nor do I believe that we have loſt any Standards or
" Colours, or at leaſt but very few; and I am told that we have ſome of the Enemy's.
" They followed us in Battalia, and in very good Order as far as the Defilee of *Givri*,
" but with Reſpect, not daring to attack us. The Diſorder I am in through the Fa-
" tigue, Wearineſs and Pain, and the Orders I muſt give for the Army and the
" Country, not permitting me to write a longer Account of this unfortunate, but glo-
" rious Action, I will endeavour to make up the Defect To-morrow.

" I have forgotten perhaps to ſpeak to your Majeſty of the Men and Troops who
" diſtinguiſhed themſelves as much as thoſe above-mentioned, but ſhall endeavour to
" make it up To-morrow or next Day; for they no leſs deſerve your Majeſty's
" Eſteem than the others.

Monſ.

" Monſ. *de St. Hilaire* play'd the Artillery perfectly well, and behaved himſelf with " all poſſible Courage and Activity during the whole Action, which begun at ſeven in " the Morning, and did not End till two in the Afternoon. Some Priſoners ſay that " Prince *Eugene* received a conſiderable Wound, but this is not certain. I ſend here- " with the Names of the principal General Officers, who, I am told, are either kill'd " or wounded ; but I believe there are ſeveral others whom we are not yet informed " of.

" I heartily wiſh your Majeſty may be ſatisfied with my Zeal and good Intentions: " I did all that poſſibly I could to produce more happy Effects.

I am, SIR, &c.

The Marſhal *de Bouflers.*

Marſhal de Bouflers's *ſecond Letter.*

SIR,

" YOUR Majeſty may have ſeen by my Letter of the eleventh Inſtant, the un- " fortunate Succeſs of the Action which happened that Day, and with how " much Glory for your Majeſty's Troops and Arms that Misfortune was attended. I " may in Truth aſſure you, Sir, that the Glory of that Day is beyond whatever I " have ſaid or can ſay to your Majeſty ; who will learn it even from the Enemy's Re- " lations, which cannot ſufficiently extol and commend the Boldneſs, Valour, Firm- " neſs and Obſtinacy of your Majeſty's Troops, of which they have ſeverely felt the " Effects. Inſtead of owning they have been well beaten they only acknowledge they " bought too dear the Field of Battle, which the Number of their Troops infinitely " ſuperior forced us to yield to them. In ſhort, *the Series of Misfortunes* which for " ſome Years has befallen your Majeſty's *Arms, had ſo humbled the* French *Nation,* " *that one hardly dared to own* one's ſelf a *Frenchman:* But I dare aſſure your Majeſty " that the *French* Name was never more in Eſteem, nor perhaps more dreaded than it " is at preſent in all the *Confederate* Army.

" PRINCE *Eugene* and my Lord *Marlborough* own, that there are on both Sides " above twenty-five or twenty-ſix thouſand Men kill'd; at leaſt eighteen or twenty- " thouſand were of theirs, which is unanimouſly confirmed to me, not only by all " ſuch of our Officers, who, being Priſoners, have been ſent back with much Courteſy ; " but by ſeveral Expreſſes I have ſent into their Army; and even by M. *Sheldon* a " Brigadier, who was taken Priſoner near *Beſſu* doing his Duty with Valour at the " Head of four hundred Horſe, and who was in their Army during the Action. Prince " *Eugene* and my Lord *Marlborough* carried him with them all over the Field of Battle. " He tells us it was dreadful to ſee ſuch a vaſt Number of dead Bodies, (which he " ſays amounted to fifteen or ſixteen thouſand) though many of them had been al- " ready buried. They ſpoke with Admiration of our fine Retreat, of its good Diſ- " poſition and the Boldneſs with which it was made. They ſay they have acknow- " ledged in this Action the antient *Frenchmen,* and find they only want to be well led. " The Enemy had in this Action a hundred and ſixty-two Battalions and three hundred " Squadrons, with a hundred and twenty Pieces of Cannon ; ſo that they were ſupe- " rior by forty Cannon and two and forty Battalions. My Lord *Marlborough* and the " other General Officers told M. *Sheldon* that they hoped this Action would ſoon pro- " cure a Peace: And he ſays he heard ſeveral *Engliſh* Officers ſpeaking together in " their Language, highly commend the Valour that appeared on our Side in this Ac- " tion ; and ſaying, ſince the *French* have recovered their Bravery we will now be

" Friends again. M. *Sheldon*, who will forthwith repair to *Verſailles*, may have the " Honour to acquaint your Majeſty with ſeveral other Particulars, both of what he " has ſeen and of what he has been told by my Lord *Marlborough*, who is his great " Friend.

" THE ſaid Lord offered M. *Sheldon* all the Money he ſhould deſire to aſſiſt our " wounded Priſoners; but he accepted only of fifty Piſtoles, which he diſtributed as " Occaſion required. Prince *Eugene* declares that of all the Actions he has ſeen, none " were ſo ſharp, ſo bloody, nor ſo obſtinate as this. Above all Things they beſtow in- " finite Praiſes on the Charges your Majeſty's Houſhold Troops made, which indeed " were beyond human Nature, and above all Expreſſion.

" THE Enemy's Army marched Yeſterday in the Afternoon towards *Mons*, which " they are going to beſiege. They reckon this Enterprize will employ them till the " latter End of this Month, and that they ſhall undertake nothing more after this " Conqueſt, both by Reaſon of the advanced Seaſon, and becauſe their whole Infantry " were defeated and ruined in this Battle.

" I could not get the Account of the Number of the killed and wounded on our " Side; I only know that it is very conſiderable, which it is very difficult to avoid in " ſuch terrible long and obſtinate Actions. It coſt us a great deal, and we cannot but " with Concern lament the Loſs of ſo many brave Men of Merit: But we muſt ac- " count a great Victory the having retrieved and reſtored the Honour of the whole Na- " tion.

" YOUR Majeſty's whole Army re-aſſembled between *Queſnoy* and *Valenciennes*, en- " camped in very good Order in a Line, and very well diſpoſed to begin another Ac- " tion, if your Majeſty's Service ſhould require it: And inſtead of being caſt down, I can " aſſure your Majeſty that they look more intrepid than ever. The Front of the Camp " ſtretches near three Leagues, and makes a good Appearance. As Men who were " thought dead come in daily, I could not therefore get an exact Account of the " kill'd, wounded or Priſoners, nor conſequently the Employments that are vacant. " I ſhall not have the Honour to propoſe any thing to your Majeſty in Favour of any " Body, nor even to give you an Account of diſtinguiſhed Actions till I am better ac- " quainted with the whole; which will be as ſoon as poſſible.

THE Marſhal *de Villars* has pitched on the Marquis *de Nangis* to carry to your Ma- " jeſty the Enemy's Colours and Standards which have been gathered up, and which " already amount to a pretty good Number. The ſaid Marquis ſhewed to me ſome " Reluctancy to accept this Commiſſion, by Reaſon of the Misfortune we had to loſe " the Field of Battle: But this Battle and our Retreat have ſo much the Air of a Vic- " tory, and the Enemy's prodigious Loſs looks ſo like a Defeat, that I have perſuaded " him to gratify Monſ. *de Villars*'s Deſire: Nor is any Body more capable to give " your Majeſty a better Account than the ſaid *Sieur de Nangis*. Though he fought " only at the Left Wing, he had an entire Knowledge of the general Diſpoſition before " the Action, by Reaſon of his Parts and military Genius, which makes him form " true Notions both of what he has ſeen and what has been related to him by cre- " dible Perſons.

" I here ſubjoin the Account of the Quarters, which I am told the Enemy are to " take before *Mons*: As ſoon as I ſhall have certain Intelligence of their new Poſture " and Diſpoſition, I may perhaps advance nearer them to ſtreighten them in their " Subſiſtence.

" I likewiſe ſubjoin here a Letter which M. *de Grimaldi*, Governor of *Mons*, writes " to the Marſhal *de Villars*, by which your Majeſty will ſee he acquaints him that

" the Enemy's Left Wing, which was engaged with our Right, was entirely de-
" feated.

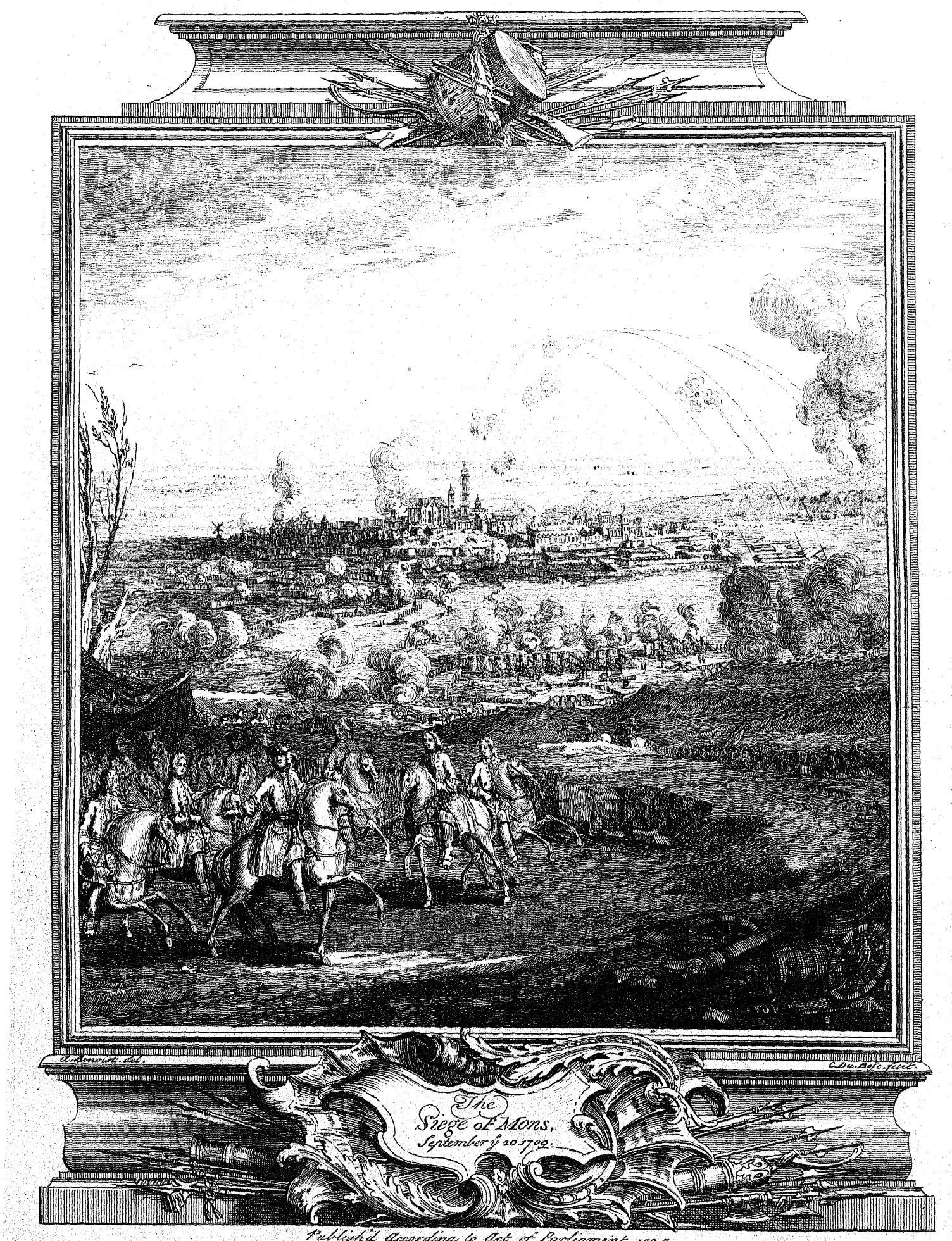
" It is certain that the Enemy ſuffered extremely in this unfortunate but glorious
" Action."

The Loſs of the *French* is not certainly known, but it is generally believed that it amounted to at leaſt ſeventeen thouſand killed and wounded, though M. *de Quincy* ſays that their whole Loſs did not exceed eight thouſand; but amongſt theſe there were a great Number of Perſons of Diſtinction, particularly the following Officers, who were killed, the Count *de Chemerault* Lieutenant-General, M. *de Pallavicini* Lieutenant-General, the Marquis *de Charoſt* Brigadier, the Count *de Beuil* Brigadier, the Chevalier *de Croy* Brigadier, the Count *de Angennes* Brigadier, M. *de Stekenburg* Colonel of Horſe, the Count *de Rochbonne* Colonel of Horſe, the Count *de Briorde* Captain in the Gens-darmerie. Among the wounded were the Chevalier *de St. George*, who had a deep Cut in his Right Arm, he happened to be ſick at *Queſnoy* of a Fever, but arrived Poſt in the Army juſt as the Action began; the Count *de Monteſſon*, Lieutenant-General, who commanded in Chief the Troops of the Houſhold, entreated him to put himſelf at the Head of that Corps, which accordingly he did, and was preſent in the twelve Charges which thoſe Troops gave and received before they were broken by the Horſe of the Allies, and in the laſt Charge received the Cut in the Arm before-mentioned. The Marſhal *de Villars* dangerouſly wounded in the Knee, when the Left Wing of the *French* Army was driven from its Poſts by Prince *Eugene*. M. *d'Albergotti*, the Duke *de Guiche* and Meſſieurs *de Coutenfau*, Lieutenant-Generals, M. *de Coetquen*, Marſhal de Camp had his Leg ſhot away; the Duke *de St. Aignan*, Colonel of Horſe, and the Chevalier *de Montmorency* Marſhal de Camp, both received dangerous Wounds. Brigadier *Deſgreberg*, upwards of ſeventy Years old, had both his Legs ſhot away in the firſt cannonading.

After the Engagement was over there was, as I have obſerved, no great Slaughter made in the Retreat. The next Day was ſpent by the Allies in burying their dead, and it being diſcovered that great Numbers of the *French* left on the Field of Battle and in the adjacent Houſes, were not mortally wounded, the Duke of *Marlborough* immediately ſent to inform the Marſhals *Bouflers* and *Villars* that they might ſend a certain Number of Waggons to carry them off, and in the mean time his Grace poſted a Guard to prevent any of theſe unhappy People from being any way injured. The *French* Generals were extremely well pleaſed with this Act of Civility, and ſent the Chevalier *de Luxemburg* a Lieutenant-General, with two hundred Horſe to ſettle Matters with the General appointed by the Allies, of which, when the Duke had Notice, he made Choice of Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*, who in a few Hours adjuſted all Things with M. *de Luxemburg*, and having left a Commiſſary to take a Liſt of the wounded on the Paroles of the Officers, he returned to the Camp. The *French* ſpent two Days in burying the dead and carrying off the wounded, of whom there were fifteen hundred acknowledged Priſoners of War, and who it was agreed ſhould not ſerve till a like Number of Priſoners ſhould be releaſed by the *French*.

After this Battle, M. *de Villars* had it in his Power to have ſtrengthned the Garriſon of *Mons*, to which End he detached the Brigade of *Picardy*, but it was ſo terribly fatigued by the great Service it had for many Days endured, that when it arrived within a League of *Mons*, there were not two hundred Men with the Colours. The Chevalier *de Livry*, with one Battalion entred the Place, and made a poor Addition to a weak and diſpirited Garriſon, very unfit for the Defence of ſo large as well as ſo important a Place.

Conti-



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Continuation of the Campaign of One thouſand ſeven hundred and nine, with the taking of *Mons*, &c.

THE *French* flattered themſelves, as M. *de Quincy* expreſly tells us, with the Hopes that after the mighty Loſs the Allies had ſuſtained in their Infantry in the Battle of *Malplaquet*, they would not be able to undertake any Siege this Campaign, but in this they were miſerably deceived. Prince *Eugene* determined the Council of War, which was held ſhortly after the Battle, to reſolve on cauſing *Mons* to be immediately inveſted, that all the World might be convinced the Allies had more than a nominal Victory at *Malplaquet*; part therefore of the Infantry which had ſuffered moſt was ſent into Garriſon, and Battalions drawn from thoſe Garriſons repaired to the Army, ſo that on the twentieth inſtant, all Things being ready, *Mons* was inveſted by the Prince of *Orange*, at the Head of thirty Battalions and as many Squadrons; but the Day before, by the Diligence of the Officer who commanded them, three *French* Battalions arrived in the Place, otherwiſe the Defence would have been very ſhort, for in the Condition the Garriſon was in, there was ſcarce Men enough to mount Guard and to relieve it.

Deſcription of Mons.

MONS is the Capital of the Province of *Hainault*, one of the fineſt Cities in the *Spaniſh Flanders*; its Situation is equally advantageous in Point of Strength and Pleaſantneſs. Its Fortifications regular and well contrived, but its Walls are of great Extent, fortified with three deep Ditches, and adorned with fine Walks, ſhaded with pleaſant Trees. This City has alſo a noble Caſtle, its Streets are large, well paved, and the Buildings ſtately. The Market Place is very ſpacious, and what is of far greater Conſequence, there is a great Trade carried on in Grograms, Says, and other Worſted Manufactures. *Mons* is water'd by two Rivers, the *Trouille* and the *Haine*, the former cutting it through the lower Side. One Part of the City is higher than the reſt, and thereon lyes a noble Plain, where the young People of the Town uſually divert themſelves. Its great Security conſiſts in that Facility which it derives from its Situation of laying all the adjacent Country under Water, with which, and a Garriſon proportionate to its Extent, and the Multiplicity of its Works, it might certainly be preſerved againſt almoſt any Force that could beſiege it. At this Time the Count *de Grimaldi*, Lieutenant-General in the Service of *Spain*, commanded there. The Count *Bergeick*, Miniſter for King *Philip*, and who had the Management of his Finances in *Flanders*, remained there, and was of great uſe to the Garriſon, becauſe he employed the Money he had in his Hands, to furniſh them with Proviſions and other Things of which they ſtood in need. The Baron *de Malknegt*, Miniſter of the Elector of *Bavaria* was alſo in it, probably with a View to encourage the Garriſon the better to do its Duty, as well as to take care of ſome Effects and Furniture which his Highneſs had left behind him.

THE Prince of *Orange*, who was to command this Siege, had under him the following General Officers of the Infantry, the Lieutenant-Generals *Pettendorf*, *Rantzau* and *Dohna*. The Major-Generals Lord *North and Grey*, *Sacken*, *Els*, *Ammama* and *Ivoy*. The Brigadiers *Evans*, Earl of *Orrery*, *Weeks*, *Horſt*, *Rechteren* and *Ockinga*. Of the Cavalry Lieutenant-General *Schulemburg*, the Major-Generals *Stain*, *Chanclos* and *Chens*, and the Brigadiers *Fabricius* and *Hunderbein*.

THE Trenches were opened the five and twentieth, and the Siege was carried on with extraordinary Vigour, and that the *French* might ſee what an Opinion the Confederates had of their attempting any thing to diſturb this Siege, it was made without any Lines of Circumvallation. On the firſt of *October* Major-General *Ivoy* advanced at

at the Head of a Detachment, to attack the Horn-work and the Redoubt which covered the Mills where the Beſieged ground their Corn. The General had with him a few Pieces of Cannon, which having play'd for a ſmall time on thoſe Outworks, his Men advanced, though the Water came up to their Waiſts to give the Aſſault, upon which the Troops poſted in the Horn-work and Redoubt ſurrendered Priſoners of War. The taking of this Poſt was of very great Conſequence to the Beſiegers; for they made themſelves Maſters of forty Sacks of Meal, two Pieces of Cannon, and a conſiderable Quantity of Ammunition; and what was of far greater Uſe, a Sluice, by which they let out a vaſt Quantity of Water, which muſt otherwiſe have given them a great deal of Trouble. The ſixteenth of *October* in the Morning, the Beſiegers attacked with great Vigour the ſecond Counterſcarp of the Horn-work, and carried it after a ſhort Reſiſtance: They afterwards diſcharged a Shower of Bombs and Stones on the Horn-work of *Bertamont*, which ſo much incommoded the *French* that they quitted it; ſo that when the Beſiegers came to ſtorm it, they found, to their great Surprize, no Body to oppoſe them. By the twentieth the Breaches were almoſt practicable, and the Beſiegers made great Preparations for a general Aſſault. The Garriſon immediately hung out two white Flags, one at each Attack. Hoſtages were immediately exchanged, and thoſe from the Town being ſent with the Articles, they brought them to the Camp of Prince *Eugene* and the Duke of *Marlborough*; all Things were ſpeedily adjuſted, the Garriſon being allowed to march out with all the Marks of Honour, except Cannon and Mortar, and General *Grimaldi* having ſigned this Capitulation, Prince *Eugene* and the Duke of *Marlborough*, as a Mark of their Reſpect, granted him two Pieces of Cannon and one Mortar; with theſe and other Marks of Honour he marched out on the twenty-third, at the Head of a Garriſon, if it might be ſo called, conſiſting only of a few hundred Men, the reſt being all either ſick, wounded, or not inclined to continue any longer in ſo unfortunate a Service.

The Confederate Army goes into Winter Quarters.

THE Count *Dhona*, to whom the Government of *Mons* was given, took Poſſeſſion of it the ſame Day, with a Detachment which was to remain in Garriſon during the Winter. The Seaſon being far advanced, the Winter Quarters were ſettled immediately after the Reduction of *Mons*. On the twenty-ſixth the Army paſſed the *Haine*, on the twenty-ſeventh there was a general Thankſgiving for the Bleſſings GOD had vouchſafed to the Arms of the Allies. The next Day the Army ſeparated, the *Britiſh* Troops marched to *Ghent*, the *Danes* to *Bruges*, the *Pruſſians* were quartered along the *Maeſe*, and the other Troops in the *Spaniſh Netherlands*. For the better preventing any Attempts the Enemy might make in the Winter, the Earl of *Albemarle* was left to command in chief in *Flanders*, and a ſufficient Number of General Officers were ordered to remain with the Troops quartered in moſt of the great Towns of that Country. About this time alſo the Duke of *Marlborough* received the following Letter from the *States General*, to compliment him on the Reduction of *Mons*, and to teſtify their entire Satisfaction in his Conduct during the Campaign.

SIR,

" ALTHO' we were already informed by our Deputies of the taking of *Mons* " and the Reduction of the Province of *Hainault*, the Letter whereby your High- " neſs congratulates us on that happy Succeſs, has not been for all that leſs acceptable " to us. We look upon this Conqueſt as one of the Fruits of the laſt Victory and " of your Labours; and we rejoyce the more at it, becauſe (beſides its own Impor- " tance) it muſt convince all the World that the Advantages as well as the Glory of " the laſt Battle, remain on the Side of the Allies. We congratulate, with all our

" Hearts,

PLAN OF MONS.

a. The old Wall of the City.
b. Bastions whereof most are Detached from ye old Wall.
c. Ravelins. d. Half Moons.
e. New Works which have for ye Defence a Ravelin & a work form'd thus ▼ call'd a Lunet in the Ditch.
f. The cover'd Way. g. The Glacis
h. Detach'd Bastions in the Champain

The Upper Pond
The Private Pond
Trivelin
Half Moon
Ravelin
Bastion
Demi Lune
Horn Work
Counter Guard
Lower Town
Upper Town
Grand Place
Church of St. Waudru
The Citadel
Way to Maubruge
Way to Ramegnies
Way to Valenciennes
Way to Athe & Brusels
Haine R.
Aqueduct
Arches
Causeway
Sluices can be laid under Water
Redoubt
Retrenchment
Ravine
Redoubt of Bricque
Foundation of old Fortifications
Trivelin
Ravelin
Bastion
Demi Lune
Counter Guard
Horn Work
Half Moon
Lower Town
Upper Town
Grand Place
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Aqueduct
Arches
Causeway
Sluices can be laid under Water
Redoubt
Retrenchment
Ravine
Redoubt of Bricque
Foundation of old Fortifications

" Hearts, your Highneſs thereupon. If the Seaſon permitted to go as far as your " good Will, we might ſurely promiſe ourſelves that the Valour of your Highneſs " would procure us new Advantages before the End of the Campaign. But ſeeing the " Seaſon of the Year does not allow of any farther Action, this muſt be deferred to " next Spring; unleſs the Enemy prefer Peace to War upon more equitable Condi- " tions than they have hitherto expreſſed. We are with much Eſteem, and truly, *&c.*

THE Army of *France* ſeparated at no great Diſtance of Time from the going of the Troops of the Allies into Winter Quarters. The King had ſent the Marſhal *de Berwick* to the Army, that he might be ſatisfied as to its true State, and how far his Troops were in any Degree either of Spirit or Force, able to oppoſe the Efforts of the Allies the next Year. That excellent Officer, whoſe Conduct was equal to his Courage, which was not inferior to any General in his Time, made a very faithful Report to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty of the Condition he found Things in. He was far from pretending that the Army of *France* would be able to meet that of the Allies in the Field the next Year, though he acknowledged that the Troops were in as good Plight as could be expected, and more chearful than could well be imagined. He directed however a well intrenched Camp to be mark'd out, and appointed a Body of Troops to fortify it during the Winter, and then left the Forces in *Flanders*, under the Command of M. *D'Artagnan*, who, for his eminent Service in the Battle of *Malplaquet*, had lately received a *Baton*, and was now called the Marſhal *de Monteſquiou*.

Conferences held at the Hague.

As ſoon as the Campaign was over, the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* ſet out for the *Hague*, where the former arrived on the third of *November*, and the latter on the ſeventh. It was obſerved, that how well pleaſed ſoever the *States* might be with the laſt Campaign, the People of *Holland* were far from liking the Progreſs of the War, or deſiring its Continuance. They expected from the breaking off the Negotiations at the Beginning of the Year, that the Confederate Forces ſhould have beat the *French* out of the Field, poſſeſſed themſelves of *Artois* and *Bolonnois*, and made Excurſions into the Heart of *France*, while the Elector of *Hanover* on the other Side ſhould have torn away *Franche Comte* and *Lorrain*, which would have cut off the Communication of the *French* with *Alſace*. That Things might ſucceed next Year more to the good Pleaſure of the People, a grand Conference was held between the illuſtrious Generals, the Grand Penſionary, and the Deputies of the *States*, where Prince *Eugene* is reported to have ſpoken to this Purpoſe; That though there was Reaſon to hope that the glorious Victory and other great Advantages obtained the laſt Campaign would induce the Enemy to comply next Winter, with ſuch Terms as might ſecure a good and ſure Peace, to prevent thereby the Continuation of the War, and ſave the great Charges they muſt be at to bring their Army into the Field the next Campaign; yet as this was ſtill uncertain, there was an abſolute Neceſſity to take in time, and without Delay, the neceſſary Meaſures for being early in the Field the next Spring, in order to act with more Vigour than ever. That above all Things it was neceſſary to make ſufficient Magazines of Forage, Corn, Meal, and other Neceſſaries in the moſt convenient Frontier Places, that the Troops might be aſſembled, ſubſiſted, and put in a good Condition to act, even before there was Graſs on the Ground; and that a ſufficient Number of Waggons be provided for tranſporting to the Army Bread and other Neceſſaries, the Troops having been more than once in great Streights the laſt Campaign, and having for ſome Days been without Bread, for want of Waggons, of which the Field Deputies of their High Mightineſſes had been Witneſſes. That Magazines were indiſpenſably neceſſary to prevent the Enemy's being in the Field before

them in the Spring, and to take ſuch advantageous Poſts as might enable the Allies to penetrate into the *French* Territories, without being put to the Neceſſity to hazard a dangerous Battle, and attack them in their ſtrong Intrenchments. That it was alſo neceſſary to have double the Number of Waggons they had before for tranſporting Bread and other Neceſſaries from the Frontier Places to the Army, becauſe otherwiſe they could not advance at any Diſtance from the ſaid Frontiers, and penetrate into the Dominion of *France*, how fair an Opportunity ſoever they had for it; and leſs ſtill at preſent than before, becauſe the Enemy's Territories afforded no Proviſions to ſubſiſt an Army. That therefore he earneſtly recommended theſe two Articles of Magazines and Waggons as two Things, without which they could not promiſe themſelves to obtain the Advantages that might be expected from the next Campaign, in Caſe they were obliged to continue the War. Concluding with deſiring them that the Contracts for furniſhing the *Imperial* and *Palatine* Troops with Bread and Forage, might be performed and executed without any Delay, for preventing all Inconveniences and Diſorders. The Duke of *Marlborough* ſupported all that his Highneſs had ſaid; he preſſed eſpecially the Buſineſs of the Magazines and Waggons: He deſired that their High Mightineſſes would be particularly careful in recruiting their Battalions as faſt as poſſible, as alſo in entering into new Agreements with the *German* Princes, whoſe Forces they had taken into their Pay, with Reſpect to thoſe Contracts wherein *Great Britain* had a joint Concern: He told them Lieutenant-General *Cadogan* ſhould have full Power to adjuſt every thing in his Abſence. On the other Hand the *States* readily promiſed to comply with every thing that was demanded of them, ſhewed an earneſt Deſire to give entire Satisfaction to their good Allies, and to contribute all in their Power towards humbling *France* effectually. In theſe Conferences great Complaints were made of the Slowneſs with which the States and Princes of the Empire had furniſhed their Contingencies throughout the whole Courſe of the War, notwithſtanding that their Demands upon *France* were extraordinary high, *viz.* the Reſtoration of the three Biſhopricks, *Alſace* and *Franche Comté*. Prince *Eugene*, to whom theſe Complaints were principally addreſſed, acknowledged that they were perfectly juſt and reaſonable, and aſſured them that his Imperial Majeſty would concur with his Allies in any Meaſures they ſhould think neceſſary to compel the Princes and States of the Empire to furniſh their full Quota's for the future, that the War on that Side might be carried on with more Vigour than ever. Such were the Meaſures taken for carrying Fire and Sword into the Heart of *France*. Let us now turn our Eyes a little on the Attempts which ſhe made to ward off theſe Misfortunes, by procuring Peace.

Motions on the Part of France *for entring into a Treaty.*

THE *Venetians* ſent this Winter Signior *Foſcarini* as their Ambaſſador to *Holland*, and he had Inſtructions to make ſome Tentatives towards introducing a Negotiatiation for a general Peace, with which View he made a Tour to *Amſterdam*, in order to feel the Pulſes of the Magiſtrates of that City upon that Subject. M. *Pettecum*, Miniſter from the Duke of *Holſtein*, who had been concerned the Year before in the Meaſures taken by *France* to procure a Peace, and who had thenceforward kept up his Correſpondence with M. *de Torcy*, made ſome new Overtures to the Confederate Miniſters, and at the ſame time deſired that Paſſports might be granted, as had been done the Year before, for certain *French* Plenipotentiaries to come into *Holland:* this was abſolutely refuſed; but to ſhew that the Allies were not averſe to Peace, M. *Pettecum* was furniſhed with Paſſports to go to *Paris* to hear what Offers his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty had to make. In the mean time the Duke of *Marlborough* went for *England*, and Prince *Eugene* ſet out for *Germany*.

The mighty Teſtimonies of Reſpect and Favour paid to the Duke of Marlborough by both Houſes.

On the eighth of *November*, *O. S.* his Grace of *Marlborough* landed in *Suffolk*, and on the tenth arrived ſafely at *St. James*'s; the Queen opened the Seſſions of Parliament on the fifteenth of the ſame Month, with a moſt gracious Speech, in which ſhe took Notice of the important Succeſſes of the late glorious Campaign. On the twenty-ſecond the Houſe of Commons came to the following Reſolutions. "That the late "Victory obtained by his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the other great and "important Succeſſes of the laſt Campaign, were ſo remarkable, that this Houſe "thinks it ſelf obliged to expreſs how ſenſible they are of the Honour and Advan-"tage this Kingdom and the whole Confederacy hath received from his eminent Ser-"vices, and that Mr. Comptroller, Mr. Secretary *Boyle*, Mr. Chancellor of the Ex-"chequer, Mr. *Onſlow*, Lord *Conningſby* and Mr. *Nevil*, Lord *William Paulet*, Mr. "*Craggs*, Mr. *Compton*, Mr. *Walpole*, Mr. *Dolben*, Sir *Charles Hedges*, Lord *Lumley* "and Sir *Charles Cox*, ſhould give his Grace the Thanks of this Houſe, and congra-"tulate his Grace's Safety and Return to *Great Britain*." The Committee having waited on the Duke with this Reſolution, he was pleaſed to anſwer in the following Terms, "It is a very great Honour and Satisfaction to me that the Houſe of Com-"mons is pleaſed to take ſo much Notice of my Endeavours to ſerve the Queen and "my Country. I cannot be juſt to all the Officers who ſerved with me, unleſs I "take this Occaſion to aſſure you that their Zeal and Affection for the Service is equal "to the Courage and Bravery they have ſhewn during this whole War."

Supplies voted for the ſucceeding Year.

The Houſe of Lords alſo, on his Grace's taking his Seat there, ordered the Lord Chancellor to return their Thanks to his Grace, which he did in a Speech to the following Effect: "That he was commanded by the Lords to give his Grace the Thanks "of that Houſe for his continued and eminent Services to her Majeſty and the Pub-"lick, during the laſt Campaign, of which nothing could be greater ſaid than what "her Majeſty (who always ſpeaks with the utmoſt Certainty and Exactneſs) had de-"clared from the Throne, *That it had been at leaſt as glorious as any which have pre-"ceded it*. But that this Repetition of the Thanks of the auguſt Aſſembly, had this "Advantage of the former, that it muſt be looked upon as added to and ſtanding on "the Foundations already laid in the Records of that Houſe, for the preſerving his "Memory freſh to all future Times. So that his Grace had alſo the Satisfaction of "ſeeing his Glory riſe every Year much higher: *To which his Lordſhip added his Wiſhes* "that GOD might continue in a wonderful Manner to preſerve ſo invaluable a Life, "that he might not only add to that Structure, but finiſh all with the Beauties and "Ornaments of an honourable and laſting Peace." To which his Grace thought fit to make the following Anſwer; "I look upon it as the greateſt Mark of Ho-"nour I could receive, that your Lordſhips are pleaſed to take Notice of my Endea-"vours to ſerve the Queen and my Country. I beg leave to do Juſtice to all the Offi-"cers and Soldiers who have ſerved with me. It is not poſſible for Men to ſhew "more Zeal for her Majeſty's Service, or greater Bravery than they have done."

It would be needleſs to fatigue the Reader with the ſeveral Addreſſes which at this time reſounded the Praiſes of our illuſtrious General; it will be more to the Purpoſe to obſerve that the Commons granted for the Service of the enſuing Year ſix Millions one hundred eighty-four thouſand four hundred ſixty-ſix Pounds ſeven Shillings, for the raiſing of which there was a Land Tax of four Shillings in the Pound, a mighty Extenſion of the Exciſe Laws, a new Tax upon Coals for thirty-two Years, an additional Window Tax for the ſame Term; a Million and a Half by way of Lottery, *&c.* Let us now ſee the Iſſue of the *Sieur Pettecum*'s Journey to *Paris*.

M. Pettecum's Negotiation at the Court of France, and his Return.

THE *French* Writers affirm that the Allies ſent this Miniſter of their own Accord to quiet the Subjects of their High Mightineſſes, who, as I have obſerved, began to Clamour exceedingly on Account of the mighty Interruption their Trade received from the Continuance of the War, of which the *French*, by ſome vigorous Meaſures, made them the more ſenſible at preſent. But the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Writers are all agreed that M. *Pettecum* was ſent to *Paris* at the earneſt Intreaty of the *French* Court, moved thereto by the Hopes of making the People a little eaſy under the exceſſive Burthens that were laid upon them, by giving them Hopes of a ſpeedy Peace. To ſay the Truth, this ſeems to be the moſt probable Account of the Matter, as the Reader will eaſily perceive from the ſubſequent Meaſures taken by *France*. However it was, the *Sieur Pettecum* met with a very favourable Reception at *Paris*, where, after holding frequent Conferences with the Marquis *de Torcy* and other Miniſters, he was diſpatched back to the *Hague* with an Anſwer, and a conſiderable Sum in his Pocket for the Expences of his Journey. This Anſwer of his having been examined and diſcuſſed by the Deputies of the *States General*, their High Mightineſſes unanimouſly concurred in rejecting them with Contempt: And by a Reſolution dated the fourteenth of *December*, peremptorily declared, that from the ſaid Anſwer nothing could be concluded but that the Enemy was not ſincerely diſpoſed to agree to a good and ſafe Peace, and that little Regard was to be had to their ſolemn Aſſurances of their real Intentions in that Reſpect, but rather that all was concerted to beget, if poſſible, Miſtruſts and Jealouſies among the High Allies, while they were reſolved to carry on the War, *&c.* wherefore it is above all Things neceſſary, that, without the leaſt Delay, all Things ſhould be got in Readineſs for opening, as early as poſſible, the next Campaign, and for puſhing it on with the utmoſt Vigour; and to this, by the moſt preſſing Letters, their High Mightineſſes exhorted all their Allies.

ON the firſt or ſecond Day of *January* M. *Pettecum* received from the Marquis *de Torcy* a Project for a Peace, digeſted into five Articles to the following Purpoſe.

I. HIS Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty is willing to acknowledge King *Charles* III. and to recognize his Right to the whole *Spaniſh* Monarchy. He will farther withdraw all the Succours he has given to his Grandſon, engage his Royal Word to ſend him none for the future, prohibit any of his Subjects from liſting in his Troops, and agree that no part of the Monarchy of *Spain* ſhall ever be united to *France*.

II. THAT his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty will reſtore to the Emperor and Empire the Town and Citadel of *Straſburgh*, as alſo *Briſac*; will leave the Emperor the Town of *Landau*, raze all his Fortifications from *Baſil* to *Philipſburgh* at his own Expence, poſſeſs *Alſace*, according to the literal Senſe of the Treaty of *Munſter*, and acknowledge both the King of *Pruſſia* and Elector of *Hanover*.

III. THAT his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty will acknowledge the Queen of *Great Britain* and the Succeſſion in the Proteſtant Line; reſtore *Newfoundland*, with ſuch Places as they had taken in the *Weſt Indies*, demoliſh the Fortifications of *Dunkirk*, ruin its Port, and ſend the Chevalier *de St. George* out of *France*.

IV. HIS Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty will yield to the *States General* the whole Barrier they demand, and alſo confirm to them all the Advantages offered them in Reſpect of Trade.

V. HIS Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty agrees to all the Allies had demanded for the Duke of *Savoy*; but he demands that the Electors of *Cologne* and *Bavaria* ſhould be reſtored to their Dignities and Dominions.

THIS Project being rejected, the *French* Court diſpatched a Cabinet Courier with a Letter to M. *Pettecum* to inform him that the King had named the Marſhal *D'Uxelles*

and the Abbe *de Polignac*, his Plenipotentiaries to treat with the Allies of an Equivalent for the xxxvii[th] Article of the Preliminaries, which he conſented ſhould be the Foundation of the future Treaty. This being communicated to the Grand Penſionary, and by him to the Miniſters of the Emperor and the Queen of *Great Britain*, it was at laſt ſignified to M. *Pettecum*, that the Declaration of the Court of *France* being uncertain and ambiguous, the Allies inſiſted on and required that his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ſhould declare in plain and poſitive Words that he conſented to all the Articles of the Preliminaries, except the xxxvii[th], which if he would do, the Allies would ſend Paſſes for his Miniſters, as he deſired. His Majeſty of *France* ſubſcribed implicitly to all that was deſired, whereupon *Gertruydenburg* near *Breda* was fixed on for the Place of Treaty, and Paſſes were expedited for the *French* Miniſters.

On the very Proſpect of Negotiations the *States* applied by Letter dated the twenty-ſeventh of *January*, addreſſed to the Queen of *Great Britain*, moſt earneſtly intreating her to ſend, as early as poſſible, the Prince and Duke of *Marlborough*, if it might be before the End of *February*, that they might have the Benefit of the wiſe Councils of that great General. In anſwer to which her Majeſty was pleaſed to tell their High Mightineſſes in a Letter dated at *St. James's* the firſt of *January*, that ſhe agreed with them entirely as to the Neceſſity of taking all poſſible Precautions againſt the Deſigns of the Enemy. "And as we our ſelves, continues her Majeſty, are entirely ſatisfied of the Capacity and ſignal Services of the ſaid Duke of *Marlborough*, we are very glad to find that your Sentiments, with regard to him, ſo perfectly agree with ours; we therefore, in Conformity to your Deſire, immediately ordered him to be ready to return to *Holland* as ſoon as might be neceſſary: And he will not fail to be with you within the Time you have propoſed, to concert with you the neceſſary Meaſures, and to put them in Execution with his accuſtomed Prudence and Vigour."

It is not eaſy to imagine how his Grace's Character could receive ſtill new Additions of Glory after theſe Teſtimonies in his Favour from the moſt prudent of Republicks, and from one of the beſt of Queens; but there is ſomething ſo ſhining in the following Addreſs which was preſented to her Majeſty on the eighth of *February*, that it would be detracting from his Grace's Fame not to give it a Place in this Hiſtory, ſince it contains, as it were, the Sanction of the Legiſlature to all the Panegyricks hitherto made on his Grace's Valour and Conduct.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

"WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament aſſembled, having Reaſons to believe "that the Negotiations of Peace will ſuddenly be renewed in *Holland*; and being "juſtly apprehenſive of the crafty and inſinuating Deſigns of our Enemy to create "Diviſions among your Allies, or by amuſing them with deceitful Expectations of "Peace to retard their Preparations of War, do think ourſelves bound in Duty, moſt "humbly to repreſent to your Majeſty, of how great Importance we conceive it is to "the Intereſt of the *Common Cauſe*, that the Duke of *Marlborough* ſhould be abroad "at this Juncture.

"WE cannot but take this Opportunity to expreſs *our Senſe of the great and unparallelled Services of the Duke of* Marlborough, and with all imaginable Duty, to applaud your Majeſty's great Wiſdom in having honoured the ſame Perſon with the "*Great Characters of General and Plenipotentiary*, who, in our humble Opinion, *is* "*moſt capable of diſcharging two ſuch important Truſts.*

" We therefore make it our humble Requeſt to your Majeſty, that you would be " pleaſed to order the Duke of *Marlborough*'s immediate Departure for *Holland*, where " his Preſence will be equally neceſſary to aſſiſt at the Negotiations of Peace, and to " haſten the Preparations for an early Campaign, which will moſt effectually diſap- " point the Artifices of our Enemies, and procure a ſafe and honourable Peace for your " Majeſty and your Allies."

To which Addreſs her Majeſty gave this Anſwer:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

" I AM ſo ſenſible of the Neceſſity of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Preſence in *Hol-* " *land* at this critical Juncture, that I have already given the neceſſary Directions " for his immediate Departure; and I am very glad to find by this Addreſs, that you " concur with me in a juſt Senſe of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s eminent Services."

The very next Day his Grace ſet out for *Harwich*, and landed in *Holland* on the ſeventh of *March*, after a very dangerous Paſſage, and lying four and twenty Hours toſſing to and fro in Sight of the Shore. Two Days after the *French* Plenipotentiaries came to *Antwerp*, where they deſired that M. *Pettecum* ſhould meet them, but this was abſolutely refuſed, the *States* were reſolved to have the whole Management of this Treaty to themſelves; they therefore ſent Meſſieurs *Buys* and *Vanderduſſen*, to whom the Management thereof was entirely confided, to *Moerdyke*, where the *French* Plenipotentiaries landed. They had that very Day a long Conference, the next Day another, after which the *French* Plenipotentiaries went to *Gertruydenberg*, and the Deputies of the *States* returned to the *Hague*.

The Treaty of Gertruydenberg.

On the eleventh of *March* Meſſieurs *Buys* and *Vanderduſſen* communicated to his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, the Lord *Townſhend* and Count *Zinzendorf*, in the Preſence of the Grand Penſionary and the Deputies of the *States*, what had paſſed between them and the *French* Plenipotentiaries. The next Day a like Account was given to the Plenipotentiaries of the other Allies, and at the ſame time Remonſtrances were made, that without any Regard to the depending Treaty, they ſhould excite their Principals to make ſpeedy and vigorous Proviſions for carrying on the next Campaign, there being little Probability that *France* was in earneſt, or would ever conſent to a Peace on ſafe and reaſonable Terms.

I have before taken Notice that the Subject of theſe Conferences at *Gertruydenberg* was in few Words the ſettling an Equivalent for the xxxviii^th^ Article of the Preliminaries, the only one with which, at this Time, the *French* King profeſſed himſelf diſſatisfied. This Expedient the *French* Miniſters readily propoſed, which was, that the *Italian* Dominions, with the Iſles in the *Mediterranean*, ſhould be given to one of the Competitors for the Throne of *Spain*, by which Competitor they were underſtood to mean, and they certainly did mean, King *Philip*. Finding however that the Deputies were averſe to this, they ſoftned their Demands, and inſiſted only on the *Tuſcan* Ports and the Iſlands: At laſt, to cut Things ſhort, they aſked only *Sicily* and *Sardinia*. The Matter then in Queſtion was, how King *Philip* ſhould be diſpoſſeſſed? The *French* Plenipotentiaries offered, in the Name of their Maſter, that he ſhould either furniſh a Quota of Troops or a certain Sum of Money. The Deputies demanded what Security they would give? The Plenipotentiaries anſwered the *French Bankers*, an immediate Compliance with the other Articles of the Preliminaries, and the King's Royal Promiſe. Theſe were thought inſufficient: The *French* knew not what elſe to offer. The *Dutch* refuſed to declare their Sentiments of the Partition till they were

ſatisfied as to King *Philip*'s evacuating *Spain* and the *Weſt Indies*; and ſo after five Months treating, the Conferences were broken off, and the *French* Plenipotentiaries wrote a long Letter to the Grand Penſionary, wherein they complained of hard Treatment, and eſpecially of this, that when their Maſter had conſented to the Preliminaries they could never receive a definitive Anſwer, whether the Allies would be contented with them or not, but on the contrary they were told that none of the Powers concerned in the War would think themſelves precluded by this Negotiation. Count *Zinzendorf* did not ſeem perfectly eaſy while this Affair was tranſacting; he twice demanded leave to be preſent at the Conferences, but the *Dutch* peremptorily refuſed him, which chagrin'd him ſo much, that he diſpatched a Courier to Prince *Eugene*, to know his Opinion of the Matter; to which his Highneſs replied coldly, that ſince the Queen of *Great Britain* intruſted her Affairs in the Hands of their High Mightineſſes, he would do well to let them alſo manage his *Imperial* Majeſty's Concerns: a Strain of Policy that able Miniſter did not reliſh very well. It would be Preſumption in a private Perſon, as I am, to decide magiſterially on the Conduct of publick Miniſters, in Matters of ſuch high Importance as theſe Conferences for a Peace; all therefore that I take upon me to do is to report faithfully what I have found in the beſt Authors in Relation to theſe Matters; and from theſe I have Authority to ſay, that at the ſame time ſome People here and in *Germany* expreſſed a Diſlike of the Proceedings of the *Dutch*, with reſpect to this Treaty, the *French* publiſhed to all the World their Apprehenſions that nothing they could offer would procure a happy Iſſue to the Conferences at *Gertruydenberg*. They complained that the Thing chiefly inſiſted upon by the *Dutch* Deputies, was in the firſt Place unreaſonable and unnatural, and in the next impoſſible to be performed, *viz.* their Maſter's forcing King *Philip* to put his Competitor into Poſſeſſion of *Spain* and the *Indies*, within two Months. They ſaid that the Conceſſions the Moſt Chriſtian King had made, were ſuch as demonſtrated his Sincerity, nay, were ſuch as would compel him to be ſincere whether he would or no, by giving the Allies ſuch Advantages as would lay *France* at their Mercy. They retorted ſtrongly the Charge of artful Practices, and attempting to amuſe, without intending a Peace on the *Dutch*, whoſe Deputies they affirmed ſometimes ſeemed to admit of a Partition of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, and at other Times rejecting it with Scorn and Contempt, ſo that they knew not on what to depend. Particularly it is ſaid that M. *Buys*, looking out at a Window with the Marſhal *D'Uxelles*, and converſing with him on what the King of *France* expected for his Grandſon, was pleaſed to make uſe of this Expreſſion, that inſtead of thinking of giving King *Philip* States and Iſlands, *he ſhould not have ſo much as one of thoſe Windmills for his Pretenſions.* The extraordinary Height to which the *Dutch* Deputies carried their Propoſitions and their Language, and the Pains they took to irritate and provoke the *French* Plenipotentiaries, by treating them as if they were the Miniſters of a People whoſe Honour was laid in the Duſt, are the Reaſons aſſigned by the Marſhal *D'Uxelles* and the Abbé *Polignac*, for their breaking off the Conferences in their Repreſentation to the Grand Penſionary, in which they obſerve, that conſidering the Manner in which they were uſed, they might reſide at *Gertruydenberg* Years to no Purpoſe.

As theſe Conferences at *Gertruydenberg* did not at all interfere with the Operations of the Campaign, I thought it proper to give an Abſtract of them here all at once, in order to avoid, as much as poſſible, interrupting the proper Subject of this Hiſtory, with the recital of Matters foreign thereto. Having done therefore with the Attempts made towards a Peace, let us proceed to the Progreſs of the War this Year.

THE

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE *NETHERLANDS*, IN THE YEAR One thouſand ſeven hundred and ten.

THE Preparations made by the Allies for the taking the Field early in the Spring, were vigorous beyond Example; the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* had ſeveral thouſand Men more in *Flanders* than the Year before, and all their Officers had ſtrict Orders to join their reſpective Corps by the latter End of *March*. The Duke of *Marlborough* himſelf arrived very early at the *Hague*, and took all imaginable Care that Things ſhould be in order by that time Prince *Eugene* arrived. His Highneſs came to the *Hague* on the twelfth of *April*, and every thing being properly diſpoſed, he found it unneceſſary for him to wait there longer than two Days; ſo that the fifteenth was fixed for his and the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Departure for the Army.

Caſtle of Mortaign *taken and retaken, and at laſt repoſſeſſed by the Allies.*

THE Day before the Earl of *Albemarle*, Governor of *Tournay*, in Concert with Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*, cauſed an Attack to be made on the Caſtle of *Mortaigne*, ſeated at the Conflux of the *Schelde* and *Scarpe*. The *French* Garriſon, which conſiſted of about ſixty Men, made ſome Reſiſtance, but was quickly obliged to ſurrender Priſoners of War; but the next Morning the *French*, by the help of ſome armed Barks from *Conde*, and a numerous Detachment of Infantry retook it, but the Earl of *Albemarle* being very ſenſible of the Importance of the Place, on the ſixteenth of *April* cauſed it to be attacked a ſecond time, and after ſome time, and with ſmall Loſs, obliged the *French* Garriſon to ſurrender Priſoners of War; and to make ſure of the Poſt, left there two hundred Men and four Pieces of Cannon. This was the firſt Action of this Campaign, and was of ſome Importance to the Allies, as well as a good Omen of their Fortune during the reſt of the Campaign.

THE *French* were by no Means in a Condition to open the Campaign as early, they had fatigued themſelves all the Winter in caſting up Lines, erecting Redoubts, in taking every Precaution neceſſary to ſecure them againſt the Attacks of an Enemy to whom no ordinary Fortifications could ſet Bounds. The newly promoted Marſhal *Monteſquiou* commanded in chief; he diſtributed his Troops in the beſt Manner he could. The Chevalier *de Luxemburg* was encamped near *St. Amand*, the Marſhal himſelf with thirty Battalions and ſixty Squadrons in the Neighbourhood of *Lens*; nor was it at all doubted but that the forcing of theſe Lines would have cauſed great Effuſion of Blood.

The French *ſurprized in their Lines.*

PRINCE *Eugene* and the Duke of *Marlborough* arrived on the ſeventeenth of *May* at *Tournay*, where the ſame Day they held a Conference with the Count *de Tilly* and M. *Clairbergen*, one of the Field Deputies of the *States*, as to the opening of the Campaign. In theſe Conferences it was reſolved, though that Reſolution was kept very

The INCAMPMENT of the Allies Army to cover the Siege of DOWAY against the French Army that came to raise the said Siege in June 1710.

Gravelle
French Army
Eaupon
Vilerval
M. Villars's Quarters
French Army before
Avien
LENS
Mericourt
Bois Bernard
attempting to advance
Dyke to turn ye Stream of the Scarpe
Neuvirel
our Intrenchments
Noyelle
Intrenchments
Vitry
Isle les Equerchin
Bertricourt
Loison
Infantry in one Line
Horse in two Lines
of the Allies
Draucourt
Fouquiere
Billy
Harne
Circumval
Brebiere
Lines of
Attack on the right Commanded by his Highn^s the P^r d'Anhalt Dessau.
Query
Montigne
Redoubt
Heninlitart
Beaumont
The left Attack Commanded by his Highn^s the P^r. of Orange.
Pr Eugene's Qu^rs
Equerchin the Duke's Quarters
Noyelle
Courrieres
Dourges
Redoubt
Courcelles
lation
Br. of Asau
Prevot
Oby
Canal of Douay
Bridge of Oby
Evin
Fort Scarpe
DOWAY
Vol. 2

ſecret, to attack the *French* Lines. In order to this the Army marched on the twentieth, at five in the Afternoon, in two Columns. The Right, commanded by the Duke of *Marlborough*, to *Pont a Vendin*, and the Left under Prince *Eugene* to *Pont Oby*, on the *Deule*. This March was continued all Night, and was ſo well regulated, that by ſix next Morning the Prince of *Wirtemberg* and General *Cadogan*, with a Detachment of fifteen Battalions and fifty Squadrons from the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Column, entered the Lines without Oppoſition; nay, the *French* were ſo monſtrouſly careleſs, that the greateſt Part of their Baggage fell into the Hands of this Detachment. The whole Confederate Army immediately paſſed the Lines and marched towards *Lens*, from whence the Enemy decamped in Confuſion, and retired behind the *Scarp*, where they took ſuch Precautions as ſeemed to ſhew at leaſt ſome Inclination for fighting. The Chevalier *de Luxembourg* with the Horſe joined the Forces under the Command of the Marſhal *de Monteſquiou*, but upon the Arrival of the Allies in Sight of them, they retired again in great Confuſion towards *Cambray*, the Prince of *Heſſe Caſſel* purſuing them and making ſome Priſoners in the Rear. The Duke of *Marlborugh* paſſed the *Scarpe* that Night, and the Troops under Prince *Eugene* marched on the other Side of the River, in order to inveſt *Doway*, which was accordingly done, while the *French* Generals were ſquabbling amongſt themſelves; the new made Marſhal rating the Chevalier *de Luxemburg* for not joining him, according to his Orders; the Chevalier retorting on him the Scandal of being ſurprized, notwithſtanding his giving him previous Advice of the March of the Allies. I am the more poſitive in this Account, becauſe the Marquis *de Quincy* admits the Facts as I have related them to be true, to the everlaſting Shame of the Officers who commanded the *French* Troops, and who, when their Country was on the very Brink of Ruin, were every where but where they ſhould be.

Doway *inveſted.*

BEFORE we proceed to the ſubſequent Tranſactions of this Campaign, it is fit to ſay ſomething of the Strength of the Confederate Army, which was certainly ſuch as might well terrify an Enemy much exhauſted and always beaten. The Right Wing commanded by Prince *Eugene* conſiſted of forty-five Battalions and a hundred and one Squadrons; the Left under the Duke of *Marlborough*, of a hundred and ten Battalions and a hundred and ſixty-one Squadrons; they had a hundred and two Field Pieces, twenty Mortars and forty Pontons. As to the *French* Army it is difficult to give any Account of it, ſince as yet it was not aſſembled, but towards the End of the Campaign it was ſaid to conſiſt of two hundred Battalions and three hundred Squadrons. At this time, undoubtedly, it was very indifferently conducted, otherwiſe thoſe Lines which coſt ſo much Time and Treaſure, might have been defended, or at leaſt ſold dear; whereas the very Sight of the Allies frighted away their Guards, and left the Prince and Duke at Liberty to purſue at Leiſure the Scheme they had formed of beſieging one of the principal Places in *French Flanders*.

DOWAY is a very great City five Leagues diſtant from *Cambray*, a Place of prodigious Conſequence in Reſpect of its Situation on the Borders of *Hainault* and *Artois*, as well as very conſiderable from the Fair kept there in the Month of *September*, and its Woollen Manufactures. It was taken from the *Spaniards* by *Lewis* XIV. in one thouſand ſix hundred and ſixty-ſeven, yielded to him the next Year by the Treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*, and his Title confirmed by the ſubſequent Treaties of *Nimeguen* and *Reſwick*: its Fortifications, though irregular, coſt ſeveral Millions of Livres, and his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, at a ſmall Diſtance from it, had erected Fort *Scarpe*, which was both regular and ſtrong. At this Time M. *Albergotti*, a Lieutenant-General commanded in the Place, having under him ſeveral Officers of Diſtinction, with a

Garriſon of ſeventeen Battalions and a Company of Cannoneers, a Brigade of Miners and Bombardeers, and two Regiments of Dragoons, excluſive of three Battalions in the Fort of *Scarpe*, ſix Companies of Invalids, and a Detachment of Cannoneers and Bombardeers. It is however to be obſerved that the Battalions in Garriſon were not compleat, ſo that the Garriſon did not conſiſt of above eight thouſand Men.

Prince Eugene's *Baggage taken and reſtored.*

WHILST the Allies were buſy inveſting this Place, a Detachment from the Enemy's Garriſon in *Namur* ſeized a Bark coming down the *Schelde*, having on board a great Part of Prince *Eugene*'s Baggage, particularly his Silver Plate, two thouſand Ducats in Gold, and a Sword ſet with Diamonds preſented him by the King of *Pruſſia*, valued at twenty thouſand Crowns, all which, by expreſs Orders from the *French* King, were returned to his Highneſs. By the firſt of *May* the Place was thoroughly inveſted. Prince *Eugene* took up his Quarters in a Caſtle between *Flines* and the Fort of *Scarpe*. The Duke of *Marlborough* with the Army of Obſervation, had his Right overagainſt *Vitry*, his Centre at *Torqueſne*, and his Left extended towards *Arleux*. Two Attacks were formed before the Place, the one under the Command of Prince *Anhalt Deſſau* General of Foot, who had under him two Lieutenant-Generals and four Major-Generals, the other under the Prince of *Orange*, who was alſo General of Foot, and had under him likewiſe a like Number of General Officers. The Trenches were opened in the Night between the fourth and fifth at both Attacks. The Rector of the *Engliſh* College at *Doway* and his Scholars, to the Number of ſixty, were, by Order of the Duke of *Marlborough*, conducted ſafe to *Liſle*. On the ſeventh of *May* the Beſieged made a vigorous Sally with a thouſand Foot and two hundred Dragoons. They levelled Part of the Trenches, cut the greateſt Part of *Sutton*'s Regiment to Pieces, took the Lieutenant-Colonel *Gledhil* Priſoner, and left the Major and ſeventeen Commiſſion'd Officers dead upon the Spot. They likewiſe diſordered a *Swiſs* Regiment, killed four Captains and a conſiderable Number of private Men, but were at laſt repulſed with conſiderable Loſs by General *Macartney*. On the eighth the Artillery, conſiſting of two hundred Pieces of Cannon, arrived in the Camp, of theſe no leſs than fourſcore carried Balls of twenty-four Pounds. On the ſame Day the Beſiegers work'd hard upon their Batteries: in the Evening ſeveral hundred Waggon Loads of Ammunition arrived in the Camp, and all imaginable Care was taken for carrying on the Siege with Vigour.

The French *Army aſſembles.*

THE Court of *France* thought it now high time for their Army to aſſemble, ſo that Marſhal *de Monteſquiou* had Orders to draw the Troops together with all the Expedition imaginable; and by the middle of *May* the Marſhal *de Villars* arrived and took the Command of an Army of a hundred and fifty-three Battalions and two hundred and ſixty-two Squadrons. He had with him the Chevalier *de St. George*, the Marſhal *de Berwick*, and the Marſhal *de Monteſquiou*, that the Troops might be encouraged by their Preſence. M. *de Villars* preſently paſſed the *Schelde* and the *Lower Scarpe*, and threatned ſo loudly to attack the Allies in their Poſts, that the Duke of *Marlborough* gave Orders to mark a Line of Battle in the adjoining Plain, that on the firſt Notice of their Approach his Troops might be ready to receive them.

Siege of Doway *carried on with Vigour.*

ON the fourteenth, about ſix in Morning, the Batteries being compleated, and eighty-eight Pieces of Cannon and thirty-two Mortars being ready to play, they fired with prodigious Fury on the Town. On the twentieth the Beſiegers made themſelves Maſters, and took Poſt on Part of the Glacis, but were driven from thence by two Sallies. In the Night of the twenty-firſt M. *D'Albergotti* drove the Beſiegers from a Poſt they had taken on the Left, but the Prince of *Orange* attacked it again about Noon, and made himſelf Maſter of it, notwithſtanding the prodigious Fire from the Town.



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In the Night between the twenty-third and twenty-fourth M. *Albergotti* made another Sally, in which he did a good deal of Miſchief, but was at laſt repulſed with Loſs. On the twenty-fifth he made four Sallies, ſprung a Mine, and cauſed new ones to be ſunk under the Poſts in moſt Danger. The Prince of *Anhalt* was this Day ſlightly wounded.

On the twentieth of *May* Prince *Eugene* and the Duke of *Marlborough* detached a very great Body of Horſe towards *Arras*, that they might have an exact Account of the Situation of the Country, in Caſe Marſhal *de Villars* ſhould actually hazard a Battle. On the twenty-ſecond Prince *D'Auvergne* advanced with twenty-five Squadrons nearer *Arras*, to favour the Eſcape of the Cardinal *de Bouillon* his Uncle, who was fallen into Diſgrace on the Diſcovery of ſome Intrigues of his with the Allies. On the Return of theſe Troops Prince *Eugene* and the Duke of *Marlborough* made all the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for a Battle, and it was reſolved in a Council of War, that Prince *Eugene* ſhould command the Right at the Head of the *Imperial* Troops, the Duke of *Marlborough* the Left with the *Britiſh* Forces and thoſe in the Pay of *Great Britain*, and the Count *de Tilly* at the Head of the Troops of the *States*, and in the Pay of the *States*, in the Centre.

French *Army advances in Order of Battle.*

On the thirtieth of *May* the Army of *France* marched in twelve Columns, having Powder, Ball and Bread diſtributed among them for four Days. The Marſhal *de Villars* and the Marſhal *de Monteſquiou* were in the Centre, the Marſhal *de Berwick* in the Right, and the Marſhal *D'Arco* in the Left. They advanced into the Plain of *Lens* in order of Battle, and approached within Muſket-ſhot of the Army of the Allies. The Marſhal *Villars*, with moſt of the General Officers, and a great Body of Horſe came and reconnoitred the Camp of the Confederates, after which they held a Council of War, in which it was unanimouſly reſolved that it was impoſſible to attack ſo numerous an Army in ſo good a Camp, upon which, after four Days ſtay in the Neighbourhood of the Allies, the *French* marched back to *Arras*, and all Thoughts of fighting being laid aſide, Marſhal *Berwick* ſet out for *Dauphine* to take upon him the Command of the Army there.

His Highneſs and the Duke of *Marlborough* perceiving that nothing more was intended than to alarm them and diſturb the Siege, ſent back the Troops that had been withdrawn from thence, and contented themſelves with taking the neceſſary Precautions not to be ſurprized, without fatiguing the Troops under Arms.

M. Albergotti *makes an obſtinate Defence.*

In the mean time the Siege of *Doway* was carried on with great Vigour, and defended with no leſs Obſtinacy. M. *Albergotti* did not ſuffer a Night to paſs without making Sallies, ſometimes with conſiderable Succeſs and at other times with very conſiderable Loſs, particularly on the Night of the twenty-fifth of *May*, he had a hundred Men and twenty-five Officers killed upon the Spot; this did not hinder him however on the laſt Day of that Month from making another vigorous Sally, in which he burnt the Villages of *Derchy*, *Sains*, *Nazieres*, *Fieren* and *Pont a Rache*, took General *Fagel*'s Baggage, and a great Quantity of Cattle, with which they returned into the Town. From Fort *Scarp* there was likewiſe ſeveral Sallies made, which did a great deal of Miſchief.

Poſt of Bioche *taken by the* French.

On the ſeventeenth the Duke of *Marlborough* went with Count *Tilly* to the Poſt of *Bioche*, in the Neighbourhood of *Vitry*, on which his Grace had ſome Reaſon to doubt the *French* had ſome Deſign; he therefore reinforced it with eighty Men, and at the ſame time directed the commanding Officer to defend himſelf to the laſt Extremity, aſſuring him that he ſhould be ſupported in time; however about nine at Night, on the firſt Approach of the Enemy, he ſurrender'd himſelf, two Captains, two Lieutenants,

nants, two Enſigns, and a hundred and fifty Men Priſoners of War. But the *French* finding it impracticable to maintain that Poſt, abandoned it in the Morning, after having done ſome Miſchief to the Sluice, which the Allies, on repoſſeſſing it, quickly repaired.

Interview between the Prince of Heſſe *and M.* Villars.

" THE ſame Morning the Generals of the *French* Army came with about two hun-
" dred Officers to take a View of the Inundation of the Allies on the other Side of the
" *Scarpe*, between that River and *Bouchain*; and the hereditary Prince of *Heſſe Caſſel*
" happening to be there, the Marſhal *de Villars* ſent to know, whether he would give
" him leave to ſalute him? The Prince having given his Conſent, advanced with ſome
" Officers to meet the Marſhal, and told him he was very glad of the Opportunity
" of being acquainted with him. They exchanged ſeveral Compliments; and M.
" *de Villars* preſented to his Highneſs the Marſhals *de Berwick*, *D'Arco* and *de Monteſ-*
" *quiou*, the Duke of *Bourbon* and the *Pretender*. At preſenting the latter, he ſaid to
" the Prince, *This is the Chevalier* de St. George; adding, with a Smile, *You know,*
" *Sir, well enough who he is.* Monſieur *de Villars* obſerving that ſix Squadrons were
" drawn up pretty near, aſked his Highneſs, why thoſe Horſe were there; and being
" anſwered, that it was out of Reſpect and Civility to him, he replied, That he was
" very well acquainted with thoſe Troops and their Gallantry. He invited his High-
" neſs to come to his Camp and honour him with his Preſence at Dinner; adding
" that he would command his Army to their Arms, and entertain him with a Sight
" of it; but the Prince anſwered, he would not accept of his Compliment at preſent,
" but that it might happen another Opportunity; concluding, *That it only depended on*
" *the King of* France *ſhortly to procure the ſame.* They thereupon parted with mutual
" Civilities; the Prince retiring to his Poſt, and the *French* Generals to their Camp.

Prince Eugene *makes an unſucceſsful Attempt upon* Ypres.

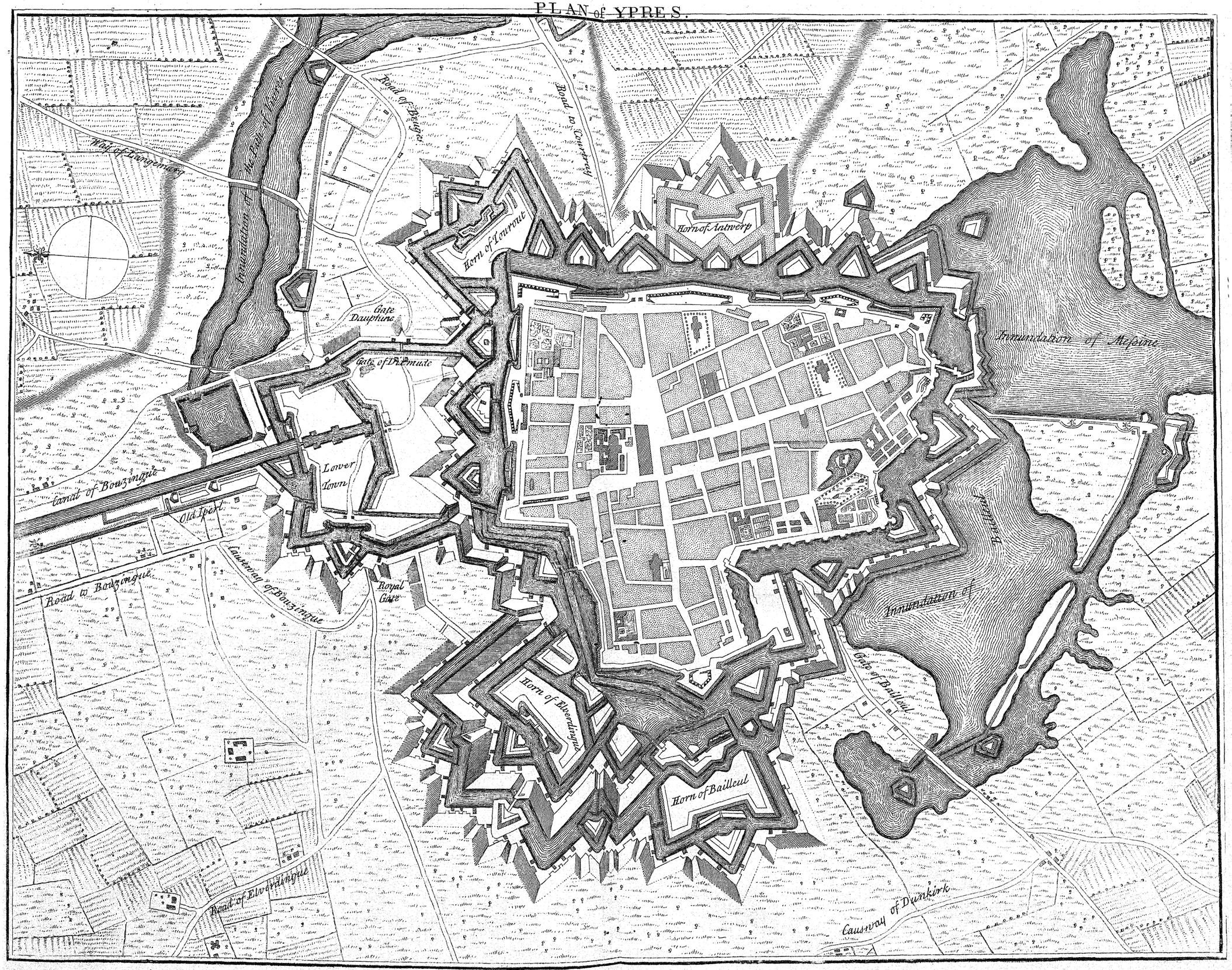
DURING the Siege of *Doway*, Prince *Eugene* formed a Deſign for ſurprizing *Ypres*: he had ſome Intelligence in the Town, and managed Matters ſo well that every thing at firſt went very proſperouſly; ſeveral Detachments were ſent from the Confederate Army under Pretence of ſecuring certain advanced Poſts which were evidently in Danger. On the nineteenth of *June* at Night, the Forces intended for the Surprizal of *Ypres*, marched with all imaginable Silence to that Place. The advanced Party, who were to ſecure a Gate, found it opened for them as had been agreed; but upon examining Things narrowly, they perceived the Town crowded with Granadiers, and ſo much Care taken in other Reſpects for their Reception, that they thought it proper to retire, and ſo the ſeveral Detachments returned to their former Poſts.

Doway *ſurrenders*

THE Siege of *Doway* being in a fair way, on the twenty-ſecond of *June* the Trenches were opened before Fort *Scarpe*. By the twenty-fifth of *June* Things were brought to the laſt Extremity, ſo that the Garriſon of *Doway* thought fit to beat the Chamade about two in the Afternoon; the Hoſtages were exchanged ſhortly after, and though there was ſome Diſpute at firſt about the including Fort *Scarpe* in the Capitulation, yet it was not long before Matters were adjuſted, and M. *Albergotti* agreed to render the Town and Fort at the ſame time. The Articles of Capitulation were ſigned on the twenty-ſixth, and were to the Effect following:

" THAT the Popiſh Religion ſhould continue there without Alteration; that the
" Gate of *Morel* ſhould be delivered the twenty-ſeventh of *June* to the Allies, and
" the Garriſon march out the twenty-ninth; that there ſhould be a Ceſſation of Arms
" during that Time. None of the Allies ſhould come into the Town till the twenty-
" ninth. That all Officers, Military and Civil, ſhould march out the twenty-ninth,
" with the uſual Marks of Honour, ſix Cannons, two Mortars and two Days Pro-
" viſion, to be conducted to *Cambray*. All the *French* King's Servants to be allowed

PLAN of YPRES.



" to march out or to ſtay three Months to ſettle their Affairs. The Allies to furniſh " a hundred Waggons and ſix hundred Horſes for the uſe of the Garriſon. That the " ſick and wounded ſhould ſtay where they were till cured, and be furniſhed with " Carriages when they went out. That the Garriſon ſhould have ſix covered Wag- " gons which were not to be viſited. That no Soldier ſhould be taken out of his " Rank as they marched out, except Deſerters; but any that pleaſed might take Ser- " vice under the Allies. That no Man in the *French* King's Service ſhall have his " Perſon or Goods arreſted for Debt, provided he gave good Security for paying it. " That the Garriſon ſhould carry out what Cattle they had paid for. The Wives and " Children of the *French* Officers to be allowed to ſtay three Months in the City, " and have Paſſports *gratis:* That thoſe belonging to the King's Works ſhould have " the ſame Liberty. That for ſuch Houſes as had been burnt or broke down by the " Garriſon, the Damages ſhould be ſettled according to the Capitulation of *Liſle.* " That no Horſes taken by the Parties and ſold to the Townſmen, ſhould be taken " from them. That all Arms, Clothes, and other Things belonging to the Garriſon, " ſhould, in two Months, be ſent whither they thought fit, without paying any " thing but for Carriage. That none of the King's Servants be detained for his Debt, " provided Hoſtages were left. That upon delivering up the Gate, the Governor ſhould " have Paſſports for ſuch Couriers as he ſhould ſend to the Marſhal *de Villars* or the " King. That the Hoſtages on both Sides ſhould be exchanged on fulfilling the Ca- " pitulation. That the Magiſtrates and Burghers ſhould give an Account of any " Bonds from the Garriſon to them. The Inhabitants to have Liberty to ſtay three " Months or go whither they pleaſed with their Effects. That all Officers and Sol- " diers taken on both Sides be exchanged with thoſe of their own Rank, and an " Equivalent given for Lieutenant *Gledhil*, who was to be exchanged with Colonel " *St. Mark*. That what belongs to the Univerſity, Colleges, Schools, Magiſtrates, " Revenues, *&c.* ſhould be given an Account of by the Citizens, and the like as to " the Manufacture of M. *Huſtin*. Moreover it was demanded by the Allies, and " agreed, that Commiſſary *Bermont* ſhould remain Hoſtage for the King's Debts, and " the Magazines and Mines be delivered up. That thoſe who had any Effects in " *France* ſhould have Liberty to go and look after them, and all Priſoners in general " to be given up on both Sides. The Garriſon of Fort *Scarpe* to march out at the " ſame time with two Cannon, two covered Waggons, twenty others, two Days Pro- " viſions, and leave their Muſkets in the Magazine."

THIS Capitulation was exactly executed on both Sides; on the twenty-ninth M. *Albergotti* marched out at the Head of his Garriſon, which conſiſted of four thouſand five hundred and twenty-ſeven Men, having in a Siege of fifty-two Days, wherein he made thirty-two Sallies, loſt about three thouſand Men killed and wounded. While the Garriſon were on their March General *Albergotti* came back and dined with the Duke of *Marlborough*, as he had the Day of the Capitulation with the Prince of *Orange*. General *Hompeſch* took Poſſeſſion of the Town with one *Saxon* and five *Dutch* Battalions. M. *Des Roques*, Engineer General of the *States*, was appointed Governor of Fort *Scarpe*, and took Poſſeſſion thereof immediately. The Confederates found in *Doway* forty Pieces of Braſs Cannon, two hundred Pieces of Iron Cannon, eight Mortars, a conſiderable Quantity of Ammunition and Small Arms, but little or no Proviſions. As to the Loſs which the Allies ſuſtained in this Siege, the *French* pretend that it fell little ſhort of thirteen thouſand Men; whereas the Liſt publiſhed by our Hiſtorians do not make it exceed eight thouſand Men killed and wounded: of theſe the *Engliſh* Account ſtands thus, killed five hundred and ſeventy, wounded a

thouſand three hundred and thirty-ſeven. A Loſs ſo great that there was no Occaſion for its being exaggerated.

His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty rewards the Officers who diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the Defence of Doway.

M. *de Albergotti* certainly made a very gallant Defence; and, as a Soldier, deſerved very well of his Prince; but he acted a little tyrannically towards the Inhabitants of *Doway*; for finding, at the Beginning of the Siege, that his Garriſon would be ſtreightned for Proviſions, he obliged every Houſe-keeper, upon Pain of Death, to bring in whatever he had provided for his Family to the publick Magazines, giving them Aſſignments on the King when the Siege ſhould be over. He coined his own Plate into Money, as did alſo the Governor; the other Officers were likewiſe very forward in diſtinguiſhing themſelves, and in Conſequence thereof they were all rewarded by the King in a particular Manner. M. *de Albergotti* had a Blue Ribbon ſent him, and was likewiſe appointed Governor of *Saar Loüis*. The M. *de Dreux* and M. *de Brandely* were made Lieutenant-Generals, the Duke *de Mortemar* Marſhal de Camp, the M. *de Liſle* and the Chevalier *de Villnouet* Brigadiers.

THE Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* enter'd *Doway*, with the Deputies of the *States General* on the laſt Day of *June*, with great Solemnity, and received the Compliments of the Chancellor of the Univerſity, who ſtrained his Eloquence to the utmoſt in his Harangue on that Occaſion. Of how great Conſequence the Duke of *Marlborough* himſelf thought the Conqueſt the Reader will diſcover from the following Letter of his Grace to the *States General*, written the very Day after the Capitulation was ſign'd.

High and Mighty Lords,

" YOUR High Mightineſſes will be pleaſed to allow me the Honour to congratu-
" late you upon the Surrender of the Town of *Doway*, and alſo of Fort *Scarpe*,
" according to the Articles which your High Mightineſſes will receive from your De-
" puties. It is to be wiſhed that this new Conqueſt, with which it has pleaſed GOD
" to bleſs the Arms of the High Allies, may induce *France* to a juſt and reaſonable
" Peace, to the Quiet of *Europe*. *I am,*

With very great Reſpect,

From the Camp before Doway,
June 27. 1710.

High and Mighty Lords, &c.

The PRINCE and DUKE of MALBOROUGH.

Motions of both Armies.

THE Confederate Armies remained a few Days in their reſpective Camps before *Doway*. On the tenth of *July* both Armies marched, but were ſoon obliged to halt by Reaſon of the Badneſs of the Roads and the heavy Rains. The twelfth they marched again and encamped at *Villers Brulin*, with the *Scarpe* before them. The Marſhal *de Villars* in the mean while diſpoſed his Troops in ſuch a Manner that the Confederates found it impracticable to attack him, or to beſiege *Arras* or *Cambray*: It was likewiſe dangerous to attempt *Valenciennes*, *Bouchain* or *Maubeuge*, but *Bethune*, *Air*, *St. Amant* and *Ypres*, all lay open to their Arms. For ſome Days however the Armies were ſo encamped that the Soldiers converſed very freely with each other, having no very broad River between them. Things did not continue ſo long, the Generals of the Allies having cauſed a new Train of heavy Artillery to advance from *Ghent*, with a prodigious Supply of Ammunition of all Sorts, and the Engineers in Garriſon Towns being directed to join the Army in order to ſupply the Places of ſuch as had been wounded in the laſt Siege, they were quickly in Readineſs to form a new Siege, and accordingly that of *Bethune* was reſolved on. *Be-*

PLAN of BETHUNE
A Strong Town in ARTOIS
Besieged by the ALLIES.

A. The Progress of ye 1. days work.
B. Of the Second.
C. Of ye 3.d D. Of the Fourth.
E. Of the Fifth.
F. Of the Sixth.
G. Of the Seventh.
H. Of the Eighth.
I. Of the 9.th K. Of the 10.th L. Of the 11.th M. Of the Twelth.
N. Of the Thirteenth
O. Of the Fourteenth
P. Of the Fifteenth
Q. Of the Sixteenth
R. Of the Seventeenth
In the Ninth nothing was done.

The Attack of his Excellence General Fagel begun the 23 of July under the Direction of Sr.r de Bruin

The Attack of his Excellence General Fagel begun the 23 of July under the Direction of Sr.r de Bruin

Suburb of Rouburg

The Arras Gate

The Lens Gate

Casernes

St. SQUARE

Dike

A Ruined Redoubt

Gate of the Holy-Ghost

Great Inundation

C. Du. Bosc. exc.

Bethune is a Place of very great Importance in the Earldom of *Artois*, though it is not very large, yet by its Situation it is very ſtrong, and its Fortifications tolerably regular. It has ſix Baſtions: It has alſo an old Caſtle on the Weſt Side with ſome Outworks and double covered Ways, ſo that it was very capable of making a long Defence. It is ſeated on the little River of *Biette* three Leagues from *Aire*, ſix from *Liſle*, as many from *Doway*, and five from *Arras*. It was taken by the *French* in the Year 1645, and confirmed to them by the Peace at *Pyrennees*, in 1659. At this time M. *de Puy Vauban*, Lieutenant-General and Nephew to the great Marſhal *de Vauban*, was Governor thereof, having under him M. *Rocht* Marſhal de Camp, and nine Battalions, a Company of Cannoneers and a Regiment of Dragoons, if he had been provided in every Reſpect as well as he was in Point of a Garriſon, the *French* are of Opinion that he would have held the Place out much longer than he did; as it was he held it out much longer than any Body expected, and longer than any Place of the ſame Force was ever held before.

Diſpoſition of the Troops before the Place.

In the Night between the fourteenth and the fifteenth the Place was inveſted by thirty Battalions and eighteen Squadrons, under the Command of Generals *Fagel* and *Schulemberg*. The former had under him Lieutenant-General *Palland* and two Major-Generals and two Brigadiers; the other had under him Lieutenant-General *Fink*, two Major-Generals and two Brigadiers; the Horſe were commanded by Lieutenant-General *Wood*. The Troops work'd on the Lines of Circumvallation till the twenty-third. In the Night between that and the twenty-fourth they open'd the Trenches at two Attacks, that under General *Fagel* was on the Side of the Gate of *Arras*, where there was but one Covered Way, and the other before the Gate of *Aire*, where there was but one Covered Way alſo. The Night between the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth M. *de Vauban* made one of the moſt vigorous Sallies that I find any Account of during the War. The whole Army was alarmed, two *Pruſſian* Regiments were forced from their Poſts; the Diſpute continued ſome Hours, and ſix or ſeven hundred Men were killed on both Sides.

Quick March of M. Villars.

The Marſhal *de Villars* made ſome Motions which looked as if he intended to fight. His Army marched all Night without beat of Drum. The Duke of *Marlborough* was ſo much perſuaded that M. *de Villars* was in earneſt, that he recalled all his Detachments; but finding that the Enemy did not advance, he marched with a great Eſcort of Cavalry in order to obſerve them. He found the Marſhal intrenching with the utmoſt Diligence, and raiſing new Lines, which ſerved to cover all the Country from the Sea to the *Maes*, from whence it appeared that the Marſhal had nothing of fighting in his Head, but giving it out made a quick March in Safety, wherein he might have been attacked by the Allies if they had thought fit; but it ſeems the Certainty of taking *Bethune* was preferred to the Hazard of a Battle. M. *Villars* in the mean time left nothing undone which might contribute to the Security of the Frontiers of *France*, now in the utmoſt Danger.

Continuation of the Siege of Bethune.

The Troops employed in the Siege of *Bethune* carried it on with the utmoſt Vigour, as well as with indefatigable Diligence. M. *de Vauban* made a Defence not only obſtinate, but conducted with ſuch Art and Skill as demonſtrated how worthy a Pupil he had been of that great Engineer his Uncle. On the eighteenth of *Auguſt* General *Schulemberg* had deſigned to attack the Covered Way, but was obliged to put it off till the next Day, when a Reinforcement arriving in the Camp, he performed it and made himſelf Maſter of the Poſt after a very bloody Engagement, in which the Engineers particularly ſuffered. General *Fagel* on the other Side proceeded by *Sap*, with great Diligence, and General *Schulemberg* battering the Place in Breach from his

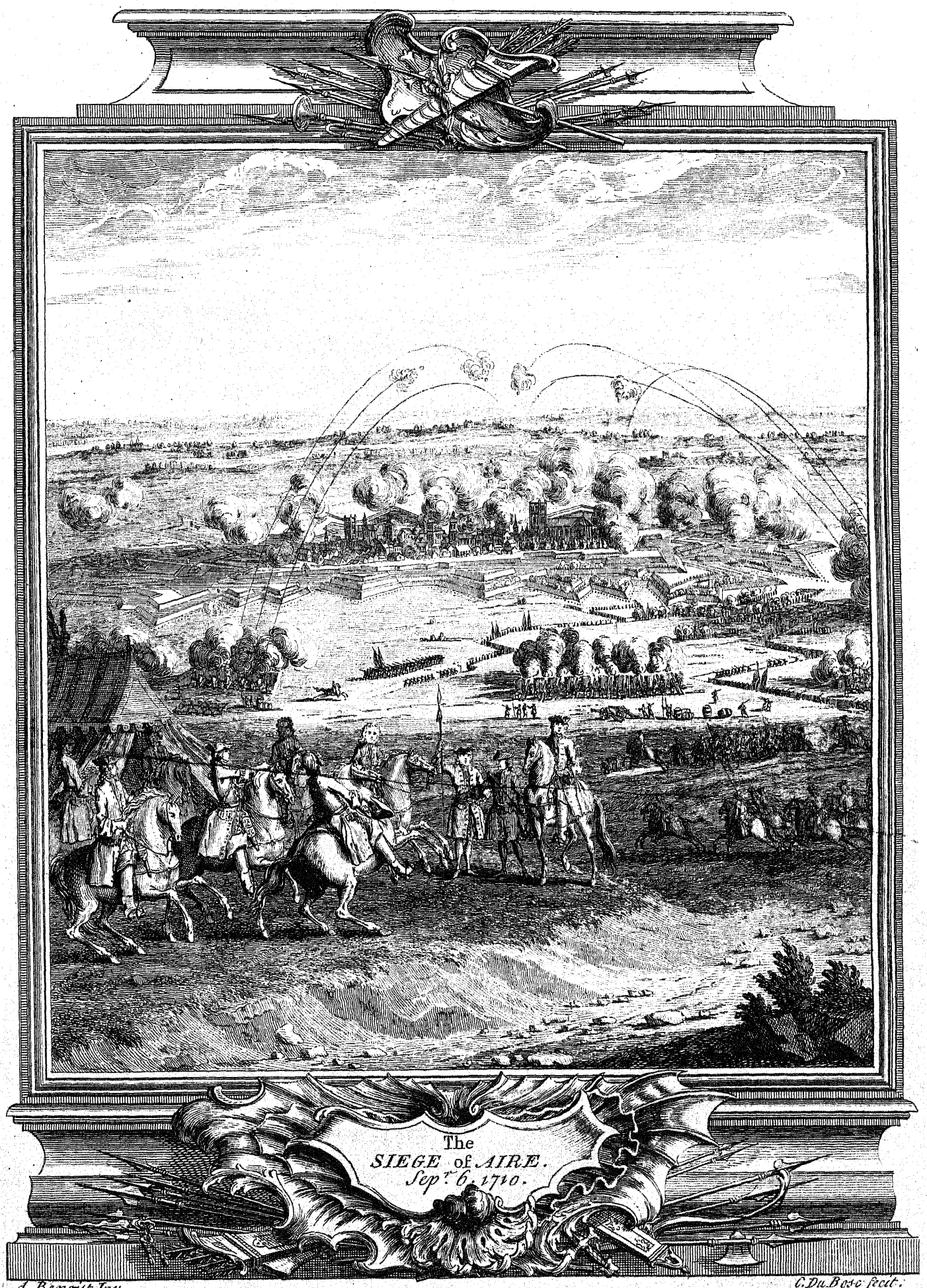
the Army of the Duke of *Marlborough* and fourteen from that of Prince *Eugene*. The Earl of *Albemarle* with forty Squadrons covered them.

Deſcription of Aire. *Aire*, or *Arien*, is a very conſiderable Place in the Earldom of *Artois*; it is ſeated on the River *Lys*, and is wonderfully ſtrong by Nature, having on three Sides a flat Marſh, ſo that no Approaches can be made but on the fourth Side only: as to the Advantages it derives from Art they likewiſe are very great; it has ten Baſtions, as many Half Moons, two Horn-works, and, on the Side by which it is moſt approachable, the ſtrong Fort of *St. James*'s, which has four Baſtions, two Half Moons, and a deep Ditch. It was taken by the *French* in the Year 1676, and, like moſt other Places, received great Improvements from the Skill of their Engineers. The Marquis *de Goebriant*, Lieutenant-General, commanded therein, having under him the Count *D'Eſtrades* Marſhal de Camp, five Brigadiers, M. *Le Jay* Governor, M. *de Robelin* Engineer in Chief, fourteen Battalions and three Regiments of Dragoons, conſiſting all together of eight Squadrons, with a numerous Body of Miners, Cannoneers, Bombardeers, Pioneers, *&c.* under the Command of M. *de Valiere*, Commandant of the Artillery.

The Prince of *Orange* inveſted *St. Venant*, having under him two Lieutenant-Generals, four Major-Generals, as many Brigadiers, and twenty Battalions. He arrived before the Place on the ſixth of *September*, and gave Orders for turning the Stream of the *Robeck*, by an Inundation of which little River, the Place was chiefly defended.

Deſcription of St. Venant. *St. Venant* is a very ſmall Place, not thoroughly fortified, but what Fortifications there are have a regular Form, *viz.* that of a Hexagon; the Waters of the River *Lys* and of the Rivulet before-mentioned, form ſuch an Inundation round it on all Sides but one, that except on that it cannot be approached, by which Means it became abſolutely neceſſary to drain theſe Waters in order to open the Trenches before it. Four thouſand Workmen were employ'd to this Purpoſe, covered by ſix Battalions, and they wrought ſo hard that the Waters quickly abated, and, as appeared from an intercepted Letter from Brigadier *Selves*, he himſelf began to have ſmall Hopes of making a long Defence. As this Siege determined long before that of *Aire*, we will purſue it now and return to the other, when we have accounted for the Surrender of *St. Venant*.

Beſieged by the Allies and taken. The ſixteenth in the Evening the Trenches were opened before *St. Venant*, within a hundred and fifty Perches of the Counterſcarp, a thing unheard of before; the Nearneſs had one Inconveniency, *viz.* that they were preſently diſcovered, and the Garriſon making a prodigious Fire, a hundred and fifty Men were either killed or wounded; they drew however a Parellel that Night of a hundred and eighty Perches, the Night following they perfected their Works. In the Night between the eighteenth and nineteenth the Beſiegers drew a Line of a hundred and forty Perches from the Left of the Parallel to the Point of the Ditch, which ſurrounds the Saliant Angle of the Counterſcarp, where they made a Lodgment; they began at the ſame time to work on a Battery of ſix Pieces of Cannon, which fired on the Place the twenty-firſt in the Morning. The Night following, and the twenty-ſecond in the Evening they carried on their Works to the Point of the Counter-guard which covered the firſt Counterſcarp. In the Night between the twenty-ſecond and the twenty-third the Beſieged made a Sally with ſeven Companies of Granadiers, at firſt they had ſome Succeſs, they oblig'd the Workmen to retreat, over-turned the Gabions, and filled up Part of a Trench; but the Troops who were ordered to ſupport the Workmen repulſed them in their turn, and obliged them to retire into the Town. The next Night they ſallied again,



A. Benoist Inv.

Publish'd according to Act of Partiament.

C. Du Bosc fecit.

under the Command of M. *Beringa Dugna*, he behaved with great Conduct and Reſolution, and would probably have done a great deal of Miſchief, if he had not received a Shot in the Head, of which he died. The Beſieged took Care to light Fires, which expoſed the Trenches ſo much to view, and enabled them to fire with ſuch Exactneſs, that they could work but very ſlow. In the Night of the twenty-fifth the Beſiegers paſſed two Ditches and made a Lodgment on the Saliant Angle; the twenty-ſixth they paſſed the Ditch, and a Breach being made in the Counterguard, they attacked it the twenty-eighth, and the Saliant Angle of the ſecond Counterſcarp. The Beſieged defended themſelves bravely in both, repulſing the Troops of the Allies twice, but a Bomb falling in one of the principal Magazines of the Place, Brigadier *Selves* found himſelf reduced to Extremity, he beat the Chamade the next Day, and the Day following, being the thirtieth of *September*, the Capitulation was ſigned, and the Garriſon marched out with their Arms and Baggage in order to be conducted to *Arras*. The *French* gave out that the Allies loſt fifteen hundred Men before the Place, tho' its Fortifications were but of Earth; but without doubt this Account is too large, the Allies themſelves own between nine hundred and a thouſand killed and wounded.

A Convoy eſcorted by the Earl of Athlone, *deſtroyed by the* French.

M. *le Blanc*, Intendant of *Ypres*, having given Intelligence to the Count *de Villars*, who commanded in that Place, that the Allies were ſending a great Convoy by the *Lys*, he detached M. *de Ravignan*, Marſhal de Camp, at the Head of nineteen Companies of Granadiers, fifteen hundred Fuzileers, and the Regiment of Dragoons, commanded by M. *de Chaumont*, to attack it. M. *de Ravignan* marched all Night through the Wood of *St. Eloy*, paſſed within Sight of *Menin*, and within half Muſket-ſhot of *Courtray*, and arrived about two in the Afternoon on the Banks of the *Lys*. Thirty Huſſars, whom he had detached to make Diſcoveries, rejoined him here, with Advice that the Allies were in order of Battle at *St. Eloyvive*, and had their Boats in the Rear. Upon this he haſtned the March of his Troops, and while his Infantry was forming, advanced at the Head of the Dragoons. The Earl of *Athlone* commanded the Eſcort of this Convoy, which conſiſted of thirteeen hundred Foot and ſix hundred Horſe. He extended his Left to an impracticable Moraſs in the Neighbourhood of the *Lys*, his Front being covered by a little Meadow, cut by three Ditches, and had poſted his Cavalry on the Right where there was no Retrenchment. M. *de Ravignan*, having well conſidered the Diſpoſition of the Troops of the Allies, reſolved to attack them, which he performed with great Bravery and Conduct. The Earl of *Athlone* did every thing that could be expected from a brave Man and an experienc'd Officer. But M. *de Ravignan*, by the Knowledge he had of the Country, brought his Granadiers to flank the Cavalry, while his Regiment of Dragoons attacked them in Front. Some hundreds of the Earl of *Athlone*'s Infantry were killed and drowned, ſix hundred were taken Priſoners, among which were the Earl himſelf, a Brigadier, a Lieutenant-Colonel, and thirty-ſix other Officers, three or four hundred Horſes were likewiſe taken, with all the Cattle belonging to the Flanders, which being loaded with the Spoil, were ſent away to *Arras*. The next thing reſolved on was to deſtroy all the Ammunition on board thoſe Veſſels; ten Granadiers were drawn out for this Purpoſe, and after having taken all the Precautions they could, ſuch as ſtopping their Ears, and throwing themſelves flat on the Earth, after they had diſpoſed the Trains and ſet fire to them, they expected the Blow, which followed in a Minute or two, and coſt two of them their Lives: the Shock was ſo violent that it threw down the Houſes in the Village of *St. Eloy*, the Ground ſhook as far as *Valenciennes* and *St. Quintin*, where there were ſeveral Windows broke, the *Lys* was divided and ran in two different Channels, three hundred and eighty thouſand Weight of Powder was then deſtroyed,

ſtroyed, with ſome Cannon and Mortars, an immenſe Quantity of Balls, Bombs, Carcaſſes and Grenades, together with mighty Stores of Brandy, and ſtrong Waters. The Noiſe of this Affair quickly reached the Camps of the Allies, and the adjacent Garriſons, ſo that various Detachments were ſent to look for M. *de Ravignan*. As his Troops were terribly fatigued and mightily embarraſſed with Booty and Priſoners, they could not march very faſt, but the Wiſdom of their Commander ſupplied this Defect; he choſe ſuch Roads as would not admit a great Body of Horſe to act, and keeping his Regiment of Dragoons and a choice Detachment of Granadiers in his Rear, he arrived ſafe at *Ypres* on the Night of the twentieth of *September*, after having performed one of the moſt Soldier-like Actions in the whole War.

THE Allies were by this Accident obliged to have Recourſe to the Magazines in *Tournay* and *Liſle*, from whence there were immediately ſent three hundred Waggon Loads of Proviſions and Ammunition, under an Eſcort of fifteen hundred Horſe, while in the mean time vaſt Quantities of Powder, Bombs, Ball, *&c.* were ſent from *Ghent* by the *Scheld* to *Tournay*, and a vaſt Number of Workmen imployed, covered by a ſtrong Detachment of Horſe and Foot, in weighing the Cannon, Mortars, Bombs, *&c.* which M. *de Ravignan* had ſunk; for till this was done, the Navigation of the *Lys* was quite ruined.

Aire beſieged by the Allies.

THE Trenches were opened before *Aire* on the twelfth of *September*, at two Attacks, one on the Side of St. *Quintin*, the other on the Side of *Lambre*. The twenty-firſt at Night the Beſieged made a Sally with four hundred Fuſileers, and two hundred Workmen, but they were obliged to retreat with great Loſs; the next Day a very briſk Action happened on the other Side the *Lys*, the *French* having ſent a conſiderable Body of Horſe, commanded by M. *de Mortanay* to beat up the Quarters of the Confederate Generals, who had certainly done a great deal of Miſchief, if it had not been for the Impatience of M. *Montvert*, who commanded the Van of M. *de Mortanay*'s Detachment, he without Regard to the Orders that were given him, attacked the Allies before he could be properly ſuſtain'd; the whole Detachment paid dearly for his Indiſcretion, not above three hundred and fifty out of a thouſand eſcaping, though the Allies ſuffered alſo a conſiderable Loſs from the firſt Fury of this hot-headed Officer. On the twenty third the Beſiegers attacked a Redoubt, and carried it after a ſhort Reſiſtance: M. *de Goebriant* was at Dinner when this Accident happened. M. *d'Audencourt* Colonel of the Regiment of *Lorrain* deſired a Detachment of two hundred Granadiers to attempt the Recovery of it. It was accordingly granted him, and he immediately made a Sally, but being obliged to paſs under the Fire of the Confederate Batteries and Parallel, his Detachment was diſabled before it could reach the Redoubt, and himſelf had his Thigh ſhattered all to Pieces. The Allies having ſo happily ſucceeded in draining the Inundation at St. *Venant*, it was reſolved to attempt the ſame Thing before *Aire*; with this View a new Canal was cut to the Left of the River *Lys*, into which the Stream of that River was turned, re-entring its old Channel at *Pont-Bonnet*. This Scheme, as it was well contriv'd, and executed with indefatigable Labour, ſo it had the deſired Effect, and greatly reduced the Inundation at *Aire*, which however was again heightned by M. *Goebriant*'s cutting down the Sluices.

Deſign of the French *on Fort* Scarpe *miſcarries.*

ON the twenty-ſixth, the Chevalier *de Luxemburg* formed a Scheme for ſurpriſing Fort *Scarpe*, and which miſcarried by a perfect Accident. To this End he marched from *Bouchain* with a ſtrong Detachment to *Pont Arache*, he ſent a hundred Men in the Night to *Bellefontes* in the Neighbourhood of the Fort, and had two Waggons loaded with Hay, in which ſome Granadiers were hid; theſe Waggons were driven by Soldiers in the Habit of Peaſants, who were to ſeize the Barrier, and on a Signal given were to

be ſupported by an advanced Party, and that by M. *de Luxemburg* in Perſon. It ſo happened, that Major General *Ammama* came to viſit M. *Hompeſch*, who was gone into the Fort to give the neceſſary Orders for its Security; and having left his Guard at the Barrier, they, without thinking any thing of the *French*, walked their Horſes ſoftly behind the Waggons. The Soldiers who drove them, and the Soldiers in them, immediately fancied that they were diſcovered, upon which they jumped out, and ran away; a Captain and one Man however were taken Priſoners, and thus this important Place was ſaved, the Loſs of which at this Time would have been the greater, becauſe two of the moſt experienced Officers in the Service of the *States* happened to be therein. But it is time for us to return to the Siege of *Aire*, from whence, for the ſake of ſuch a ſingular Tranſaction, we thought it not improper, for a ſhort time to digreſs.

Continuation of the Siege of Aire.

In the Night between the twenty-eighth and the twenty-ninth of *September*, the Beſieged made a Signal by firing three Pieces of Cannon, General *Grumkau*, who commanded in the Trenches, thereupon gave Orders for the Troops at their reſpective Poſts to be upon their Guard, but before thoſe Orders could be well diſtributed twelve hundred Men from the Town broke into the Trenches with ſuch Rapidity, that they carried all before them, demoliſhed Part of the Works, killed two or three hundred Men, amongſt whom were twenty-nine Officers, but were at laſt repulſed with conſiderable Slaughter. The next Morning M. *de Goebriant* ſent out a Drum to deſire leave to bury their Dead, but it being believed that he had ſomething elſe in View this Favour was denied him.

In the Night between the fourth and fifth of *October*, the Beſiegers attacked the Redoubt which covered the Cauſeway of *Bethune*; they were repulſed the firſt time with great Loſs; they attacked it however an Hour after, and were repulſed again; about ſeven in the Morning they attacked it a third time, and carried it; but as it was covered on the Side of the Town, they loſt between one and two hundred Men, as well by the Fire of the Small Arms as of the Artillery, and amongſt them ſeveral Officers. General *Effren* was wounded, and Count *Dhona* had his Head carried away by a Cannon-Ball: they had alſo three Engineers killed and two wounded. From the fifth to the tenth the Beſiegers work'd hard at draining the Water, which M. *Goebriant* ſupplied them plentifully with in the Trenches; never were People more fatigued, nor did ever any beſieged Place make a more terrible Fire. As ſoon as the Beſiegers lodged themſelves any where their Lodgment was blown up, and when they eſtabliſhed themſelves again on its Ruins, M. *Goebriant* ſent ſuch Clouds of Bombs, Carcaſſes, and large Stones, as made them glad to leave them. To add to their Mortification, it was about this Time diſcovered that the Engineers of the Allies had, by ſome Means or other, been drawn to make their Attacks in the very ſtrongeſt Places, where themſelves were moſt expoſed, and the Enemy moſt covered; but this was particularly detrimental to the Engineers themſelves, of whom in the Night between the eighth and the ninth no leſs than three were killed and eight dangerouſly wounded.

On the tenth, when the Beſiegers conceived that they had pretty well drain'd the Trenches of Water, and began to work upon a new Battery to batter one of the Baſtions in Breach, M. *Goebriant* opened the Sluices and ſent down a new Torrent, ſo that the Troops on Duty were up to their Knees. On the fifteenth the Beſieged made a Sally, burnt ſome of the Bridges, and drove the Beſiegers from a Lodgment they had made, which was however retaken the next Night, in which a ſingular Accident happened. Six *Engliſh* Officers being together in the Trenches, one Bullet from the Place carried away nine of their Legs; the ſame Night however the Be-

ſiegers finiſhed four Bridges, paſſed the *Avant Foſſée*, and lodged themſelves in two Places. In the Night of the ſixteenth the Beſiegers attacked and made themſelves Maſters of the Saliant Angle of the Covered-way, after a very obſtinate Diſpute; but in the Morning M. *Goebriant* made a Sally and drove them out of it with ſtill greater Loſs. The ſeventeenth they attempted it again, and were again repulſed. In the Night between the twenty-firſt and twenty-ſecond the Beſiegers finiſhed five new Bridges, but the great Rains and the prodigious Fire from the Place, hindred them from making any uſe of them. On the twenty-eighth the Beſiegers at the left Attack lodged themſelves on a Place of Arms on the Covered-way, but on the Right they were not able to advance at all, on account of the prodigious Inundations, occaſioned by the heavy Rains which fell about this Time. On the thirtieth of *October* the Beſiegers attacked the Counterſcarp and the Bonnet on the Side of the Gate of *Arras*; they made a Lodgment there after a conſiderable Loſs, but before they were ſettled M. *de Goebriant* ſent them all into the Air, and at the ſame time made a Sally into the Trenches which ſuch Fury, that the Beſiegers were obliged to abandon their whole Deſign, having loſt between five and ſix hundred Granadiers. The Confederate Generals however were reſolved to carry the Poſt, and on the firſt of *November* made a good Lodgment for a hundred and fifty Men, after a moſt obſtinate Reſiſtance, M. *Goebriant* diſputing every Inch of Ground, and taking Care to ſprinkle it well with the Blood of thoſe that took it from him.

Aire *ſurrenders.*

On the ſecond at Night the neceſſary Diſpoſitions were made for attacking the two Angles of the Cover'd-way and the Place of Arms, eight hundred Granadiers and four hundred Fuzileers were appointed for that Purpoſe. They attacked the Enemy twice with great Bravery, and at laſt made themſelves Maſters of thoſe Poſts, and made a Lodgment in each of them; but M. *de Goebriant* ſpringing a Mine, blew up a hundred Men, and ſallying immediately after with the greateſt Part of his Garriſon, drove the Granadiers, Fuzileers and Workmen from all the Poſts; the ſame hot Work continued for ſeveral Days after, ſo that the Beſiegers were forced to abandon one of their Attacks. On the eighth of *November* however the *Saps* being joined, and the Beſieged obſerving that the Allies were making all the neceſſary Preparations for ſtorming the Place, M. *de Goebriant* ſent for the Magiſtrates of the Town, and told them, that though he was ſtill in a Condition to defend the Town, and might, after all, withdraw into the Fort, yet he thought it his Duty, in Compaſſion to them who had behaved ſo well, to capitulate for their Preſervation; he accordingly ordered the Chamade to be beat in the Evening of the eighth, after having ſuſtained a Siege of fifty-eight Days open Trenches. Hoſtages were the next Day exchanged, and the Capitulation ſettled in the Evening. The Articles were in Subſtance that the Garriſon ſhould march out with all the uſual Marks of Honour, four Pieces of Cannon and two Mortars; that ſuch as deſired to quit the City ſhould have three Months allowed them to diſpoſe of their Effects. That the Sick and Wounded ſhould remain in the Place till they were recovered. That the Garriſon ſhould be allowed ſix Covered Waggons. Deſerters to be delivered up on both Sides, Priſoners exchanged, Hoſtages left for the Payment of the Debts of the Garriſon, and a faithful Diſcovery made of all the Mines, with a juſt Account of what was contained in the Magazines. In Reſpect to M. *de Goebriant*, Prince *Eugene* and the Duke of *Marlborough* made him a Preſent of two Pieces of Cannon, and allowed him a Day more than was agreed by the Capitulation to refreſh himſelf and his Men. On the twelfth of *October* he marched out at the Head of three thouſand ſix hundred and twenty-eight Men, leaving about fifteen hundred ſick and wounded in the Place. His Garriſon was greatly reduced by the warm Acti-

ons and mighty Fatigues which it had ſuſtained. The Allies loſt at leaſt ſeven thouſand Men before this Place, of which, as ſoon as it was evacuated, the Count of *Naſſau Woudenbourg* was appointed Governor, and immediately entered it at the Head of eight Battalions.

French *King rewards the Officers who diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the Defence of* Aire.

His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, according to Cuſtom, rewarded all the Officers who diſtinguiſhed themſelves in this memorable Siege. To the Marquis *de Goebriant* he ſent the Blue Ribband, M. *de Grimaldi* and M. *Beuil* were made Marſhals de Camp, and the Count *D'Eſtrades* Lieutenant-General, the reſt of the Officers were gratified either with Penſions or Preſents; and at the ſame time all the World did Juſtice to their Valour and Conduct, manifeſted in the long Defence of this Place.

M. Harcourt *takes the Command of the* French *Army.*

Towards the End of the Month of *September*, M. *de Villars* quitted the Command of the *French* Army, and went to drink the Waters of *Bourbon*. It is generally ſaid that he retired at his own Requeſt, his Health having been very much impaired by the Wound he received at the Battle of *Malplaquet*. But there is a Report, how true I pretend not to determine, that he was really a little in Diſgrace on Account of ſome warm Words that fell from him the Day he attacked Prince *Eugene*'s Foragers, when M. *de Broglio* and himſelf were in no ſmall Danger. Theſe Words, it is pretended, reflected on the Dutcheſs of *Burgundy*, and being carried by ſome officious Spy of the Court, procured his Diſmiſſion from the Command. However it was, the Marſhal *D'Harcourt* came the next Day and took his Charge. He behaved mighty prudently, avoided all Skirmiſhes, and beating up of Quarters, and having ſeen *Aire* taken, diſpoſed of the Troops into Winter Quarters.

The Confederate Army ſeparates.

The Allies broke up from before *Aire* on the fifteenth of *November*, and marched directly to the Plains of *Liſle*, from whence ſuch Detachments were made as were to form the Garriſons of that City, *Tournay* and other Places; and then ſatisfied with the Reduction of *Doway*, *Bethune*, *St. Venant* and *Aire*, they went into Winter Quarters. M. *de Villars* having the Honour however of preſerving *Arras*, and thereby hindering a victorious Army from entering *Picardy*, and carrying Terrour into the Heart of *France*.

The Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* quitted the Army the ſixteenth of *November*, and after viſiting *Tournay*, *Ghent* and *Bruſſels*, they arrived on the twenty-eighth of the ſame Month at the *Hague*. Their Highneſſes remained there a conſiderable Time, and had ſeveral private Conferences with the Grand Penſionary, as well as ſeveral publick ones with the Foreign Miniſters and the Deputies of the *States*. On the eleventh of *December* Prince *Eugene* ſet out for *Vienna*, and on the twenty-third of the ſame Month the Duke of *Marlborough* embarked for *England*, where he did not arrive till the twenty-ſixth. On the twenty-eighth he came to *London*, and entering the City in the Evening, the Houſes were illuminated, and the People teſtified, by the loudeſt Acclamations, the mighty Love and Reſpect they had for his Grace; though ſome time before they had ſhewn great Marks of their Affection towards thoſe who were known to be no Friends to the Duke of *Marlborough*; but on the contrary were proſecuting, with all imaginable Vigour, ſuch Steps as were likely to bring on his Diſgrace. The Duke, to ſhew that he did not affect Popularity, which was certainly not his Vice, inſtead of going to his own Houſe drove to that of his Grace the Duke of *Montagu*. His Reception from the Queen was as kind and favourable as he could wiſh, though he did not find the Situation of Things at Court very agreeable to him or his Intereſts. To explain this we muſt of Neceſſity give a ſuccinct Account of what happened at home while his Grace was in the Field.

A little

An Account of the Alteration of Affairs in Great Britain.

A little before the Duke's Departure for *Holland*, at the Requeſt of the *Dutch*, and at the preſſing Inſtances of both Houſes of Parliament, an Affair happened which occaſioned a good deal of Diſturbance at Court, and which has, even till this Time, remained ſo dark and embarraſſed, that it is hard to ſay who was in the Right and who in the Wrong. The late General, then Colonel *Hill*, had a very conſiderable Intereſt with the Queen; an Intereſt, to ſpeak impartially (which it ſhall be always my Pride to do) that was built on the faireſt and moſt honourable Pretenſions. He had been Page to her Majeſty, which was ſufficient to make him known to her; his Siſter, Mrs. *Hill*, was honoured with her Majeſty's Friendſhip, which might, and probably did contribute to keep her Bother in the Queen's Memory. The Colonel was in the unfortunate Engagement of *Almanza*, and behaved there with ſuch diſtinguiſhed Prudence and Valour, that the Preſervation of ſome of the *Britiſh* Infantry was attributed chiefly to him: On all theſe Conſiderations the Queen had, it ſeems, a Deſire to reward him with a Regiment of Dragoons; but as ſoon as her Intentions were diſcovered, ſhe was told that the Duke of *Marlborough* had promiſed that Regiment to Lieutenant-General *Meredith*. Her Majeſty perſiſted however in her Deſign to give it to Mr. *Hill*; upon this the Duke of *Marlborough* retired from Court, and a Reſolution was taken by ſome warm Men to procure a Vote of the Houſe of Commons againſt a Lady for preferring her own Brother to a Stranger; but Mr. *Hill* prevented this, by throwing himſelf at her Majeſty's Feet, and making a willing Sacrifice of his own Intereſt to the Peace of his Sovereign, and it may be, to the Quiet of his Country. Her Majeſty hereupon acquieſced as well as Mr. *Hill*, and ſo the Storm blew over a little; but in a ſhort time after it was perceived that it had ſo ruffled the Queen's Temper, that ſhe would bear ſuch Reſtraints no longer. On the fourteenth of *June* the Earl of *Sunderland*, Son-in-law to the Duke of *Marlborough* was removed from being Secretary of State, and the Seals given to the Lord *Dartmouth*, Son-in-law to the Earl of *Nottingham*. Immediately upon this the ſtrongeſt Applications were made at home and from abroad for the preventing any farther Alterations in the Miniſtry; with this View Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, *Nathaniel Gould*, Eſq; Sir *William Scawen* and *Francis Eyles*, Eſq; in the Name of the Bank of *England*, addreſſed themſelves to the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, then Lord Privy Seal, and repreſented to him, in the warmeſt Terms, what an Injury publick Credit would receive upon any Change in the Miniſtry. The Duke introduced them to the Queen, her Majeſty heard them very graciouſly, but ſhe did not make them ſuch an Anſwer as was expected; ſhe contented herſelf with ſaying, That as yet ſhe had not determined on any farther Changes, and that when ſhe did ſhe would take care to act in ſuch a Manner as not to affect publick Credit. The Emperor, by his Miniſter Count *Gallas*, and the *Dutch* by their Envoy Monſieur *Vreyberge*, remonſtrated that any farther Changes would have very dangerous Conſequences on Affairs abroad. The Queen received theſe Marks of Concern from her Allies with all the Kindneſs imaginable, and ſhewed as high a Regard for them as his *Imperial* Majeſty had done to her Majeſty's, and the *States* Interpoſition in Favour of his Proteſtant Subjects. On the eighth of *Auguſt* the great Blow was ſtruck, by the removing the Earl of *Godolphin* from his Office of Lord High Treaſurer. It was put in Commiſſion, and though the Earl of *Poulet* was firſt therein, yet every one underſtood Mr. *Harley*, who was the ſecond Commiſſioner, and made at the ſame time Chancellor and Under-Treaſurer of the Exchequer, was the Perſon principally truſted. Mr. *Smith*, who had been formerly Speaker, was removed to make way for Mr. *Harley* to the laſt mention'd Offices: Mr. *Smith* was not however prejudiced thereby; for he was ſhortly after made one of the Tellers of the Exchequer. On the thirteenth of *Auguſt* Mr. *Harley*

was ſworn of her Majeſty's Privy Council. On the twenty-firſt of *September* the Queen gave the laſt Blow, by coming to Council, and calling for a Proclamation to diſſolve the Parliament; Sir *Simon Harcourt*, then Attorney General, had drawn one, ſo it was immediately preſented and read: The Lord Chancellor offered to ſpeak, but her Majeſty took the whole Matter upon herſelf, and declared ſhe would hear no Debate, giving Orders at the ſame time for iſſuing Writs for a new Parliament. My Lord *Sommers*, who was never much in the Queen's good Graces, and leſs in thoſe of Prince *George* of *Denmark*, was removed from being Preſident of the Privy Council, and was ſucceeded therein by the Earl of *Rocheſter*. The Duke of *Buckinghamſhire* was appointed Steward of the Houſhold, in the room of the Duke of *Devonſhire*, and *Henry St. John*, Eſq; afterwards Lord Viſcount *Bolingbroke*, Secretary of State, in the room of Mr. *Boyle*. The Lord Chancellor *Cowper* diſliking theſe Meaſures, came on the twenty-third of *September*, and delivered up the Great Seal. The Queen was ſurprized, and prevailed upon him to keep it another Day, and then appointed Sir *Thomas Trevor*, afterwards Lord *Trevor*, Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, *Robert Tracy*, Eſq; one of the Juſtices of the ſame Court, equally remarkable for his Probity and Politeneſs, and Mr. *Scroop* Baron of the Exchequer in *Scotland*, Commiſſioners for the Guſtody of the Great Seal. Not long after Mr. *Walpole*, now Sir *Robert Walpole*, was ſucceeded in his Office of Secretary of War, by *George Granville*, Eſq; afterwards Lord *Lanſdown*. In *October* her Majeſty made ſtill greater Changes, the Duke of *Ormond* was made Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, in the room of the Earl of *Wharton*; Sir *Simon Harcourt* was made a Privy Counſellor and Lord Keeper, the Earl of *Portmore* Commander in Chief in the room of the Earl of *Galway*. Lord *Windſor* was made a Lieutenant-General, and Lieutenant-General *Webb* Governor of the *Iſle of Wight*. On the twenty-fifth of *November* the Parliament met, of which Mr. *Bromley* was choſen Speaker: The Queen made a moſt gracious Speech, importing her Reſolution to ſupport the Church of *England*, as by Law eſtabliſhed, to preſerve the *Britiſh* Conſtitution, as ſettled by the Act of *Union*, and to maintain the Indulgence granted by Law to the ſeveral Kinds of Diſſenters: She recommended the carrying on the War with Vigour every where, but eſpecially in *Spain*. It was however remarked that ſhe ſaid nothing of the Succeſſes in *Flanders*, or in Praiſe of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Conduct, as ſhe had hitherto done in every Seſſions during the War. It was farther obſerved that nothing of this Sort appeared in the Addreſſes of either Houſe of Parliament; the Lords changed their old Mode of promiſing all that was poſſible, for a new Phraſe, then thought full as proper, *all that was reaſonable*. The Commons were very hearty in their Addreſs, and which was of greater Conſequence in their voting Supplies; for they immediately reſolved that forty thouſand Men ſhould be employed in the Sea-Service, and that the forty thouſand Men, then employed in *Flanders*, ſhould be continued for another Year. The Earl of *Scarborough* on the eight and twentieth of *November* moved the Houſe of Lords that the Thanks of that Houſe might be returned to the Duke of *Marlborough*; but the Duke of *Argyle* making ſome Objections thereto, the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Friends thought proper to drop it, as being ſomewhat doubtful, whether upon the Queſtion it would have been carried. In the Month of *December* the Queen appointed Mr. *Hill* Envoy Extraordinary to the *United Provinces*, and her Miniſter at *Bruſſels*, in the room of Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*; but that Gentleman, whoſe Modeſty was as invincible as his Courage, declined acting in that Character, in which he was ſome time after ſucceeded by the Earl of *Orrery*. Lieutenant-General *Meredith*, Major-General *Macartney*, and Brigadier *Honeywood* had their Commiſſions ſuperſeded for having ſpoken too freely over their Cups. Mr. *Honeywood* was

in Town, ſo Mr. *Granville*, then Secretary at War, ſignified to him that the Queen had no farther Occaſion for his Service, but that out of her gracious Bounty ſhe permitted him to ſell his Regiment. An Order for ſuſpending the other two was ſent to the Duke of *Marlborough* at the *Hague*, and he tranſmitted it to them juſt as they were embarking for *England*. Mr. *Meredith* was ſtill more unfortunate than any of the reſt; for the Earl of *Hertford* was made Governor of *Tinmouth* Caſtle in his room, and he was ſucceeded as Gentleman of the Horſe to the Queen by Mr. *Darcy*, Brother to the Earl of *Holderneſs*.

The Conduct of the Duke of Marlborough.

THE Duke of *Marlborough*, on his Arrival was, as I have before obſerved, extremely well received by the Queen; her Majeſty, who was remarkable for nothing more than the Steddineſs of her Affections, did not play the Hypocrite on this Occaſion, as ſome have moſt falſly, and without Grounds ſuggeſted: She told the Duke that he was not to expect the Thanks of the Houſes; and the Reaſon aſſigned was, that nothing very remarkable had been done in the foregoing Campaign. She intreated his Grace to live upon good Terms with the new Miniſter Mr. *Harley*; and it has been poſitively ſaid, not without ſtrong Preſumption of Truth, that ſhe actually made up the Breach between them. With Reſpect to the Dutcheſs, her Majeſty appeared ſo little diſpoſed to have her any longer about her, that the Duke, who had too great a Regard for his Miſtreſs to think of forcing her Inclinations, made a Surrender of all her Places at Court into her Majeſty's Hands. It would be foreign to a Work of this Nature to enter into the Relations publiſhed at that Time concerning theſe Diſputes; I ſhall therefore content my ſelf with ſaying, that from the beſt Accounts I have been able to get, it ſeems to me, that her Grace loſt the Queen's Favour, through the Miſrepreſentations of others, rather than by any Fault of her own, ſince thoſe who were about the Court at that Time, agree that Matters within the Sphere of her ſeveral Employments, were never tranſacted with greater Honour to the Crown, or greater Juſtice to private Perſons, than while the Dutcheſs of *Marlborough* was Miſtreſs of the Robes and Privy Purſe: I ſay this the rather becauſe I am perſuaded that this Work will be ſo far from making me be thought a Flatterer, that my Teſtimony may do ſome Juſtice to a Character which many have thought it meritorious to aſperſe; but the higheſt Mark of the Queen's Sincerity was given after the Reſignation of the Dutcheſs's Places: For ſhe not only renewed the Duke's Commiſſion, and ſpoke of him to all Foreign Miniſters in Terms of Reſpect and Confidence, but ſhe made him perfectly eaſy in his Command, and remov'd every body that there was the leaſt Reaſon to ſuſpect would be diſagreeable to him in Caſe they ſerved under his Grace. The Duke, on the other hand, behaved with the utmoſt Moderation; in Parliament he ſupported his Friends with Firmneſs; at Court, he wore his uſual Complaiſance for every Body; and treated the Queen with that Duty and Submiſſion in which it would have been happy for the Nation if others had thought fit to imitate him. His private Life was of a Piece with his publick, he held no Cabals, encouraged no Acts of Diſreſpect to the new Miniſtry; and, in a Word, did every thing which might convince diſintereſted Perſons that he purſued, from Principles of Honour, Meaſures which he thought Right with much Concern for the Publick, and very little for himſelf; for it was peculiar to the Duke of *Marlborough* to have a ſtrong Paſſion for Glory, without the leaſt Tincture of Vanity or Self-Conceit.

THESE Matters being ſettled, his Grace had leave to retire for ſome time to his Houſe at *Blenheim*, whither he went accompanied by General *Paſcal*, Governor of *Bruſſels*, and ſome other Friends. When the Seaſon of the Year advanced he return'd to *London*, and on the eighteenth of *February* embarked for *Holland*, poſitive Aſſu-

rances being given him that the Payment of the Troops would be as effectually taken Care of by thoſe who were now at the Head of the Treaſury, as it had been under the old Miniſtry. The Queen herſelf, a ſhort time before his Grace's Departure, wrote a Letter to the *States General*, in which ſhe declared herſelf entirely ſatisfied with the Duke's Conduct. That according to their Deſires, ſhe had ſent him over again with the ſame Authority, and that ſhe expected all her Allies ſhould treat him with the greateſt Confidence.

Situation of Things abroad.

THE Allies in the mean time diſpoſed all Things for the vigorous carrying on of the War, and for opening the Campaign very early: the *Dutch* were particularly zealous, they provided Magazines ſtill ſuperior to the mighty ones which had been erected in preceding Years; they recruited their Troops with the utmoſt Diligence, and as the Field Deputies had repreſented it to them, they were remarkably careful in filling up the vacant Commands, according to the Recommendation of their Generals. Prince *Eugene* employed all the mighty Talents with which Heaven had bleſſed him, in diſpoſing not only the *Imperial* Court, but all the Courts in *Germany* to proſecute the War with Effect, and to humble *France* to ſuch a Degree, that Poſterity might have nothing to fear. The Succeſs of his Negotiations, and the Joy conceived at the Duke of *Marlborough*'s remaining General of her *Britannick* Majeſty's Forces, raiſed the Hopes of the *Dutch* ſo high, that it was in the Spring, a Thing commonly talked of at the *Hague*, that the Confederates would firſt force the *French* Lines, and after reducing *Arras* and *Cambray*, penetrate into the very Heart of *France*.

Methods uſed in France for recruiting the Army.

IN *France* on the other Hand, the People were diſpirited, and the Court not a little embarraſſed to recruit the Army in *Flanders*; the *French* King and his Miniſtry had recourſe to Expedients, which, without doubt, would have produced a Rebellion in a free Country. I have more than once taken Notice of a conciſe Method of Recruiting introduced in this Kingdom during this War, *viz.* of levying ſo many Men in a Pariſh as were neceſſary to compleat the Battalions; this to be ſure was very grievous, for it carried away by Degrees, the greateſt Part of the Youth in the Provinces. It was this Year therefore declared that the King would accept of ſixty-five Livres, that is about three Pounds ten Shillings of our Money, for every Man who ſhould otherwiſe have gone to the Army. Bad as their Condition was, never was Tax more willingly paid, but after the Money was received the Court changed its Tone, and levied 23000 Men in order to enable the Army in *Flanders* to take the Field. The King however, that he might be as juſt as he could, remitted it to every Pariſh, in another Tax, the Sum which had been before taken from it, to excuſe the perſonal Service of its Inhabitants; nay, his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty found himſelf oblig'd to levy the Tenth Penny throughout his Kingdom, over and above all the former Taxes, yet the People rather railed at the Confederates than murmured at their Prince. They were diſtreſs'd, they were ruin'd, but they were loyal in the midſt of all this, and made ſuch Efforts as future Generations will conſider with Amazement. M. *Villars*, with whom the *French* King intended to truſt the Command of the Army, had every thing ſettled to his good liking. He took care to furniſh all the Magazines in time, went in Perſon to viſit the Frontier Places, and executed every thing with ſuch Care and indefatigable Diligence, that his Lines were better fortified than ever, and all the neceſſary Preparations made for an early Campaign.

THE

THE CAMPAIGN IN *FLANDERS*,

IN THE YEAR

One thouſand ſeven hundred and eleven.

1711. *Duke of* Marlborough *arrives at the* Hague, *and enters into Conferences with the* States.

THE Duke of *Marlborough* arrived at the *Hague* on the fourth of *March*; he remained there a conſiderable time, and held in that Space many Conferences with the Foreign Miniſters and with the Deputies of the *States*. The People ſhewed, by all the Methods they could deviſe, the high Satisfaction with which they ſaw his Grace once more in *Holland*, ready to take upon him the Command of the Army. He ſent immediately Orders for conſiderable Detachments to be made from all the Garriſons in the Neighbourhood of the *Scarpe*, in order to their being canton'd along that River, for the preventing any Attempts of the *French*.

M. Villars *attempts to act offenſively, but finds it adviſeable to retreat.*

ON the twenty-fifth of *April* the Marſhal *de Villars* marched with the Troops in the Neighbourhood of *Arras*, with an Intent to have forced the Poſts poſſeſſed by the Allies on the *Deule* and *Scarpe*; but finding them thoroughly ſecured againſt any ſuch Attempts, he was conſtrained to retire within the Lines, and to encamp between *Bouchain* and *Arras*, having before him the *Senſet* and the Marſhes, formed by the *Scarpe*. His Cavalry were poſted behind for the Conveniency of Forage, and for their acting with greater Alacrity upon any ſudden Occaſion. The true Deſign of M. *de Villars*, in Caſe the Detachment from the Allies had not prevented him, was to have made the Siege of *Doway*, which would have given Spirit to the *French*, and reſtored ſome Degree of Credit to their Arms.

Both Armies take the Field.

THE Duke of *Marlborough* no ſooner received Advice of theſe Proceedings than he ſet out for the Army, which aſſembled on the thirtieth of *April*, between *Liſle* and *Doway*. His Grace immediately paſſed the *Scarpe*, and encamped over againſt the *French* Army. Nothing could have been more agreeable to the Eyes of a judicious Spectator, than to have beheld the Camp of the Confederates, ſwelled at this Juncture by the Arrival of Prince *Eugene*'s Army, and that of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, each commanded by Officers the moſt diſtinguiſhed for their Valour and Conduct, that the Age produced. Let us here therefore take a View of the Force of both theſe Camps, that we may have the better Idea of the ſubſequent Tranſactions. The Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army formed two Lines, the General Officers commanding the firſt, were his Grace, the Count *de Tilly*, the Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe*, M. *Dopf*, the Prince of *Orange*, M. *Buleau* and General *Lumley*, eighteen Lieutenant, thirty-ſeven Major-Generals, forty-four Battalions, and eighty-two Squadrons. The ſecond Line was commanded by the following Generals, *viz.* the Earl of *Albemarle*, M. *Fagel*, and the Prince of *Anhalt*, nine Lieutenants and twenty-eight Major-Generals, fifty Battalions, and ſixty-three Squadrons; the whole amounting to ninety-four Battalions and a hun-

a hundred and forty-five Squadrons. Prince *Eugene*'s Army was likewiſe formed in two Lines; the firſt commanded by his Highneſs, the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, and Count *de Velen*, under whom there were five Lieutenant and twelve Major-Generals, twenty-two Battalions and fifty-nine Squadrons. The ſecond Line was commanded by General Count *de Feltz*, and under him by four Lieutenant and ſix Major-Generals, conſiſting of twenty-four Battalions and fifty Squadrons, in all forty-ſeven Battalions and a hundred and eleven Squadrons, and the whole Confederate Army of a hundred and forty-one Battalions and two hundred and fifty-ſix Squadrons. The Army of *France*, commanded by the Marſhals *de Villars* and *de Monteſquiou*, and under them by a great Number of Lieutenant-Generals and Marſhals de Camp, conſiſted in the whole of 156 Battalions and 227 Squadrons. The Allies had a Train of a hundred and eleven Cannon beſides Mortars and Hautbitzers: That of the *French* did not amount to above ninety Pieces. Prince *Eugène* did not arrive at the *Hague* till the ninth of *May*, being detained in *Germany* by the unexpected Death of the Emperor *Joſeph*, not more unexpected than it was unlucky to them, ſince it gave the laſt Blow to all the ſanguine Schemes which had been formed for the Ruin of *France*. His Highneſs arrived in the Army on the twenty-third of *May*, the next Day there was a Council of War held, in which it was agreed to remain as long as poſſible in their preſent Camp, it being apprehended that through the Scarcity of Forage the *French* could not continue long in theirs. It is certain that M. *de Villars* deſired nothing more than to ſee the Confederate Army in *Flanders* become inferior to his own; in order thereto, notwithſtanding their Nearneſs, he detached fifteen Battalions and as many Squadrons for the *Rhine*, pretending, that, againſt his Will, the Army he commanded was to be weakned; that the Elector of *Bavaria* might execute a Scheme he had formed for penetrating through the *Black Foreſt*, and entering into the Heart of the Empire. To give this ſtill a greater Appearance of Truth, M. *de Torcy* came to *Compeigne*, and it was currently reported that the Elector of *Bavaria*, after conferring with that Miniſter, would have a perſonal Interview with the King at *Marly*, and then ſet out Poſt for the Army. Theſe Reports, and the Danger to which the Succeſſion of King *Charles* to the *Imperial* Throne, would have been expoſed, in Caſe any ſuch Irruption had really happened, engaged Prince *Eugene* to detach Count *Feltz* with the *Imperial* and *Palatine* Forces, conſiſting of twelve Battalions and fifty Squadrons, in order to watch the Motions of the *French*. His Highneſs then returned to the *Hague*, in order to concert farther Meaſures for the Security of the *Auſtrian* Houſe, intending afterwards to repair himſelf to the *Rhine*. M. *Villars*, to make the Allies yet more uneaſy, ſent away a ſecond Detachment of ten Battalions and twenty-ſix Squadrons, and not long after a third, conſiſting of two Brigades of Foot and one of Horſe; Meaſures, which, at that time, were not very well underſtood, and which heightned the Suſpicion which had been entertained of the *French* King's reſolving to raiſe new Diſturbances in the Empire.

A Convoy from Tournay *ſurprized by* M. Permangle.

In the mean time the *French* took all imaginable Precautions for diſtreſſing the Confederate Armies, by attempting their Convoys. It happen'd that forty-five Bilanders loaded with Hay, Forage of all Sorts, Meal, &c. were ſent up the *Scarpe* from *Tournay*, under an Eſcort of two Battalions, commanded by Brigadier *Chambrier*. When they were arrived about three in the Afternoon, at the Caſtle of *Tiens*, between *Mortagne* and *St. Amand*, M. *de Permangle*, who commanded in *Conde*, poſted himſelf in Ambuſcade, with between fourteen and fifteen hundred Men, being determined to attack the Convoy. About four o'-Clock the Convoy and its Eſcort drew near, but M. *de Permangle* was ſurprized to find it guarded by two Regiments; his firſt Intelli-

gence having ſpoken of no more than ſix hundred Fuſileers. However he ſtill reſolved to attack the Convoy, which he did while the Men were in ſome Confuſion, as little expecting an Enemy ſo near. Brigadier *Chambrier* behaved with great Bravery, but was at laſt wounded and taken Priſoner; this ſo far diſpirited his Troops, that they were ſoon after entirely broken. Twelve of the Bilanders found Means, during the Action, to eſcape, and moſt of the Horſes and Men belonging to theſe Veſſels, being on the contrary Side of the River, got ſafe to *Mortagne*, the reſt fell into the Hands of M. *Permangle*, who burnt them with their Contents, without ſtaying to ſee what they were. The Allies loſt here five hundred Men, and the *French* near two hundred.

M. Villars *makes an unſucceſsful Attempt on the Allies.*

On the fifteenth of *June* the Allies paſſed the *Scarpe* and encamped in the Plains of *Lens*. M. *Villars* immediately decamped in order to obſerve them: He likewiſe ſent, ſays my Author, M. *de Quincy*, an Expreſs to Court, by whom he repreſented the Expediency of Fighting, as Things ſtood at preſent; but the *French* Court would not hear of it. On the nineteenth M. *Villars* ſent four hundred Dragoons, with each a Granadier behind him, in order to ſurprize a little Caſtle on the Right of the Confederate Army, in which was a Garriſon of three hundred *Engliſh* and *Pruſſian*: this Detachment advanced with ſuch Silence and Secrecy, that they reached the Barrier unperceived, and poignarded a poor Corporal, who was there on his Poſt. One of the Centinels hearing his Groans fired, and the Garriſon betaking themſelves to their Arms, made ſuch a Diſcharge as prevented their having any farther Trouble, the Dragoons and Granadiers being glad to retire with greater Speed than they came thither.

The Poſt of Arleux *taken by the Allies.*

The Poſt of *Arleux* being of great Conſequence to the Allies, it was determined to force the *French* from thence, coſt what it would. M. *de Hompeſch*, Governor of *Doway*, was charged with this Enterprize, or rather charged himſelf with it, becauſe the *French* Garriſon at that Place found Means to ſtop the Water of the *Scarpe*, ſo that the Mills of *Doway* could not grind. To facilitate this Enterprize the Duke of *Marlborough* ſent a Detachment from the Army, ſupported by the whole Piquet, under the Command of the Prince of *Heſſe*. The Affair ſucceeded as well as could be wiſhed, the Caſtle of *Chanterin* was forced, a Redoubt before the Mills of *Arleux* taken by Storm, and the Soldiers in all the Poſts made Priſoners of War. This done M. *de Roques* was ſent thither with ſix hundred Men to fortify the Place, without Loſs of Time, and to cover theſe Count *Hompeſch* marched with ten Battalions and twelve Squadrons, and encamped at *Fienen*. M. *Villars* had no ſooner Intelligence of this than he reſolved to ſend ſome of the braveſt Officers in his Army to pay M. *Hompeſch* a Viſit; a thing difficult to be done, ſince his Army was under the Eye of that of the Confederates, ſo that he could not make the leaſt Detachment without its being obſerved. In the Night between the ninth and tenth he ſent away ſome Pontoons, which he directed to be concealed under the Trees which grew along the Side of the *Schelde*; he then ordered twenty-four Squadrons of the Houſhold Troops, Horſe and Huſſars, to be ready under the Command of the Count *de Gaſſion*, Lieutenant-General, who had with him M. *de Coigny*, Lieutenant General and Colonel General of Dragoons. Prince *Charles* of *Lorrain*, the Count *de Hautefort*, the Duke *de la Tremouille*, the Prince *de Marcillac*, the Duke *St. Aignan*, the Prince *de Lembeſc*, the Count *de Clermont*, M. *de Rottenbourg*, and ſeveral other Perſons of Diſtinction. The Horſes were ſent firſt, at leaſt the greateſt Part of them, the Men followed on Foot, ſuch as went with their Horſes led them, with Halters about their Necks, as if going to Graſs. On the tenth in the Morning the Troops were exerciſed in the higheſt Places in the Neighbourhood of the Camp, and about ten o'-Clock Orders were given for ſtopping the Peaſants at the ſeveral Poſts of the *Scarpe*, *Schelde* and *Senſet*, under Pretence that

Intelligence was given of ſome Spies, but in Truth, that they might not diſcover the March of the Troops. Theſe Precautions anſwered exactly, the Count of *Gaſſion* arrived under *Bouchain*, without being diſcovered; he left there eight Squadrons, and put himſelf at the Head of the reſt, with the Dragoons of Count *Coigny*, in order to attack the Allies.

General Hompeſch's Camp ſurprized.

THESE two Generals divided their Forces into four Lines one behind another; the firſt conſiſted of three hundred Dragoons and three hundred Huſſars, commanded by the Baron of *Raſki* their Colonel; the reſt of Dragoons and Horſe. The firſt Line went a little round about; the ſecond fell upon the Guards at the Standards, and cut them to Pieces. The Huſſars and Dragoons diſmounted, and were by this time got over all the Camp, ſhooting, ſtabbing and knocking on the Head ſuch as were ſcarce awake, and not at all upon their Guard. Some *Engliſh* Battalions ran in their Shirts to the Arm Tents, and finding there the greateſt Part of their Small Arms, fired briſkly upon the *French*, and did a great deal of Miſchief. M. *de Coigny*, to encreaſe the Confuſion every Body was in, looſened all the Horſe at the Picquets, and let them all run about the Camp, while his Dragoons and Horſe were employed in murdering, plundering and ſetting fire to the Tents. General *Hompeſch*, with ſome Battalions, retired to *Doway*, from whence firing three Cannon to give Notice of their Misfortune, he then advanced to cover his flying Troops. The Duke of *Marlborough* no ſooner heard the Signal from *Doway* than he detached his whole Pickquet, but they came too late. Meſſieurs *de Gaſſion* and *de Coigny* retired without being purſued; and in Caſe they had, M. *Villars* in the Morning ſent Count *Albergotti* with two thouſand Granadiers to ſupport them, and Count *Broglio*, with a great Body of Horſe, approached the Right Wing of the Allies in ſuch a Manner that it was not thought ſafe to ſend any Detachments from thence. When this unlucky Buſineſs came to be look'd into, it was found that nine hundred Men were killed, eighteen hundred deſperately wounded, and ſix or ſeven hundred Horſe carried away, with the General's Coach, and four or five Pair of Colours and Kettle-Drums. The *French* had ſeveral Officers of Diſtinction killed and wounded, among the latter was the Baron *de Raſki*, whoſe Huſſars had a better Knack at plundering than the reſt, ſo that they brought home each of them a Couple of Horſes; and one of them who had loſt his own Horſe pick'd up four, put them to a fine Berlin, and mounting the foremoſt, came in this new Equipage to the Camp. The Dragoons and Horſe got little but Blows, near three hundred of them being left on the Spot. This Accident did not hinder the Duke of *Marlborough* from fortifying *Arleux*, and putting into it a Garriſon of ſix hundred Men, under the Command of Colonel *Savory*, after which he decamped from the Neighbourhood of *Lens*.

THE Marſhal *de Villars* upon this made a Motion with his Army, and encamped his Right at *Etron* near *Arras*, and his Left at *Heſdin*. From whence the Marſhal detached on the twenty-ſecond, the Count *D'Eſtain*, with twenty-five Battalions and twenty-ſix Squadrons for the *Sambre*, as he pretended, but on the twenty-third they inveſted the Poſt of *Arleux*, where the Marſhal *de Monteſquiou* arrived ſoon after in Perſon, with four Pieces of heavy Cannon. They cannonaded the Place till eleven o'Clock, and then, having made the neceſſary Diſpoſitions of the Troops, they attacked it Sword in Hand, and carried it after a vigorous Reſiſtance, in which the *French*, according to their own Account, loſt eighty Men and ſeveral Officers; M. *de Liſle* was dangerouſly wounded. General *Hompeſch*, as ſoon as the *French* appeared, ſent an Expreſs to the Duke of *Marlborough* to give him Advice thereof, who immediately ſent General *Fagel* with forty Squadrons, all the Granadiers of the Army, and all the Huſſars, but they came too late, and therefore rejoined the Army of the Allies

on the twenty-fourth. The Marſhal *de Monteſquiou* left eight hundred Men in *Arleux*, and encamped ſix Battalions in its Neighbourhood, in order to ſupport them, but finding afterwards that theſe Troops would be too much expoſed, Directions were given for razing the Fortifications and abandoning that Poſt, where they had taken eight Pieces of Cannon and two Mortars.

The Duke of Marlborough *paſſes the* French *Lines.*

THE Duke of *Marlborough* having weighed the ſmall Progreſs that had been hitherto made, reſolved to penetrate the *French* Lines, and, if poſſible, without fighting. Theſe Lines began at *Bouchain*, on the *Schelde*, and were continued along the *Senſet* and the *Scarpe* to *Arras*, from thence along the *Upper Scarpe* to the *Canche*, the opening to theſe Rivers being entrenched and fortified by a large Ditch, defended with Redoubts and other Works. His Grace had no ſooner determined to make this Attempt, but he reſolved with himſelf to take ſuch Meaſures as might hinder Friends and Enemies from apprehending that he had any Deſign of that Sort. It ſeems to me that his Grace foreſaw the Attempt of the *French* upon the Poſt of *Arleux*, and that they would abandon it as ſoon as they perceived that it would be impracticable to preſerve it, and afterwards withdraw their Troops from the *Senſet*, on the Confederate Army's advancing to attack their Lines. I ſay this ſeems to me to be the Caſe, becauſe it is certain that when the *French* had razed the Fortifications at *Arleux*, Lieutenant General *Cadogan* and Count *Hompeſch* had Orders to draw together a Body of Troops from the neighbouring Garriſons, and to attempt the Paſſage of the *Senſet* by *Arleux*. To facilitate this extraordinary Motion, Brigadier *Sutton* was ſent beforehand with the Artillery and Pontoons, to throw Bridges over the *Scarpe* at *Vitry*, and over the Canal of *Arleux*, and Bread was baked at *Liſle* for ſix Days. His Grace's Precautions ſucceeded ſo well that the Confederate Generals themſelves had not the leaſt Suſpicion, but that the Enemy's Lines would be attacked the next Morning; for which Purpoſe a prodigious Number of Faſcines were prepared, but his Grace, in Pity to the Soldiers, ordered they ſhould not be above four Foot long, to prevent their fatiguing them too much in their March. The Duke likewiſe, with ſeveral General Officers and two thouſand Horſe, advanced to obſerve the Enemy's Lines, which put the Matter paſt Diſpute, ſo that Marſhal *Villars* recalled his Detachments, and put every thing in order for making an obſtinate Defence. At ſix in the Evening, on the fourth of *Auguſt*, the Troops received the long expected Orders to march, but they were not to ſtrike their Tents till it was quite dark, and then they neither knew the Hour when they were to move nor the Road they were to take; they were only told that the March was to be made in four Columns, and that each Column would find an Officer at its Head, who would put them in the Road. About nine they began to move, to their great Surprize, to the Left, without beat of Drum, and with as little Noiſe as poſſible, the Duke himſelf at the Head of the Cavalry of the Left Wing, led the Van, and advanced with ſuch prodigious Expedition, that he paſſed the *Scarpe* at *Vitry* by five in the Morning. Count *Hompeſch*, according to his Grace's Project, having ſeized the Paſſes of the *Senſet* without Oppoſition. By eight in the Morning his Grace, with fifty Squadrons arrived at *Arleux*, where the Heads of the Columns joined him about ten, having marched ten Hours without halting, at a great Rate. Marſhal *Villars* receiv'd Advice of his Grace's March about eleven at Night, but it was two in the Morning before he could ſuffer himſelf to be ſatisfied that it was ſo. He then decamped, and having a ſhorter Way to march within the Lines than the Duke had without them, by eleven o'Clock he appeared in Sight of the Duke of *Marlborough*, who with twenty Squadrons was juſt paſſed the Defilee of *Marquion*. The *French* ſay, and I confeſs I ſee not what can be ſaid againſt it, that M. *de Villars* might have attacked the Confe-

derate Army with great Advantage, but he did not, and for this our Writers tell us he was lampooned in his own Army, and decried in the *French* Court. The *French* affirm, and I think with Probability, that the Marſhal had Orders not to fight on any Occaſion whatſoever; of which, it may be, the Duke had Intelligence; however it was, his Grace received the juſteſt as well as the loudeſt Applauſe from his Conduct in this Affair. It is beyond Diſpute that he got within thoſe Lines which M. *de Villars* is ſaid to have ſtiled the *Ne plus ultra* of the Allies, and that without fighting, by engaging the Enemy to make ſuch Motions as left the Paſſage of the *Senſet* unguarded. By this Means he had an Opportunity of beſieging *Bouchain*, and if this Tranſaction had happened earlier in the Campaign, or if his Grace had made another Siege, he would, in all Probability, have attained what he ſo much deſired, the entering *France* it ſelf, and making that Country ſenſible of the Plague of War, which had ſo often and ſo cauſeleſly carried it amongſt its Neighbours. The paſſing the *French* Lines was therefore a Point of mighty Importance, his Grace's Conduct was alike bold and wiſe, as indeed it was in all Caſes: He over-reached the Marſhal *Villars*, by obliging him to withdraw his Detachments, and therefore this may well be looked upon as one of the moſt glorious Actions of the War. But I am thoroughly perſuaded that if his Grace had commanded alone in *Flanders*, it would never have happened, there would not have been in the Year 1711, any Line or any Town for the *French* Troops to have defended; the ſame Diſpoſition of Mind, the ſame maſterly Genius which enabled his Grace to do ſo much in Spight of all the Checks he met with, would undoubtedly have put it in his Power, long before this Time, to have finiſh'd the War, either by ſuch a Peace as the Allies ſought, or by the utter Ruin of *France*, which he would have atchieved, the only way by which *Spain* could have been conquered; for his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty would then have recalled his Troops, not in Vertue of Treaties but to have preſerved his Perſon, and the laſt Remains of his Empire. That theſe are not the idle Conjectures of a Cloſet Politician, but Reflections naturally ariſing from the Conſideration of what happened in the late War, will appear from the two following Reaſons. Firſt, that wherever his Grace was hindred from purſuing his own Plans, the Event always juſtified his Grace's Propoſitions, as particularly in the Caſe of the Battle of *Ramillies*, which the Reader cannot but remember; and ſecondly, that his Grace was ever victorious, and victorious too without any great Effuſion of Blood, when he commanded alone; and not only formed Schemes, but ſuperintended their Execution. Some have affected to turn Marſhal *Villars*'s Conduct into the higheſt Ridicule; they have treated him as a Man of very indifferent Abilities in the Art of War, and exceſſively vain of his Abilities, indifferent as they were; but this is certainly doing him great Wrong. M. *de Villars*, though he was of a warm and open Temper, was without Diſpute, a good Officer, and perfectly well verſed in the Buſineſs of the Field. It is reported, and I believe not without Grounds, than on his Wife's expreſſing ſome Concern on his firſt accepting the Command in *Flanders*, and aſking him, Why, after acquiring ſo much Glory in *Germany*, he would hazard the Loſs of it in *Flanders*, where hitherto no body could ſucceed? The Marſhal anſwered, That if he met with the ſame Fate it would but put him on a Level with them; whereas if the contrary came to paſs, his Reputation would equal that of *Turenne* or *Luxemburg*. There is nothing of Vanity or want of Senſe in theſe Expreſſions, nor did M. *de Villars*'s future Conduct in *Flanders* betray any Deficiency either of Courage or Skill; on the contrary, it was ſuch as ſhewed him to have been one of the beſt Generals of his Age, though he was excelled (as it may be they all were) by the Duke of *Marlborough*.

The States *Deputies are for attacking the* French.

THE next Day, being the ſixth of *Auguſt*, the Army of the Allies having reſted on their Arms, were informed that the Enemy, inſtead of attacking them, as was expected, were preparing to paſs the *Schelde* at *Crevecoeur*, upon which his Grace reſolved to decamp immediately, and paſs that River likewiſe, that M. *Villars* might not have time to poſt himſelf in ſuch a Manner as to hinder their making any Advantage of this extraordinary Entrance into their Lines. The Deputies of the *States General* propoſed to the Duke the attacking the *French* Army, which was now ſuppoſed to be in the utmoſt Confuſion, but his Grace was of another Opinion, and for the firſt time declared againſt fighting, becauſe it was the firſt time an Occaſion had offered, when his Troops were in no Condition to make uſe of it: They were haraſſed extremely by forty-eight Hours inceſſant Duty, whereas the *French* Troops were freſh, and had great Advantage of Ground, as appeared on ſending a Detachment to attack their Rear, which was found to be ſo effectually covered, that nothing could be done. In ſupport of all I have been ſaying, it is requiſite that ſome Authority ſhould be quoted, and I know of none that will give ſo exact an Account of this Matter, and at the ſame time be ſo little ſuſpected of Partiality as the Letter written about this time by their Field Deputies to the *States General*, which therefore I will take Liberty to inſert.

High and Mighty Lords,

" THE Baron *de Hompeſch*, Lieutenant-General, took Poſt Yeſterday Morning " at four o'Clock at *Palne* and *Bac à Baucheul*, with about eight thouſand Foot " and two thouſand Horſe, partly drawn out of the Garriſons of *Doway*, *Liſle* and " *St. Amand*, and partly conſiſting of the Detachment which covered the Baggage " near *Bethune*. The Enemy had a little before withdrawn the Troops they had in " thoſe Poſts to re-inforce their Army, ſo that ours found no Reſiſtance. By way of " Precaution, for the Succeſs of this Enterprize, Orders were given about ſix in the " Evening for the Army to be in a Readineſs to march, which accordingly they be- " gan to do about ten, in four Columns, by the way of *Villers au Bois*; and filing " off by *Neufville* and *Telu* directly to *Vitry*, they paſſed the *Scarpe*, and next Morn- " ing, by ten o'-Clock, the Vanguard was advanced as far as *Arleux* and *Bac à Ba-* " *cheul*. This March was made with ſuch Diligence, that the like has hardly been " known; the Foot having in that ſhort time marched above ten Leagues without " halting, to which the Moon-light and fair Weather, which God Almighty favour'd " us that Night, did not a little contribute. The Marſhal *de Villars* was informed of " our March about eleven, but was ſo ſtrongly perſuaded by the Feint we made for " ſome Days, that our Deſign was ſtill to attack his Lines near *Aveſnes le Comte*, that " he waited till two the next Morning to be aſſured of our March. He then gave " Orders to his Army to march immediately; but finding that our Army was already " got too far for his to be able to come up with it, he himſelf advanced with all the " Troops of the Houſhold, in Hopes to arrive time enough to diſpute with us the Paſſage " of the *Senſet*; but upon Notice that fifty or ſixty of our Squadrons had already " paſſed at eleven, and particularly thoſe of General *Hompeſch*, he retired to the main " Body of his Army, which was, by that time, advanced to the high Road between " *Arras* and *Cambray*. In the mean time our Troops advanced with all poſſible Di- " ligence; but as the Paſſage could not be made by *Bac à Bacheul* and *Palne*, our " Rear could not get over till Midnight. Our Army is encamped upon the *Schelde*, " between *Oiſy* and *Eſtrun*. This Morning at eight o'-Clock we ſaw the Enemy's " Army file off in four Columns towards the *Schelde*, either to paſs that River or in-

" trench

PLAN
of the Town of
BOUCHAIN
Besieg'd & taken by ye Allies in 1711.

A. Upper Town
B. Lower Town
C. Battery of Cannons
D. Bat. of Mort. & Haubitze
E. Traverse in ye Horn work.
F. Fleche a little advanc'd Work.

Lines of Circumvallation
Horse under the Com.^d of Genl Dopff.
Infantry
Joyning of the Schelde with the Sanset
Road to Roise
Martin
Attack on the left
Road to Vallanciennes
Chapel
Horse
Infantry Commanded by Genl Fagel
Circumvallation
Road to Donay
Attack on the Right
Road to Marque
Lines of Circumvallation
Batterys of the Allies
Inundation
Vavrechin
The Enemys Batterys
Entrenchments of the Enemy
Marque
Lieus St Amand
Attack of the lower Town.
Horn Work
Inundation
The Canal Path
Canal R.
The Bacelle R.
Schelde R.
Road to Cambray
Line of Circumvallation
Redoubt
Hourdain

" trench themſelves between it and a Marſh that lies near *Marquion*. Our Generals " did not think it proper to attack them in their March, but have reſolved to paſs the " *Schelde* this Evening, and inveſt *Bouchain*. We are,

With profound Reſpect,

High and Mighty Lords, Yours, &c.

A. Van Capelle.
G. Hooft.
S. Van Goſlinga.
De Klaerbergen.

Auguſt 6. 1711.

THE Duke of *Marlborough*, after having ſucceeded ſo happily in one extraordinary Step, immediately reſolved upon another, which was the beſieging *Bouchain*. The Deputies of the *States* oppoſed it vehemently, and ſo did many General Officers, becauſe they looked upon it as a thing impracticable to reduce a Place ſo ſtrong by Situation, Fortifications and the Neighbourhood of two *French* Camps, but the Duke of *Marlborough* was poſitive, and would neither be moved by their Reaſons nor the Interceſſion of his Friends, who were terribly apprehenſive of his Grace's being obliged to raiſe that Siege. The Duke very wiſely conſidered, that unleſs he made himſelf Maſter of ſome ſtrong Place within the Lines, his entering them would be of little Conſequence, and that if *Bouchain* could be ſubdued this Campaign, the next would infallibly open a Road into *France*, he therefore reſolved to cauſe it to be inveſted. Purſuant to this Reſolution, which, in Reſpect to the Duke, was approved by a Council of War, the Army began to paſs the *Schelde* at *Eſtrun*, over the Bridges which M. *Villars* had cauſed to be thrown croſs that River. The next Morning the Confederate Army encamped betwixt *Cambray* and *Bouchain*, the Duke of *Marlborough* having his head Quarters at *Aveſne le Sec*, and Count *Tilly* his at *Harſpre*, upon the River *Selle*. Bridges were laid the ſame Day below *Bouchain*, in order to open a Communication with *Doway*, and that the Troops might paſs with Eaſe in order to inveſt that Place, which was done the tenth by thirty Battalions and twelve Squadrons, commanded by General *Fagel*, who had under him the Lieutenant-Generals *Collier* and *North and Grey*, four Major-Generals and four Brigadiers. What Difficulties were to be ſtruggled with in this Siege, the Reader will perceive from the following Account of M. *Rouſſet*.

The Duke of Marlborough beſieges Bouchain.

Bouchain is but a little Town, or rather Fortreſs, ſituate at the Confluence of the *Senſet* and the *Selle*, or *Raſelle*, into the *Schelde*. It is about nine Miles North of *Cambray*, ten South Weſt of *Valenciennes*, and twenty-eight almoſt Weſt of *Mons*. The *Senſet* ſeparates the upper Town from the lower, forces an Inundation between that and the *Selle*, and fills the Ditches which ſurrounds the Works between the upper and the lower Town. The *Selle* ſeparates the lower Town into two Parts; and between the lower Town and the *Schelde* there is a Hornwork, which covers two ſeparate Baſtions, and which is cut in two by a Ditch, ſupplied by the *Schelde*. Beſides theſe Difficulties ariſing from the Situation of the Place, there were two other very eſſential ones. The firſt a formidable Intrenchment, fenced with Redoubts, and fifty Pieces of Cannon, which thirty Battalions, commanded by the brave and vigilant M. *Albergotti*, had raiſed between *Wavrechin* and *Pont a Waue* on the *Senſet*; which being but a Quarter of a League from the Town, and parallel to the Circumvallation of the Confederates, the Batteries of that Intrenchment might play upon the Circumvallation without Interruption, there being nothing but an Inundation between them. Secondly, the Communication which the Enemy kept open with the Town, by Means

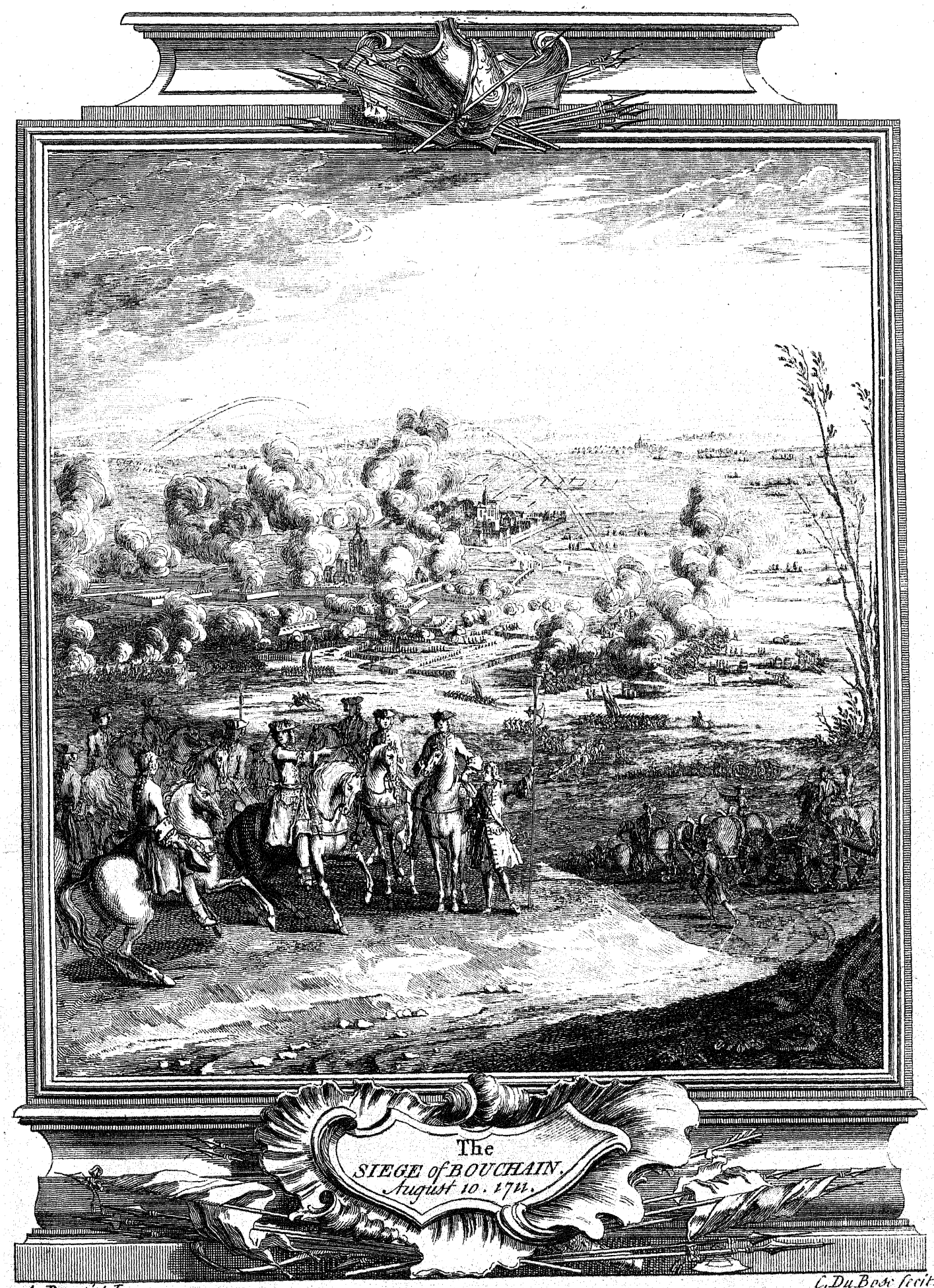
That Place deſcribed.

of a Paſſage through a Moraſs, which it was deemed impracticable to cut off. To which we may add that there were eight Battalions and ſix hundred *Swiſs* Soldiers in the Town; that the Place was furniſhed with all Requiſites for a vigorous Defence; that M. *de Ravignan* had thrown himſelf into the Town to command the Troops, and taken five hundred Granadiers with him, and that M. *de Selve*, who defended *St. Venant* was in the Town before; ſo that the Garriſon was commanded by two Major-Generals, animated by the Neighbourhood of the whole *French* Army.

Motions of the French *in order to diſturb the Siege.*

A ſhort time after the Duke had diſcovered his Intentions to beſiege *Bouchain*, the *French* ſent a Detachment over the *Senſet*, the Duke apprehended that it was intended to intercept his Bread Waggons and Artillery, and for that Reaſon advanced with the Cavalry of his Left Wing to the Hill of *Vignovet*, where they remained till the Convoy arrived in the Camp, but then perceiving that the *French* did not ſtir, he cauſed the Place to be more narrowly viewed, and found that they had taken Poſt there, and intrenched themſelves, which was the Camp at *Waverchin* mentioned above. The Duke then ordered General *Dopf* to diſlodge them, but this too was found impracticable; it then appeared that the Town could not be inveſted at all, according to the Scheme firſt formed, but that the *French* would ſtill preſerve a Communication with it, and thoſe who were averſe to the Siege now valued themſelves upon their Penetration; but the Duke having conſidered it a little, ſhewed himſelf as great an Engineer as he was a General; for inſtead of drawing the Lines of Circumvallation from the *Lower Schelde* to the *Senſet*, he ordered them to be begun between the Intrenchments and the Town, which did the Buſineſs at once, and ſaved a great deal of needleſs Labour: He had before ſecured his own Camp by a Line from *Ivoy* to *Haſpre*; and every thing being exactly executed by the Vigilance of the preſent Colonel *Armſtrong*, with as much Care as they were contrived with Skill by my Lord Duke, the Enemy ſaw that Siege in a fair way, which they flattered themſelves would be impracticable. The Marſhal *de Villars* was however indefatigable; he was continually viewing the Ground and contriving with himſelf new Means of diſturbing the Army which carried on the Siege, and that which covered it; but his Vigilance had like to have coſt him dear, for having put himſelf at the Head of ſome Squadrons of Huſſars and Dragoons, in order to view the Works, he found himſelf, of a ſudden, ſurrounded by a Detachment of Horſe, commanded by Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*; there was nothing for it but fighting, which the *French* Troops did with great Bravery, being encouraged by the Preſence of many Officers of Diſtinction, as well as the Marſhal himſelf: at laſt a Road being opened back to the Camp, M. *de Villars*, with Part of the Detachment eſcaped, and the reſt, with ſix or ſeven Officers of Rank, were either killed or taken Priſoners. The Marſhal attempted, by throwing up ſeveral Redoubts, to open a new Communication between *Waverchin* and the Town; but the Duke of *Marlborough* reinforcing his Troops on that Side to a hundred Battalions, puſhed the *French* from their Forts, and included thoſe Redoubts within his Lines of Circumvallation. M. *de Villars* could not yet be ſatisfied there was a narrow way through the Moraſs called the *Cow Path*, he cauſed a Parapet to be raiſed from Tree to Tree, and by this Means actually opened a Communication with *Bouchain*, in Sight of the Duke. His Grace ordered a Poſt covered with this Parapet to be attacked; the Granadiers appointed for that Purpoſe, threw themſelves into the Moraſs and into the Rivers, where many were up to the Neck, and moſt to the Waiſt and Shoulders; they held their Arms over their Heads, received four Fires from the *French*, and then clamber'd over the Parapet. An Enſign of *Ingoldſby*'s Regiment, who was very ſhort, and could not ſwim, rather than not have a Share in this Enterprize, jumped upon a Granadier's Shouldiers, and ſate

there



A. Benoist Inv. *C. Du Bosc fecit.*

Publish'd according to Act of Parliament.

there till the Man waded to the Enemy's Works, upon which the Enſign was one of the firſt that jumped. The *French* perceiving that neither Fire nor Water would tame theſe People, abandoned their Poſt, and retired as faſt as they could, leaving behind them ſuch a Quantity of Faſcines as enabled the Allies to cover themſelves from the Fire of rhe Town, and from that of the Intrenchment at *Waverkin*, which otherwiſe they could never have done. M. *de Ravignan* made ſeveral Sallies in order to aſſiſt the Attempts made in his Favour, but to very little Purpoſe; for the Duke of *Marlborough* ſuſtained all his Guards ſo ſeaſonably, and kept every thing ſo much under his own Eye, that in ten Days time it appeared *Bouchain* had nothing to truſt to but its own Strength; and that M. *Villars* and Count *Albergotti* could only be Spectators of its fall.

Farther Attempts of a like Nature.

THE Left Wing of the Grand Army of the Allies making a Forage towards *Landreces*, under an Eſcort of ſeven Squadrons, commanded by Lieutenant-General Count *de Herbac* and Major-General *Waſſenaer*, the Count *de Coigny*, who commanded a flying Camp in the Neighbourhood of *Queſnoy*, ſurrounded the Eſcort, killed a great Number, took many Priſoners, and amongſt the reſt both the General Officers who commanded them. M. *de Villars* ſent a great Detachment to attack a Poſt of Communication which the Allies had near *Hordain*; this Detachment was ſupported by ſeveral others, and by a Brigade from *Waverkin*, which ſucceeded ſo far that a great Number of Men were killed and ſome Priſoners taken, particularly Count *Denhoff* and the *Pruſſian* Major-General *Borck*; but the Duke of *Marlborough* having ſent a ſeaſonable Supply the *French* were obliged to retire at laſt with ſome Loſs. A little after Lieutenant-General *Albergotti*, with a Body of ten thouſand Men, made an Attempt upon *Doway*, which miſcarried through the Vigilance of General *Hompeſch*, who, on the *French* Detachment's not anſwering his Centinel, fired upon them from the Town, and obliged them to retreat in ſuch Confuſion that they left their Boats behind them. In the mean time the Siege of *Bouchain* was carried on ſo vigorouſly that two Breaches were made in the upper Town, and M. *de Ravignan* ſeeing no Hopes of Succour, and being in ſome Danger of having his Garriſon mutiny, beat the Chamade. Hoſtages were exchanged, and Articles of Capitulation were ſent to the Duke of *Marlborough*; he refuſed to hear them read, and gave them for anſwer, that having held out as long as they were able, he knew no Terms they were to expect, other than ſurrendering as Priſoners of War, which Terms M. *Ravignan* having refuſed, Hoſtilities were renewed, and ſuch a prodigious Fire was made from all the Batteries, that the ſame Day they hung out white Flags again at all the Attacks. M. *de Ravignan* then ſent to acquaint his Grace, that the Reaſon why they could not accept his Terms was, becauſe they knew the miſerable Condition their Countrymen were in who were already Priſoners in *Holland*; they therefore begged that he would permit them to return to *France*, there to continue without acting till a like Number of the Troops of the Allies ſhould be ſet at Liberty; but this too was refuſed, and the Fire renewed again with ſtill greater Fury, ſo that in the End M. *de Ravignan* was conſtrained to accept the Terms originally offered. When they came to march out it appeared that M. *Ravignan* had Reaſon to ſurrender when he did, for his Garriſon, which conſiſted at firſt of ſix thouſand Men, was reduced to leſs than Half the Number. The private Men marched out and were ſent Priſoners to *Holland*, to the Number of two thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventeen; but the Officers were permitted to remain in *Bouchain* till farther Orders. Immediately after the Surrender of the Place the Field Deputies wrote the following Letter to the *States General*.

High and Mighty Lords,

" THE Enemy having beat a Parley Yeſterday, the Capitulation was agreed to this " Morning, whereby the Garriſon is made Priſoners of War. It is with the ut- " moſt Satisfaction that we do our ſelves the Honour to congratulate your High " Mightineſſes on the Conqueſt with which God Almighty has been pleaſed to bleſs " the Arms of the *States* and your High Allies. This Place is of ſo great Importance " in Reſpect to its Situation, which opens a way to penetrate further into the Enemy's " Territories, and even into the very Heart of their Country; that for Preſervation " they have found it neceſſary to burn the Forrage in their own Territories. If the " concomitant Circumſtances of this Conqueſt are but duly conſidered, as the paſſing " of the Lines which the Enemy and the reſt of the World thought impoſſible, and the " Siege carried on with ſo much Speed and in ſo glorious a Manner, in Sight of an " Army of equal if not ſuperior Strength; we ſay, if all theſe Things are but right- " ly conſidered, it will appear that the Conduct, Firmneſs and Valour which the " Duke of *Marlborough* and the Count *de Tilly* have ſhewn in the Proſecution of this " glorious Enterprize, cannot be ſufficiently praiſed. That we may likewiſe do Juſ- " tice to General *Fagel* who commanded the Siege, we find ourſelves obliged to ſay " that his Courage and indefatigable Care have very much contributed to the ſpeedy " Conqueſt of this important Place. But above all, we return Thanks to Almighty " God, who has made uſe of thoſe Generals as happy Inſtruments for accompliſhing " his Will and Mercies. We pray God that he will continue his Bleſſings on the " Arms of your High Mightineſſes, that this bloody and expenſive War may be turn'd " into an happy and laſting Peace. We take the Liberty to propoſe Major-General " *Groveſtien* for a Commander, and Captain *Keppel* for a Major of the Place, who are " to take Poſſeſſion of it, and we hope that your High Mightineſſes will pleaſe to approve " the ſame, and remain,

With the utmoſt Reſpect, &c.

A. Van Capelle.
W. Hooſft.
S. Van Goſlinga.
P. T. Vegelmaan Claerbergen.

From the Camp before Bouchain, Sept. 13. 1711.

Diſpute about the Capitulation of Bouchain.

THE taking of *Bouchain* did not put an End to the Diſcourſes about it: M. *de Ravignan* complained loudly of very ill Treatment; he ſaid, that during his Diſputes with the Duke of *Marlborough*, about the Capitulation, General *Fagel* ſent him Word that if he would give the Allies no farther Trouble, but ſurrender a Gate, he ſhould be allowed the ſame Terms which had been granted to the Garriſon of the Citadel of *Tournay*; that having conſented to this on the Honour of the General, he found the Place preſently forced, and himſelf and his Garriſon conſtrained to ſubmit to what the Victors pleaſed. This Matter made ſo much Noiſe, that M. *de Villars* wrote to the Duke of *Marlborough* upon it, but the Duke anſwered him ſo fully, that no more was heard of it. The Reader will doubtleſs be better pleaſed to ſee theſe Letters than to hear any thing that can be ſaid upon them.

Marſhal

Marſhal de Villars's *Letter to the Duke of* Marlborough.

S I R,

" I HAVE been thoroughly informed by the Count *de Ravignan*, and the other " Chief Officers of the Garriſon of *Bouchain* of their juſt Complaints of the Word " and Faith infringed in the Capitulation granted them by Colonel *de Pagnies* Com- " mander of the *Dutch* Guards, by Monſ. *de Fagel*'s Order. You will ſee, Sir, by " the incloſed Copy, of all that paſſed thereupon, and of which thoſe brave Men ſent " the Original to the King to vindicate themſelves, for not having preferred all Dangers, " and even Death, to the Shame of ſurrendering Priſoners of War; that the Word " given them has been formally broke. The Place was not reduced to the Condition " of being ſtormed, ſince you were not Maſters of the *Half Moon*, and the Paſſage " of the Ditch was not as yet begun. Give me leave to tell you that the want of " your Conſent does not hinder the good Faith from being violated, when the Gene- " ral who commands the Siege ſends his Word by a Colonel, that upon that Word " the firing which had been begun anew is diſcontinued, new Hoſtages given, and a " Gate delivered up. I don't Queſtion, Sir, but your own Glory will, upon ſerious " Conſideration, engage you to ſend back that Garriſon upon the Conditions that were " offered them when they ſurrendered. What can be more authentick than the pub- " lick Proteſtation which M. *de Pagnies* made thereupon, as a Man of Honour and " Probity, in the Preſence of all your Army and of the Garriſon itſelf, declaring that " he knew not the Maxims upon which they broke the Word which he had Order " and Power to engage? I expect, Sir, an Anſwer from you conformable to Equity. " The King commands me to make Complaints to you upon a Fact without Ex- " ample in War. The Count *de Borck* may be exchanged for the Count *de Ravignan*, " provided this laſt be ſet at Liberty upon the Faith of the Capitulation.

I am, &c.

Camp at Pallen-Court,
Sept. 28. 1711.

The Duke de Villars,
Marſhal of France.

His GRACE's *ANSWER.*

S I R,

" I Receiv'd the Letter you did me the Honour to write me Yeſterday by the King's " Order, to accompany the Account given by M. *de Ravignan* and the chief Of- " ficers of the Garriſon of *Bouchain*, concerning the Capitulation; though it appears " by that very Account that thoſe Gentlemen own what they pretend to have been " told by Monſ. *de Pagnies*, was altogether without my Conſent or that of the De- " puties of their High Mightineſſes. I am therefore equally ſurprized and ſorry it " ſhould be believed that I ſhould have permitted any Infringement on the Promiſes " made the King's Troops, or the leaſt Violation of the good Faith. My Manner of " acting with many of the General Officers on ſo many Occaſions of this Nature, " ought to be to the King and the whole World as ſo many Pledges of my upright " Proceeding; and I flatter myſelf they will do me the Juſtice to believe that no- " thing was done in the Treatment that Garriſon met with, contrary to the Capitula- " tion that was granted them. You will find by the incloſed Atteſtation of the Baron " *de Fagel* and M. *Pagnies*, that Things were tranſacted ſo much otherwiſe from what " is repreſented in that Memorial, that there is not the leaſt Ground for the Com- " plaint therein mentioned: And General *Fagel*, far from taking upon him to grant " the Capitulation inſiſted on by thoſe Gentlemen, ſent them Word by the Hoſtages " he ſent back, that he hoped they would not acquieſce to what I offered them in Con-

" cert with the Deputies, *viz.* to be Priſoners of War, that he might have the Ho-
" nour to carry the Place Sword in Hand; which thoſe very Gentlemen muſt agree
" could not have failed being executed in leſs than twenty-four Hours. The Breaches
" in the Body of the Place, as well as in the Ravelin, being wide enough, and our
" Men lodged on the Brink of the Ditch, ſo as to be able to ſtorm the next Day:
" And it was ſome Hours after that Meſſage was ſent to them, and the Hoſtilities
" renewed, that thoſe Gentlemen thought fit to hang out a white Flag for the ſecond
" time, and deliver up a Gate to us. As to what they alledge, that in the mean time
" we carried on our Works, I muſt have the Honour to tell you, Sir, that when the
" Chevalier *D'Artagnan* came out with the Hoſtages, it was declared to them before
" the Deputies that we would not be amuſed: but that they were to expect that the
" Works ſhould be continued during the Treaty. This is a Circumſtance which thoſe
" Gentlemen agreed to, and I am ſo well perſuaded of your Equity, that when you
" have ſeriouſly conſidered theſe Facts, you will do me the Juſtice that is due to my
" Proceedings; and if neceſſary, inform the King that the Complaints of thoſe Gen-
" tlemen are groundleſs, and that whatever was promiſed them has been literally per-
" formed. You will give me leave, Sir, to add, that the Refuſal of letting Count
" *Erbach*, Major-General *Borcke*, Count *Denhoff*, Colonel *Savory*, and Major *Waſſe-*
" *naer*, to come upon their Parole, is ſo contrary to what we always uſed towards
" your Officers, that the Generals of this Army complain of it publickly; and that
" unleſs this Grievance is redreſſed, I muſt be obliged in Juſtice, and by Order of the
" Queen and the *States General*, to recall all the Priſoners that have been ſuffered to
" continue ſo long in *France* upon their Parole. I ſhould be ſorry that things ſhould
" come to this Extremity, the preventing of which ſhall wholly depend upon the Com-
" placency ſhewn on your Part.

I am, &c.

Camp at Bouchain, Sept. 19. 1711.

The PRINCE and DUKE of MARLBOROUGH.

THE Duke of *Marlborough* wrote alſo upon this Subject to the *States General*, and ſent them Copies of the Declaration of General *Fagel* and Colonel *Pagnies*, ſo that it is not to be doubted their High Mightineſſes were thoroughly ſatisfied that M. *de Ravignan*'s Complaints were ill grounded. I am apt to think Marſhal *Villars* and the *French* Court were of the ſame Opinion, ſince it is certain that the Officers were immediately diſcharged on their Parole, whoſe Confinement the Duke of *Marlborough* had complained of in his Letter. It muſt be owned that Father *Daniel*, in his Hiſtory, affirms the contrary; and the Marquis *de Quincy* ſays in expreſs Terms, that M. *Fagel* acknowledg'd his making ſuch a Promiſe, and complained that it was not in his Power to execute it; nay, M. *Rouſſet* ſays ſo likewiſe, but that this could not be ſo appears from the General's Declaration under his Hand, as well as from the Declaration of the Colonel, who was charg'd with bringing ſuch a Promiſe from the General. On the whole therefore we may be pretty certain that either nothing of this kind paſſed, or that at leaſt the Duke knew nothing of it. Though I think it muſt be own'd at the ſame time that the Duke acted with greater Severity this Campaign than ſeem'd compatible with the natural Sweetneſs of his Temper; for I have ſeen ſome Letters of his which ſpeak of Marſhal *Villars* and his Meaſures in ſuch diſdainful Terms as bear no Analogy to the uſual Modeſty of his Grace's Writings. It is very poſſible that being croſſed abroad, miſrepreſented at home, and Things taking viſibly ſo new a Turn as they did, ſour'd him a little; for as much as I admire the Duke of *Marlborough*, I ſhall always admit that he was a *Man*, though a *Hero*.

The Duke of Marlborough's *Project for beſieging* Quenoy *diſapproved by the* Dutch.

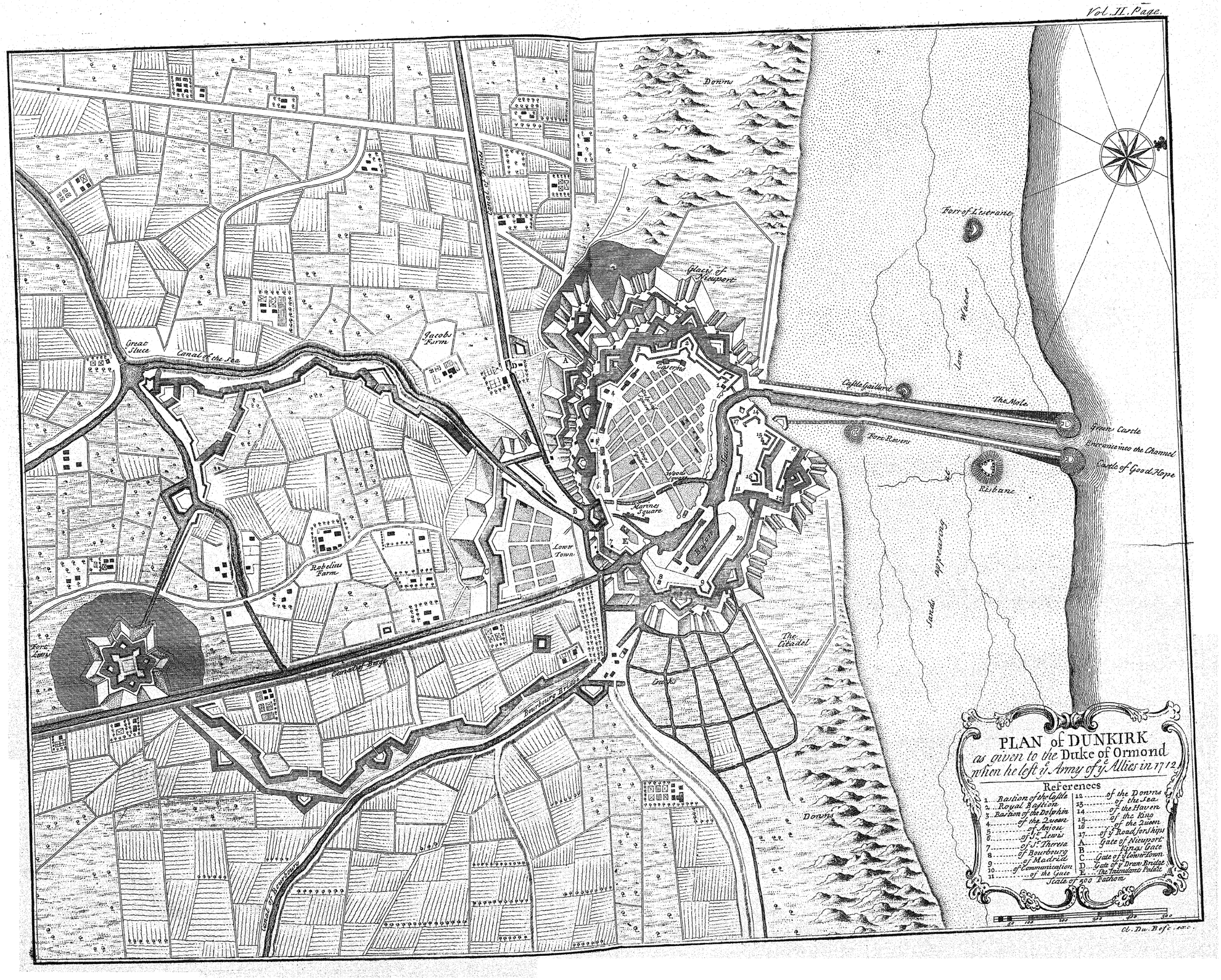
WHILE the Works and Breaches of *Bouchain* were repairing, my Lord Duke ſent the Earl of *Albemarle* to the *Hague* to endeavour to bring their High Mightineſſes to conſent to a Project which their Field Deputies had oppoſed, *viz.* the forming the Siege of *Queſnoy*; becauſe that Town being taken, all the new Conqueſts would have been covered, and the Troops might in the Beginning of the next Campaign have penetrated into the Heart of the Enemy's Country, but the *States* were not to be prevailed on. They well knew that the *French* had deſtroyed all the Forage in that Part of the Country; that the Seaſon was ſo far advanced that the Troops muſt have undergone greater Hardſhips than they had endured the Year before at the Siege of *Aire*; beſides, as the Negotiations for a Peace were then beginning, the *States* did not think it adviſeable to enter upon any new Operations; they conſented however that their Troops ſhould be quartered in the Frontier Towns, as well to hinder the Enemy from throwing up new Lines, as that their Army might aſſemble very early next Spring. In Conſequence of this Reſolution the Duke remained idle for about three Weeks, and then both Armies ſeparated and went into Winter Quarters. The Duke quitted that of the Allies the twenty-ſeventh of *October*; he was entertained the ſame Day at *Tournay* by the Earl of *Albemarle*: He came the third of *November* to *Antwerp*, where he was received under a triple Diſcharge of the Artillery, ſupp'd with the Cardinal *de Bouillon*, and dined the next Day with the Marquis *de Terracena*, at a great Feaſt he gave on the Name Day of the new elected Emperor. On the fifth his Grace ſet out for the *Hague*, where, having conferred ſeveral times with the *States*, he proceeded for the *Briel* the twenty-third of the ſame Month, and arrived four Days after very ſafe in *England*.

A farther Account of the Affairs of England.

IT will be neceſſary now to reſume the Hiſtory of our domeſtick Affairs, ſince without knowing ſomething of them, the Military Hiſtory of the Duke of *Marlborough* could hardly be underſtood. It is not to be expected that I ſhould be exactly methodical in what I have to offer on this Head: I am not writing the Hiſtory of *England*, nor ſecret Memoirs of the Peace; all I pretend to is the throwing together in as few Words as poſſible, and with the utmoſt Impartiality, ſuch a Detail of what happened here at home from the Change of the Miniſtry to the End of the Campaign, as may thoroughly illuſtrate the Subject I treat of. The Queen was ſo little pleaſed with the Reſtraints laid upon her for ſome Years, that it is thought ſhe gave way to the Deſign formed for cenſuring the late Lord Treaſurer *Godolphin* in the Houſe of Commons. There were two Things chiefly inſiſted on, the not paſſing publick Accounts in time, and the ſuffering the Navy Debt to ſwell to ſeveral Millions; this laſt was eſpecially dwelt upon as a Point of dangerous Conſequence, not only to the Nation at preſent, but to Poſterity and to the Conſtitution: For it was ſuggeſted, that as that Debt grew by the applying the Sums granted for the Navy to other Services, this was neither better nor worſe than raiſing Money upon the Subject, without the Conſent of Parliament. Numberleſs Pamphlets were at that time publiſhed, as well in Vindication of the late Miniſtry and the Lord Treaſurer in particular, as to reproach and decry them. For my Part, after the ſtricteſt Examination I have been able to make, I cannot find that the Friends of that Miniſtry have been able to juſtify them as to either of thoſe Points, on Principles conſiſtent with our Conſtitution: And on the other Hand I am not able to diſcover, that even the warmeſt Enemies of that Miniſtry ſo much as ſuſpected the Lord Treaſurer *Godolphin*, of what may be properly called Corruption, that is of applying publick Money to his private Uſe. On the contrary, his Lordſhip lived and died with the general Approbation of the Nation, in that Reſpect; and I believe that Poſterity will do him the Juſtice to own, that of all the Miniſters who have had the Management

of the Finances in *England*, none ever maintained a more unblemiſhed Character than he. Mr. *Harley*, ſoon after created Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, and Lord High Treaſurer, acquired a great deal of Reputation by projecting a Scheme for ſatiſfying the publick Debts, in which that of the Navy was included, which he did by procuring a Fund to be ſettled for paying the publick Creditors 6 *per Cent.* This and ſome other Schemes of the ſame enterprizing Genius, kept Things quieter at home than many imagined poſſible, after the entire Change of the Miniſtry. With Reſpect to Tranſactions abroad, after the Death of the Emperor *Joſeph*, it was obſerved that her Majeſty and the Parliament ſpoke of Peace as a thing to be wiſhed, and which the State of the Nation demanded. Thoſe who were in theſe Sentiments, ſaid that if King *Charles* aſcended the *Imperial* Throne, to forward which her Majeſty engaged to employ all her Intereſt, he would, in caſe he retained the *Spaniſh* Dominions, become ſo formidable a Potentate, that the Ballance of Power which the firſt Grand Alliance was formed to ſupport, would be totally deſtroyed thereby. It was alledged that *Charles* V. and his Son *Philip* II. had given more Trouble to *Europe*, and threatned its States with univerſal Monarchy, with greater Appearance of Succeſs than either the Houſe of *Bourbon*, or any other Houſe had done. That the Houſe of *Auſtria*, the *States General*, the Duke of *Savoy*, the King of *Portugal*, and ſeveral of the Princes of *Germany*, were ſure to reap great Emoluments from the preſent War: Whereas *Great Britain* had little to hope, had already expended much Blood and Treaſure; and if the War was carried on, muſt of Neceſſity expend much more. That the Power of *France* was already prodigiouſly depreſſed, that ſhe had declared her Readineſs to do all or more than was expected at the Beginning of the War; and that to continue it till the Views of all the Allies were ſatisfied, might endanger the exhauſting this Nation, which was deeply in Debt, and very ſenſibly burthened with Taxes already. It was ſaid on the other Hand, that conſidering the Treaties and Alliances into which we had entred, it would be a notorious Breach of Faith for us either to treat without our Allies, or to conclude ſuch a Peace as did not ſatisfy them as well as ourſelves. That as to the Claim of his *Imperial* Majeſty, the Queen and both Houſes of Parliament had over and over declared, that no ſafe or honourable Peace could be made without the Reſtitution of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy to the Houſe of *Auſtria*. That *France* was the natural and implacable Enemy of *Britain*, that the Practices of that Court were notoriouſly perfidious, and that therefore we ought to truſt nothing to the Faith or Promiſes of the *French* King; that the Demands of the Allies had been generally admitted by the Court of *France* itſelf at the *Hague* and at *Gertruydenberg*, and that to make Peace now on worſe Terms than thoſe, would be to own the War unjuſt, and to relinquiſh the Fruits of our Victories. It was replied that this Nation was in no Condition to furniſh the ſame annual Expence ſhe had hitherto done, till *Spain* could be conquered, which muſt be a Work of much Time, if at all practicable; that the Death of the Emperor *Joſeph* had quite altered the State Things were in at the Time *France* accepted the Preliminaries; that at the Time the Queen and Parliament declared the Monarchy of *Spain* ought to be given to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, that auguſt Houſe was divided into two Branches, the elder of which renounced its Right to the *Spaniſh* Monarchy in Favour of the younger, which ſhewed that the Allies never intended that the *Imperial* and *Spaniſh* Crowns ſhould be placed on the ſame Head; and that whenever a Peace was made it ought to be of ſuch a Nature as to leave *France* neither Intereſt nor Power to break through it and diſturb its Neighbours.

While theſe Topicks were canvaſſed by all Degrees of People in *England*, *France*, through the Abbé *Gautier*, who had an Intereſt with the Earl of *Jerſey*, made ſome Propo-


Downs
Fort of Leveraux
Glacis of Nieuport
Low Water
Great Sluice
Canal of the Sea
Jacobs Farm
Castle Jaillard
The Mole
Fort Revers
Risbank
Entrance into the Channel
Straits of Good Hope
Lower Town
Robelins Farm
The Citadel
Sands of Leveraux
Bourbourg Basin
Bourbourg Bridge
Canal of Bourbourg
Downs
PLAN of DUNKIRK
as given to the Duke of Ormond
when he left the Army of the Allies in 1712.
References
1 Bastion of the Castle
2 Royal Bastion
3 Bastion of the Dolphin
4 of the Queen
5 of Anjou
6 of St. Lewis
7 of St. Theresa
8 of Bourbourg
9 of Madrid
10 of Communication
11 of the Gate
12 of the Downs
13 of the Sea
14 of the Haven
15 of the King
16 of the Queen
17 of the Road for Ships
A Gate of Nieuport
B Kings Gate
C Gate of Flower Town
D Gate of the Down Bridge
E The Intendants Palace
Scale of 500 Fathom
Cl. Du Bosc. exc.

Propoſitions; they were readily liſtned to, and upon that Earl's Death, Mr. *Prior*, who had been his Secretary when he was Ambaſſador in *France*, was pitched on by the Court to manage this Negotiation. With this View he made a Journey to *Paris*, but on his Return was ſtopp'd at *Dover* till an Order came from Court to diſcharge him, which made this Matter publick a little before the Miniſtry thought it neceſſary. Some time after M. *Meſnager* came over hither as Plenipotentiary from his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and brought with him the following Project for a Peace.

Preliminary Articles on the Part of France, *for attaining a general Peace.*

THE King being willing to contribute, as far as in him lies, to the Re-eſtabliſhment of a general Peace, his Majeſty declares,

I. THAT he will acknowledge the Queen of *Great Britain* in that Quality, as alſo the Succeſſion of that Crown, according to the preſent Settlement.

II. THAT he will freely, and *bona Fide* conſent to the taking all juſt and reaſonable Meaſures for preventing the Crowns of *France* and *Spain* being ever united on the Head of the ſame Prince. His Majeſty being perſuaded that this Exceſs of Power would be contrary to the Good and Quiet of *Europe*.

III. THE King's Intention is, that all the Parties engaged in the preſent War, without excepting any of them, may find their reaſonable Satisfaction in the Treaty of Peace that ſhall be made: That Commerce may be re-eſtabliſhed and maintained for the future to the Advantage of *Great Britain*, of *Holland*, and of the other Nations, who have been accuſtomed to exerciſe Commerce.

IV. As the King will likewiſe maintain exactly the Obſervation of the Peace when it ſhall be concluded; and the Object the King propoſes to himſelf being to ſecure the Frontiers of his Kingdom, without diſturbing in any manner whatſoever the neighbouring States, he promiſes to agree by the Treaty which ſhall be made, that the *Dutch* ſhall be put in Poſſeſſion of the fortified Places which ſhall be mentioned in the *Netherlands*, to ſerve hereafter for a Barrier; which may ſecure the Quiet of the Republick of *Holland* againſt any Enterprize from the Part of *France*.

V. THE King conſents likewiſe that a ſecure and convenient Barrier ſhould be formed for the Empire and for the Houſe of *Auſtria*.

VI. THAT notwithſtanding *Dunkirk* coſt the King very great Sums, as well to purchaſe it as to fortify it, and that it is farther neceſſary to be at a very conſiderable Expence for raiſing the Works, his Majeſty is willing however to engage to cauſe them to be demoliſhed immediately after the Concluſion of the Peace, on Condition that for the Fortifications of that Place a proper Equivalent, which may be ſatisfactory, be given him. And as *England* cannot furniſh that Equivalent, the Diſcuſſion of it ſhall be referred to the Conferences to be held for the Negotiation of the Peace.

VII. WHEN the Conferences for the Negotiation of the Peace ſhall be formed, all the Pretenſions of the Princes and States engaged in the preſent War, ſhall be therein diſcuſſed *bona fide* and amicably; and nothing ſhall be omitted to regulate and terminate them to the Satisfaction of all the Parties.

BY Vertue of a full Power from the King, we the under-written Knight of his Order of *St. Michael*, Deputy of the Council of Commerce, have concluded, in the Name of his Majeſty, the preſent Preliminary Articles. *In witneſs whereof we have ſigned. Done at* London, Sept. 27. O. S. *and the 8th of* October, N. S. 1711.

MESNAGER.

When theſe Preliminaries were communicated to Count *Gallas*, he kept no Meaſures, he cauſed them to be publiſhed in a common News Paper, and talked ſo freely, or rather ſo indiſcreetly upon this Subject, that the Queen, who thought ſhe deſerved better Uſage from the Miniſter of a Prince to whom ſhe had been ſo kind, was oblig'd to give him a publick Teſtimony of her Reſentment, by forbidding him the Court; and to quiet the Minds of the People, ſix other Articles were publiſhed, which it was affirmed *France* had agreed to, though they were not yet ſigned or communicated to the Allies; they were theſe,

I. That the Kingdom of *Naples*, *Sicily*, *Sardinia* and the Dutchy of *Milan*, with the Fortreſſes of *Tuſcany*, which belonged to the Crown of *Spain*, and all *Flanders*, ſhould remain for ever to the Houſe of *Auſtria*.

II. That King *Philip* ſhould have all *Spain*, with the Iſlands of *Majorca* and *Minorca*, and the *Weſt Indies*.

III. That the *Engliſh* ſhould have a Garriſon in *Cadiz*, and the *South-Sea* Company a Settlement on that Continent according to the Act of Parliament.

IV. That *Dunkirk* ſhould be demoliſhed, and the Harbour deſtroyed.

V. That the *Dutch* ſhould appoint Commiſſaries to treat with other Commiſſaries to be appointed by *France* concerning a neceſſary Barrier.

VI. That Satisfaction and Security ſhould be given to the other Allies at the General Congreſs.

The Emperor when he received notice of theſe Preliminaries, and that the Queen of *Great Britain* had actually written to the *States General* and the reſt of the Allies to think ſeriouſly of Peace, and of entering immediately upon a Negotiation for that purpoſe, he wrote circular Epiſtles to the Electors and Princes of the Empire, to ſignify not only his Diſapprobation of them, and to engage them to treat them with a like Diſdain; but he alſo declared, that whatever might be the Event he would never acquieſce under ſuch a Peace as ſhould be built on theſe Preliminaries, which could not but be abſolutely deſtructive to the Empire, and prejudicial to the Liberties of all *Europe*. He wrote about the ſame Time to the Grand Penſionary, acknowledging in the moſt expreſſive Terms not only his Obligations to the *States*, but to him in particular, and the great Dependence he had on his Services in the preſent Conjuncture: He likewiſe applied to the *States* themſelves to induce them to perſiſt in the War, till the *Spaniſh* Monarchy was put intirely into his Hands; and told them moreover that he depended chiefly on their Concurrence with him to induce the Queen of *Great Britain* to reject the Offers made her, and to continue the War; proteſting however for himſelf, that he would never diſhonour the Imperial Dignity ſo far as to ſend Miniſters to treat of a Peace on ſuch Terms as theſe. In the mean time the Queen and her Miniſters went on in their Negotiations, the Lord *Townſhend* was recalled, and the Lord *Raby*, now created Earl of *Strafford* was ſent to the *Hague*, to prevail upon the *States* to conſent to a general Congreſs. About a Week after his Departure, Monſ. *Buys* arrived here with the Character of Envoy Extraordinary from that Republick; what his Inſtructions were is uncertain; but on the nineteenth of *November*, two Days after his Grace of *Marlborough*'s Arrival, M. *Buys* aſſiſted at a Committee of Council, wherein *Utrecht* was appointed to be the Place of the Congreſs, and the Time for ſending Plenipotentiaries thither, was fix'd to the firſt of *January*. The Heats in this Nation were never greater than at that Time, nor perhaps any crown'd Head treated with leſs Reverence than the Queen, and this not by the People of mean Rank only, but by ſuch as had Acceſs to her Royal Perſon. I know many have doubted this, and have looked upon it as an Aſperſion thrown on the Patriots of thoſe Times, on Purpoſe to countenance what

what was alledged as the chief Reaſon for the Change of the Miniſtry, *viz.* they treated the Queen with Inſolence: But a Right Reverend Prelate has left us under his Hand, and upon his Oath, ſuch an Account of a Conference he had with her Majeſty, as will juſtify my Remark, and prove that ſhe was moſt rudely treated.

THE Queen (he ſays) ſpoke to him about the Peace, and ſaid ſhe hop'd Biſhops would not be againſt it: "I ſaid a good Peace was what we daily prayed for; but "the Preliminaries offered by *France* gave no Hopes of ſuch a one; and the truſting "to the King of *France*'s Faith, after all that had paſſed, would ſeem a ſtrange "Thing. She ſaid we were not to regard the Preliminaries: We ſhould have a Peace "upon ſuch a Bottom that we ſhould not at all rely on the King of *France*'s Word; "but we ought to ſuſpend our Opinions till ſhe acquainted us with the whole Mat-"ter. I aſked leave to ſpeak my Mind freely, which ſhe granted; I ſaid any Treaty, "by which *Spain* and the *Weſt Indies* were left to King *Philip*, would in a little while "deliver up all *Europe* into the Hands of *France*; and if any Peace ſhould be made, "ſhe was betrayed, and we were all ruin'd: In leſs than three Years ſhe would be "murdered, and the Fires would be again raiſed in *Smithfield*: I purſued this long "till ſhe grew uneaſy, ſo I withdrew." At the opening of the Parliament Things ran as high there, eſpecially in the Houſe of Lords, though the Queen, the firſt Day of the Seſſions, remained there, that her Royal Preſence might contribute to the keeping warm Tempers within juſt Bounds: But it had not the Effect ſhe expected. The Earl of *Nottingham* declaimed vehemently againſt the Preliminaries, and expoſed, with the moſt laboured Eloquence the Dangers attending a Treaty on ſuch precarious Foundations. He inſiſted that the *Britiſh* Nation were bound, by the moſt ſacred Ties, to reſtore the whole *Spaniſh* Monarchy to the Houſe of *Auſtria*; adding, that, tho' he had a numerous Family, he would readily pay Half his Income towards carrying on the War with Vigour, rather than ſee a Peace made upon any other Terms. He concluded with moving that the following Clauſe might be added to the Addreſs in Anſwer to the Queen's Speech, *viz.* That it is the humble Opinion and Advice of the Houſe, that no Peace can be ſafe or honourable to *Great Britain* or *Europe*, if *Spain* or the *Weſt Indies* ſhould be allotted to any Branch of the Houſe of *Bourbon*. Great Exceptions were taken at the Word *Advice*, but ſeveral Lords ſupported it, and ſaid that no Prerogative was above Advice, and that it was the more proper, ſince in the Writ of Summons it was ſpecified that they were to adviſe their Prince. The more moderate Lords were for putting off the Debate till another Time, becauſe it might ſeem diſreſpectful to the Queen to intermix ſuch Matters in an Addreſs at the opening of a Seſſions. They likewiſe urged that this Matter was ſo little expected to be brought on the Carpet at preſent, that many Lords were unprepared to ſpeak to it; upon which my Lord *Sunderland* roſe up, and, among other Things, ſaid, "What, my "Lords, is it poſſible that any Member of this auguſt Aſſembly ſhould be unprepared "to debate an Affair, which for ten Years together hath been the principal Subject of "our Conſultations? Do we not ſit in the ſame Houſe, and are we not the "ſame Peers who have conſtantly been of Opinion, and in Conſequence thereof have "often repreſented to her Majeſty, that no ſafe and honourable Peace can be made "unleſs *Spain* and the *Weſt Indies* be recovered from the Houſe of *Bourbon*: It is true, "I ſee ſome new Faces among us, but even that Lord who ſits on the Wool Pack, *i. e.* the "Lord Treaſurer *Oxford*, may well remember that in the late Reign four Lords were im-"peach'd for having made a Partition Treaty." In the midſt of theſe Debates the Earl of *Angleſea*, who arriv'd but that Day from *Ireland*, enter'd the Houſe; he ſpoke towards the Cloſe of the Diſpute with that Calmneſs, Energy and Perſpicuity inherent to his Family:

He examin'd Things to the Bottom, he ſtated the Motives which engag'd *Great Britain* originally in the preſent War, and what at firſt was admitted by her and all her Allies to be a reaſonable Satisfaction; he expatiated on the Succeſſes which had attended the Confederate Arms, and the Conſequences which might have been hoped from them, adding, *That the Nation might have enjoyed the Bleſſing of Peace ſoon after the Battle of* Ramillies, *if thoſe whoſe Intereſt it was had not employed their Arts to prolong the War.* This tallying exactly with the Phraſe made uſe of by the Queen in her Speech, the Duke of *Marlborough*, who took it to himſelf, thought fit to anſwer it in a very long Speech, wherein he ſaid, "That he thought himſelf happy in having an Opportunity given "him of vindicating himſelf in regard to ſo material a Point, which his Enemies "had ſo loudly laid to his Charge, before a Perſon, (here he made a low Bow to-"wards the Place where the Queen ſate) who knowing the Integrity of his Heart, "and the Uprightneſs of his Conduct, could not fail doing him Juſtice; that he re-"ferred himſelf to the Queen, whether he had not conſtantly, while he had the Ho-"nour of being her Plenipotentiary, given her Majeſty and her Council an Account "of all the Propoſitions that had been made, and had not deſired Inſtructions for "his Conduct on the Subject of Peace? That he could declare, with a good Conſcience, "in the Preſence of her Majeſty and that illuſtrious Aſſembly, and of GOD himſelf, "who was infinitely beyond all the Powers upon Earth, and before whom, by the "ordinary Courſe of Nature, he muſt ſoon appear to render an Account of his Ac-"tions, that he ever was deſirous of a ſafe, honourable and laſting Peace, and that "he was always very far from any Deſign of prolonging the War for his own "private Advantage, as ſeveral Libels had moſt falſly inſinuated, *&c.* That his "great Age and the many Fatigues of War, made him earneſtly wiſh for the Power "to enjoy a quiet Repoſe, in order for him to think of Eternity. As for other Mat-"ters he had not the leaſt Motion on any Account whatſoever to deſire the Continu-"ance of the War for his particular Intereſt, ſince his Services had been ſo generouſly "rewarded, both by her Majeſty and the Parliament; but that he thought himſelf "obliged to ſuch an Acknowledgment to her Majeſty and his Country, that he was "always ready to ſerve them (whenever his Duty ſhould require) to obtain an ho-"nourable and a laſting Peace; yet that he could by no Means give into the Mea-"ſures that had been taken to enter into a Negotiation of Peace with *France*, upon "the Foot of the ſeven Preliminaries, ſince his Opinion was the ſame with that of "the Allies, that the leaving *Spain* and the *Weſt Indies* to the Houſe of *Bourbon*, "would be the entire Ruin of *Europe*, which he had with all Fidelity and Humility "declared to her Majeſty, when he had the Honour to wait on her a little after his "Return, and therefore he was for inſerting the Clauſe offered by the Earl of *Notting-*"*ham*." The previous Queſtion being put, it was carried in the affirmative by the Earl of *Nottingham*'s ſingle Vote, and then the main Queſtion and the Clauſe being put, it was alſo carried in the affirmative by ſix Voices. In the Houſe of Commons however, after a conſiderable debate, a Queſtion of the ſame Nature had a Negative put upon it, by above two to one. Towards the Cloſe of the Year the Committee for examining and ſtating the publick Accounts, charged the Duke of *Marlborough* for taking to his own Uſe, conſiderable Sums of Money on Account of the Contracts made for Bread and Bread Waggons. In ſupport of this they produced the Depoſition of Sir *Solomon de Medina*, the Contractor, who (*inter alia*) ſaid, "That for the Years "1707, 1708, 1709, 1710 and 1711, he had been ſolely, or in Partnerſhip concern'd "in the Contracts for ſupplying Bread and Bread Waggons to the Forces in the *Low* "*Countries* in the Queen of *Great Britain*'s Pay; and that he gave to the Duke of

"*Marl-*

" *Marlborough*, for his own Uſe, on each Contract, the ſeveral Sums following, part " of which was paid at the Beginning and part at the End of each reſpective Contract, " in Bills or Notes delivered by the Deponent into the Duke's own Hands, *viz.*

" For the Year 1707, ſixty-ſix thouſand and ſix hundred Gilders.

" For the Year 1708, ſixty-two thouſand ſix hundred and twenty-five Gilders.

" For the Year 1709, ſixty-nine thouſand five hundred ſeventy-eight Gilders and " fifteen Stivers.

" For the Year 1710, ſixty-ſix thouſand eight hundred and ten Gilders, nineteen " Stivers and eight Pennings.

" Total, two hundred ſixty-five thouſand ſix hundred and fourteen Gilders, four-teen Stivers and eight Pennings.

" For the Year 1711, twenty-one thouſand Gilders; which is in part of a like " Sum with thoſe above-mentioned, intended to be paid at the End of the Contracts " for this Year.

" That he was obliged to allow yearly, during the time of his being Contractor, " twelve or fourteen Waggons *gratis* to the Duke of *Marlborough*.

" That during the time of his being Contractor, as aforeſaid, he gave, on ſealing " each Contract, a Gratuity of five hundred Gold Ducats to M. *Cardonnel*, Secretary " to the Duke of *Marlborough*.

" That for all the Money he received of M. *Sweet*, Deputy Paymaſter at *Amſter-* " *dam*, he was obliged to pay one Pound *per Cent*. That the former Contractor *Ma-* " *chado* did the ſame, and that he acquainted the Duke of *Marlborough* with the De- " duction of one *per Cent*.

" He farther depoſeth that it appeared by the Accounts of *Antonio Alvarez Machado*, " who had been a Contractor before him, and ſupplied the Bread and Bread Waggons " to the Forces in the *Engliſh* Pay, for the Years 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705 and 1706, " that he, the ſaid *Machado*, had paid as large yearly Sums to the Duke of *Marlbo-* " *rough*, during the time of his being Contractor, as this Deponent has ſince done.

" From whence it appears that the Duke of *Marlborough* has received, on Account " of the Bread and Bread Waggons, Contracts from Sir *Solomon de Medina* (admitting " the ſame already paid, and what is intended to be paid for this preſent Year 1711, " to be the ſame with that of the preceding Year 1710) three hundred thirty-two thou- " ſand four hundred twenty-five Gilders and fourteen Stivers. From *Antonio Alvarez* " *Machado*, during the five Years he was Contractor, the like Sums, which together " make ſix hundred ſixty-four thouſand eight hundred and fifty-one Gilders and eight " Stivers, and computed at ten Gilders and ten Stivers to the Pound Sterling, amount " to ſixty-three thouſand three hundred nineteen Pounds three Shillings and ſeven " Pence.

" Sometime after this Evidence was given by Sir *Solomon de Medina*, your Com- " miſſioners received a Letter from the Duke of *Marlborough* by the Hands of *James* " *Craggs*, Eſq; wherein the Duke deſires your Commiſſioners, that when they make " their Report they would lay ſome Facts before the Parliament in a true Light, and " this Juſtice they think they cannot better do than in his Grace's own Words.

Gentlemen,

" HAVING been informed on my Arrival here that Sir *Solomon de Medina* has ac- " quainted you with my having received ſeveral Sums of Money from him: " That it might make the leſs Impreſſion on you I would loſe no time in letting you " know that this is no more than what has been allowed as a Perquiſite to the Gene-

" ral

" ral or Commander in Chief of the Army in the *Low Countries*, even before the Re-
" volution and ſince: And I do aſſure you at the ſame time, that whatever Sums I
" have received on that Account, have been conſtantly employed for the Service of the
" Publick, in keeping ſecret Correſpondence and getting Intelligence of the Enemy's
" Motions and Deſigns; and it has fallen ſo far ſhort, that I take leave to acquaint
" you with another Article that has been applied to the ſame uſe, and which ariſes
" from her Majeſty's Warrant, whereof the incloſed is a Copy. Though this does
" not properly relate to the publick Accounts, being a free Gift of the Foreign Troops,
" you will have obſerved by the ſeveral Eſtabliſhments, that before the late King's
" Death, when the Parliament voted forty thouſand Men for the Quota of *England*
" in the *Low Countries*, twenty-one thouſand ſix hundred and twelve were to be Fo-
" reigners, and the reſt *Engliſh*. For theſe laſt they gave ten thouſand Pounds a Year
" for Intelligence and other Contingencies, without Account: But his Majeſty being
" ſenſible, by the Experience of the laſt War, that this Sum would not any ways
" anſwer that Service, and unwilling to apply for more to the Parliament, he was
" pleaſed to order that the Foreign Troops ſhould contribute two and a half *per Cent*
" towards it: And being then his Ambaſſador and Commander in Chief abroad, he
" directed me to propoſe it to them, with an Aſſurance that they ſhould have no
" other Stoppage made from their Pay; this they readily agreed to, and her Majeſty
" was afterwards pleaſed to confirm it by her Warrant, upon my acquainting her with
" the Uſes it was intended for; and it has been accordingly applied from time to time
" for Intelligence and Secret Services, with ſuch Succeſs, that, next to the Bleſſing of
" GOD and the Bravery of the Troops, we may, in a great Meaſure, attribute moſt
" of the Advantages of the War in this Country, to the timely and good Advices pro-
" cured with the Help of this Money. And now, Gentlemen, as I have laid the
" whole Matter fairly before you, and that I hope you will allow I ſerved my Queen
" and my Country with that Faithfulneſs and Zeal which becomes an honeſt Man.
" The Favour I intreat of you is, that when you make your Report to the Parliament
" you will lay this Part before them in its true Light, ſo that they may ſee this ne-
" ceſſary and important Part of the War has been provided for and carried on with-
" out any other Expence to the Publick than ten thouſand Pounds a Year. And I
" flatter my ſelf, that when the Accounts of the Army in *Flanders* come under your
" Conſideration, you will be ſenſible the Service, on this Side, has been carried on with
" all the Oeconomy and good Huſbandry to the Publick.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient humble Servant,

MARLBOROUGH.

Farther Proceedings on theſe Matters.

I ſhall not trouble the Reader with any long and fruitleſs Remarks on the Subject before us, the Charge and the Duke's Anſwer he has, and from thence he will be able to judge for himſelf how far the former could be ſupported or the latter admitted. As to the Bread Contract, it appeared afterwards, upon the Oath of Sir *John Germaine*, who had been Aid de Camp to Prince *Waldeck*, that that Prince, as General in the *Low Countries*, had received the ſame Perquiſite; and as to the two and a half *per Cent*, it likewiſe appeared that it was given voluntarily, and was offered to the Duke of *Ormonde*. The Queen, on the thirtieth of *December*, being preſent in Council, though fit to declare, that having Notice of an Information againſt the Duke of *Marlborough* before the Houſe of Commons, by the Commiſſioners of the publick Accounts, ſhe thought fit to diſmiſs him from all his Employments, that the Matter might be the more impar-

tially examined. This Declaration was enter'd in the Council Book, and the Queen the next Day wrote a Note to the Duke of *Marlborough*, wherein ſhe ſignify'd the ſame thing to him. His Grace received it with all imaginable Submiſſion, and wrote a very reſpectful Anſwer, which he ſent by the Counteſs of *Sunderland* his Daughter. Some time after the Duke publiſhed his Caſe, which, whatever Weight it might have with the People in general, did not however ſatisfy the Houſe of Commons, wherein it was reſolved that the taking Sums of Money annually from the Contractors of the Bread and Bread Waggons was unwarrantable and illegal; as alſo that the two and half *per Cent.* deducted from the Foreign Troops, is publick Money, and ought to be accounted for. Theſe Reſolutions were laid before the Queen, but the Houſe did not think fit to proceed to an Impeachment, or to take any farther Steps in this Matter.

Prince Eugene *arrives in* England.

TOWARDS the latter End of the Year his Highneſs Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* came over into *England:* It was thought at that Time, that thoſe in the Miniſtry treated him with very little Reſpect, or rather with Indignity, when they ſent Meſſieurs *Drummond* and *Brinſden* to receive him; the former, at beſt, a decayed Merchant and humble Attendant on the Treaſurer, the latter a Sort of Oculiſt and abſolute Dependant on Lord *Bolingbroke*. By ſome Accident or other *Brinſden* ſprain'd his Foot, ſo *Drummond* had the ſole Care of his Highneſs, for whom he hired a Barge in *Graveſend*, and together with Count *Naſſau Woudenbourg*, Son to the late Veldt-Marſhal *D'Auverquerque*, his Nephew, and ſeveral other Perſons of Diſtinction, he landed at *White-Hall*, from whence his Highneſs went in a Hackney Coach to *Leiceſter* Houſe, which Count *Gallas* left fitted up for his Reception. What Converſation Mr. *Drummond* had with his Highneſs remains a Secret, excepting only the following inſtructive Hint, which this Miniſter of a Miniſter thought fit to drop to his Highneſs, *That the leſs he ſaw the Duke of* Marlborough *the better*; to which his Highneſs anſwered, with his uſual Plainneſs, *That as the Miniſtry might be aſſured he would not cabal againſt them, ſo he hoped they did not expect he ſhould alter his uſual Behaviour to his good Friend the Duke of* Marlborough. His Highneſs was generally conceived to have made this Journey with much the ſame View that Monſ. *Buys* came Envoy from the *States* of *Holland*, *viz.* to try whether it was not poſſible to perſuade the Queen to carry on the War; if it was ſo, his Highneſs was certainly diſappointed; for at his firſt Audience the Queen referred him for Buſineſs to the Treaſurer and Mr. Secretary *St. John*, and never would be brought to confer privately with him herſelf. His Highneſs was mightily careſſed while here by all Sorts of People; he dined publickly with the Dukes of *Marlborough*, *Ormonde*, *Montague*, *Grafton*, *Shrewſbury*, *Buckinghamſhire*, *Devonſhire* and *Richmond*, with the Earls of *Poulet*, *Portland*, *Sunderland*, *Wharton*, *Rivers*, *Stairs*, *Orkney* and *Oxford*, which laſt mentioned Nobleman was pleaſed to tell him, That he ſhould eſteem that Day the happieſt of his whole Life, in which he had the Honour to ſee in his Houſe the greateſt Captain of his Age; to which his Highneſs replied, with great Quickneſs, that if it were ſo, he owed it to his Lordſhip, alluding to his having procured the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Commiſſion to be taken from him. The Queen on her Birth-Day made the Prince a Preſent of a Sword ſet with Diamonds, valued at five thouſand Pounds; but as to the Anſwer given by Mr. Secretary *St. John* to his Memorials, they were not to his Wiſh, ſo that he left *England* very well ſatisfied with the People, but little pleaſed with the Miniſtry. As for the Duke of *Marlborough* though all the Methods poſſible were uſed to diſtreſs him, yet he preſerved his Temper, came frequently to the Houſe of Lords, ſpoke his Mind freely, and when the Service of the Houſe no longer required it, retired to *St. Albans*, where he lived as privately as

THE

CAMPAIGN

IN

FLANDERS,

IN THE YEAR

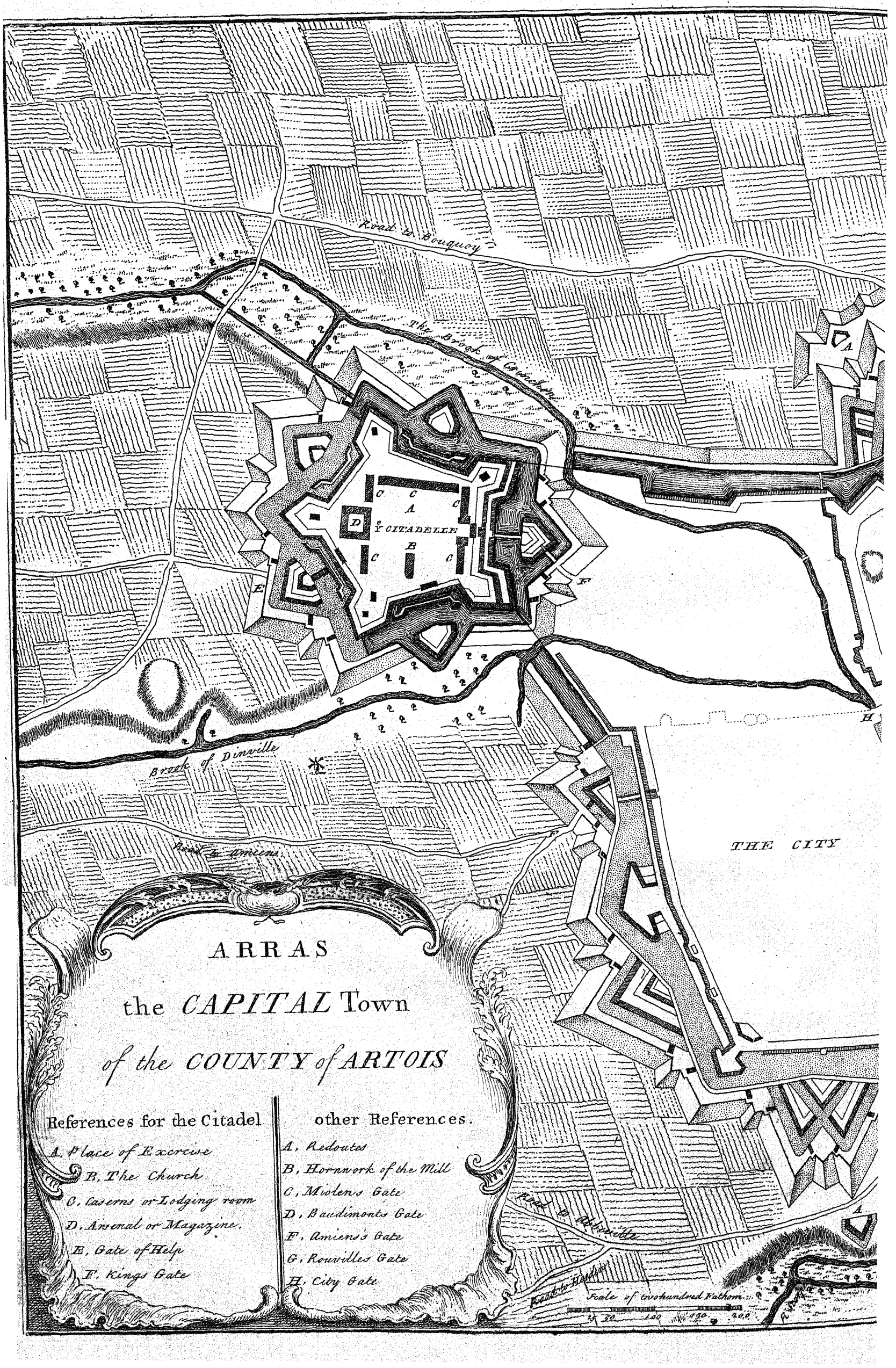
One thouſand ſeven hundred and twelve.

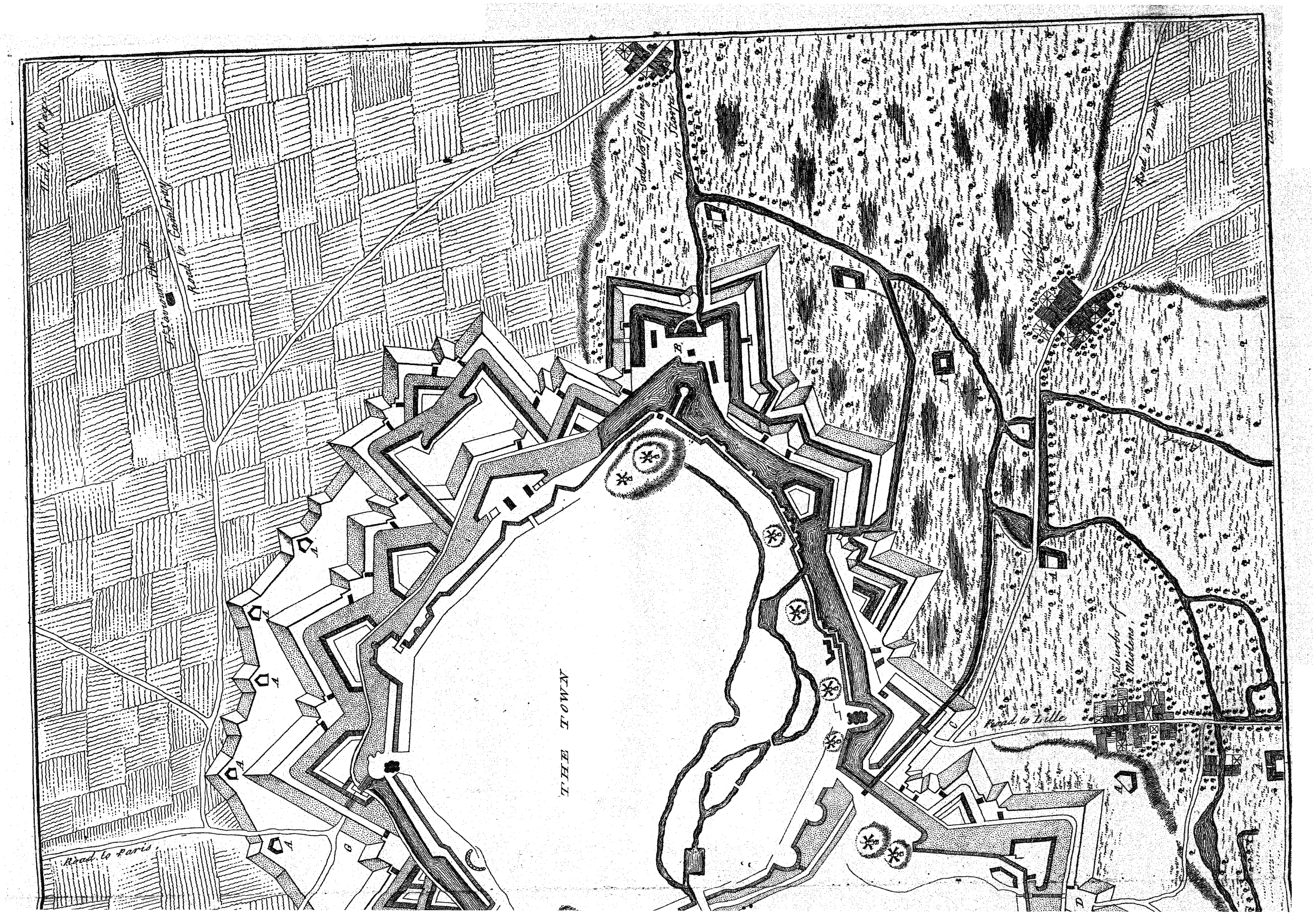
1712. *State of the* Britiſh *Troops in* Flanders.

WHatever Reſolutions her late Majeſty Queen *Anne* and her late Miniſtry had taken in the Beginning of this Year, as to Peace, they neglected not however making all neceſſary Preparations for War, in Caſe *France* ſhould really betray any Inclination to deal perfidiouſly with her Majeſty and her Allies. The Duke of *Ormonde* was appointed Captain-General of the Forces, a Nobleman whoſe Character has been already given, and of whom Mr. *Rouſſet* is pleaſed to ſay that, at another time, he would have been no unworthy Succeſſor of the Duke of *Marlborough*; under him the following General Officers were appointed to ſerve, *viz. Henry Lumley*, Eſq; General of Horſe, the Earl of *Orkney* General of Foot, and *Charles Roſs*, Eſq; General of Dragoons, *Cornelius Wood*, Eſq; and the Earl of *Stairs* Lieutenant-Generals of Horſe, *Henry Withers*, Eſq; Lord *North and Grey*, Lieutenant-Generals of Foot, Meſſieurs *Kellum* and *Sybourgh* Major-Generals of Horſe, Meſſieurs *Primroſe*, *Sabine* and *Evans*, with the Earl of *Orrery* Major-Generals of Foot; Meſſieurs *Nappier*, *Panton* and *Preſton*, Brigadiers of Horſe, Meſſieurs *Sutton*, *Durell*, *Ruſſel*, *Moryſon* and *Corbet*, Brigadiers of Foot. Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*, who was already in *Flanders*, ſerved alſo under his Grace this Campaign. The Command of the Troops in *Scotland* was given to the Duke of *Argyle*, and during his Abſence to Major-General *Whetham*; as during the Duke of *Ormonde*'s Abſence, the Command of the Forces in *England* was veſted in the Earl of *Rivers*, who was alſo made Maſter of the Ordnance in the room of the Duke of *Marlborough*.

Bombardment of Arras.

THE *States General* were very aſſiduous in diſpoſing all Things for the opening the Campaign early, and for the rendering it more fatal than any yet had been to *France*. The Earl of *Albemarle* who commanded in Chief their Troops, after having viſited *Mons*, *Bruſſels*, and other Towns, and cauſed ſome Motions to be made on the *Sambre*, which obliged the Marſhal *de Monteſquiou* to turn his Attention that way, came on the laſt of *February* Poſt to *Doway*, and having ſent, with the utmoſt Privacy, his Orders to the Garriſons of *Liſle*, *Bethune* and *Tournay*, to march at a certain time, which were ſuſtained alſo by Detachments from *Aire*, *Menin*, *Courtray*, &c. he on the firſt of *May*, about four in the Afternoon, marched out of *Doway* at the Head of the Garriſon with two thouſand Workmen, under the Command of Major-General *Ivoy*. The Earl of *Albemarle* had with him the Lieutenant-Generals *Homſpech*, *Cadogan* and *Murray*, and ſeveral other Officers of Diſtinction; he marched with the utmoſt Expedition into the Plain of *Arras*, where he kept his Troops, conſiſting of thirty-ſix Battalions, in Order of Battle. His Workmen raiſed, with the utmoſt Expedition,


Road to Bouquoy
Brook of Dinville
Road to Amiens
THE CITY
C C C
A
D Y CITADELLE
B
C C
E
F
H
ARRAS
the CAPITAL Town
of the COUNTY of ARTOIS
References for the Citadel
A. Place of Exercise
B. The Church
C. Caserns or Lodging room
D. Arsenal or Magazine.
E. Gate of Help
F. Kings Gate
other References.
A. Redoutes
B. Hornwork of the Mill
C. Miolens Gate
D. Baudimonts Gate
F. Amiens's Gate
G. Rouvilles Gate
H. City Gate
Road to Douay
Road to Bapaume
Road to Hesdin
Scale of two hundred Fathom
50
100
200


Road to Courtrai
Faubourg de Lille
River Deûle
Road to Douai
Faubourg de Fives
Road to Lille
THE TOWN
Road to Paris

two Batteries of four heavy Cannon, four large Mortars, four middle ſized, and ſix Haubitzers each. It happened that there fell at this time ſo thick a Fog, that the Place was thoroughly inveſted, and the Troops intirely covered before the Enemy perceived it. The Marſhal *de Monteſquiou*, who was there in Perſon, as ſoon as he had Intelligence of it, put the Garriſon under Arms, and cauſed the Cavalry and all the Granadiers to march out, ſupported by five Battalions. He afterwards cauſed the Trenches to be attacked, but though he had ſome Advantage at firſt, he was afterwards repulſed. About five in the Evening the Bombardment began, at nine the red-hot Bullets were ſhot into the Place, which was continued till five o'Clock in the Morning. On the third of *March*, about eleven at Night the Magazines of Forrage on the *Eſplanade* between the Town and the Citadel took fire, and were reduced to Cinders, before Day the Magazines of Wood ſhared the ſame Fate. The Marſhal *de Monteſquiou* was terribly afraid that the Magazines of Powder which were in the Citadel would have taken fire; he therefore employed all his Garriſon and the greateſt Part of the Townſmen, in taking all poſſible Methods to prevent it, but the latter ran quickly away to mind their own Houſes, which the red-hot Bullets had ſet on fire in every Corner, ſo that a more general Confuſion, and a more frightful Scene of Deſtruction was hardly ever beheld. About an Hour before Day the Earl of *Albemarle* drew off his Artillery and his Troops, and retired in Triumph to *Doway*, after having executed, with the greateſt Eclat, the Enterprize he had undertaken.

Duke of Ormonde *and Prince* Eugene *join the Confederate Armies.*

In the Beginning of *May* the Duke of *Ormonde* went to the *Hague*, where he held Conferences with the *States* Deputies; and M. *Rouſſet* is pleaſed to ſay, gave them the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances that the War would be carried on with Vigour, though he knew nothing leſs was intended. An Injury to his Grace's Character, which ought in Juſtice to be removed. What Aſſurances he gave the *States* I pretend not to ſay, but ſure I am that his Grace could not, at that time, have any Apprehenſion of what happen'd afterwards. The Suſpenſion of Arms between *Great Britain* and *France* was brought about by Events poſterior to this, and which it was impoſſible his Grace ſhould foreſee; beſides, all the World knows, and M. *Rouſſet* himſelf has owned, that Nobleman had quite another Character in the World. To have acted a Part like this, a Man of Art and Fraud would have been choſen, not a Man of that Generoſity and Openneſs of Heart the Duke of *Ormonde* was always famed for. His Grace ſet out for *Tournay* about the Middle of the ſame Month, there he conferred with Prince *Eugene*, and from thence they went both to the Army. It is ſaid, I think, with a conſiderable Degree of Confidence, that Prince *Eugene* propoſed mingling the *Britiſh* Troops with *German* and *Dutch*, which I think hardly credible. The Duke of *Ormonde* was Captain-General of the *Britiſh* Forces and of the Forces in the *Britiſh* Pay; if theſe had been ſo intermixed with the other Troops, he would not properly have had any Command at all, which M. *de Quincy* knew ſo well, that he ſuggeſts it to be the Reaſon why this mingling was deſired. However it was, when the Duke came to the Camp, he reviewed the Right Wing of the firſt Line, which conſiſted of all the *Britiſh* Troops in the Camp, and ſixteen Squadrons of auxiliary Troops in the Queen's Pay; after which his Grace entertained Prince *Eugene* and the General Officers of both Armies at Dinner. On the twenty-ſixth of *May* both Armies paſſed the *Schelde*, that under the Command of Prince *Eugene* at *Neuville*, the other under the Command of the Duke of *Ormonde* at *Souches*, between *Bouchain* and *Denain*, the former taking up his Quarters at *Haſpre*, and the latter at *Solemnes*. General *Fagel* who commanded a Body of Troops poſted in the Neighbourhood of *St. Amand*, for the Security of *Bouchain*, joined the Grand Army, and took Poſt within the Lines between *Aveſneleſec* and *Haſpre*;

thirteen Battalions and thirty Squadrons being left encamped between *Souches* and *St. Denain*, to cover the Bridges and preſerve the Communication with *Marchiennes*. To this End alſo forty or fifty Men from each Battalion of both Armies were ordered to work upon a very ſtrong Line, encloſing all the Ground between *Denain* and *Marchiennes*, whither alſo prodigious Quantities of Artillery and Ammunition were ſent on board a hundred and fifty Bilanders from *Ghent* and *Tournay*.

Prince Eugene *obliges the Duke of* Ormonde *to declare his Orders.*

PRINCE *Eugene* knowing that the *French* Army was at this time much inferior to that of the Allies, and being farther informed that it was encamped in ſuch a Manner that it might be eaſily attacked, propoſed to the Duke of *Ormonde* that this ſhould be immediately done; his Grace thereupon ſent General *Withers* with a ſtrong Detachment to view the Situation of the *French* Troops, who made a Report ſomewhat different from that received by Prince *Eugene*. His Highneſs being ſtill very preſſing, the Duke of *Ormonde* having invited him and Count *Tilly* to Dinner, after which, on their preſſing Remonſtrances, his Grace is ſaid to have declared that he had the Queen's Orders not to conſent to a Battle. The Prince, ſays M. *Rouſſet*, did not ſeem much ſurprized at this Anſwer, but contented himſelf with telling his Grace, that if he complied with his Orders the Campaign need not however be at all impeded. *Queſnoy* and *Landrecies* might both be beſieged at a time, and after the reducing thoſe Places, there was nothing to hinder their marching on to the very Gates of *Paris*. Upon this the Duke declared that he was reſtrained by his Orders from entering upon any Action, either Battle or Siege; and upon this, ſays the Author I mentioned before, his Highneſs thought fit to declare that the Confederate Armies having paſſed the *Schelde* and the *Selle*, and advanced into the midſt of the Enemy's Garriſons, could not poſſibly retire without running ſome Riſque, wherefore it ſeemed to him that his Grace would have done much better, if he had declared his Orders before they had marched ſo far; but I conceive this Diſcourſe could never have paſſed for this Reaſon, that it is not probable his Grace had ſuch Orders much earlier than he declared them. However it was, the Field Deputies of the *States* diſpatched away a Courier to acquaint their Principals with what had happen'd. In Conſequence of which the *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht* applied themſelves to the Biſhop of *Briſtol* to complain of the Duke of *Ormonde* or of thoſe who ſent him his Orders, but that Prelate ſurprized them more than the Duke had their Deputies; for he told them that two Days before he had received an Expreſs from the Queen, with an Account that her Majeſty obſerving that the *States* took little Notice of the many Advances ſhe had made to engage them to enter upon a Plan of Peace, ſhe therefore thought herſelf now at Liberty to enter into ſeparate Meaſures to obtain ſuch a Peace as might be moſt beneficial to her Subjects. His Lordſhip told them farther, that he was inſtructed to inform them, that, conſidering the Conduct of the *States* towards her Majeſty, ſhe thought herſelf intirely diſengaged from all Alliances with, and Engagements to their High Mightineſſes. After communicating this extraordinary Declaration to the Miniſters of all Foreign Princes at the *Hague*, the *States* on the fifth of *June* wrote a long Letter to her Majeſty, and, as a Mark of their deep Reſpect, their Friends in *London* had it printed and ready to be publiſhed before it well came to her Majeſty's Hands; the Purport of it was, "That they were ſurprized and afflicted at the two Declarations made by the Duke of *Ormonde* and the "Biſhop of *Briſtol*. That after her Majeſty had aſſured them her Troops ſhould act "with the uſual Vigour, it was very difficult for them to conceive how an Order "ſhould be obtained againſt their acting offenſively, and they hoped they had given no "Occaſion, by their Conduct, for that Declaration made by the Biſhop of *Briſtol*; "namely, That ſhe held herſelf to be diſengaged from every Obligation with regard

"to

" to them. They acknowledg'd indeed that her Majeſty's Plenipotentiaries had demanded " to know of theirs, if they were furniſhed with full Powers to treat of Peace, and that " they had refuſed to come into her Plan, leſt the Emperor ſhould have taken Umbrage " at it: But they ſaid if they had ſhewn ſome Backwardneſs to act in Concert with her " Majeſty, they hoped ſhe would attribute it only to an Exceſs of Prudence and Cau- " tion in them; and if they had really acted contrary to their Treaties and Engage- " ments with her Majeſty, ſhe ought not immediately to look upon herſelf as diſ- " engaged from all Obligations, till ſhe had repreſented wherein they had failed, and " they had refuſed to have given a Redreſs. That all the Difference between her " Majeſty and them was no more, if rightly conſidered, than a Diſparity of " Sentiments; and if, for ſuch a Cauſe, Confederates, united by the ſtrongeſt Ties, " might quit their Engagements, no Engagements could be relied on for the time to " come." If this Letter had the Power of convincing any that her Majeſty did not keep Meaſures with the *States*, the printing it and publiſhing it to the People proved alſo that the *States* were reſolved to keep no Meaſures with her. Theſe were the Sentiments at that time, not only of private Perſons but of the Repreſentatives of the Commons of *Great Britain*, who in an Addreſs, complained of it as a high Indignity offered to her Majeſty and to the whole Nation. The Queen a few Days after wrote the following Anſwer.

High and Mighty Lords, Friends, Allies and Confederates,

" THERE is nothing dearer to us than the Conſervation of a good Underſtanding " and a perfect Union with your *State*. This hath been the principal Object of " our Care, and we have ſo little Ground to accuſe ourſelves of having in the leaſt " contributed to the leſſening of the ſame, that we reflect with Pleaſure on the Pains " we have taken, and on all the Inſtances we have made, that the Diſputes which " have happened with Relation to the Intereſts of the two Nations, ſhould be amica- " bly determined, ſo as we might communicate our Thoughts to one another without " Reſerve upon thoſe of the Publick: For in the preſent Conjuncture of Affairs there " ought to be an equal Frankneſs on both Sides and a mutual Confidence.

" WE ſuppoſe that the Alarms which you took on Account of the Declarations " made by the Duke of *Ormonde* and the Biſhop of *Briſtol* are now over; and we re- " peat to you what we have ſo often declared, that it will be your own Fault, as it has " been in time paſt, if all our Meaſures about War or Peace be not taken in Concert " with your *State*.

" THE Earl of *Strafford* will be with you in a few Days, with full Inſtructions " concerning our Intentions. Our Miniſters will be diſpoſed and authorized to do all " that is incumbent on us to renew an intire Confidence with you, and to prevent, " for the future, ſuch Miſunderſtandings as have been fomented with ſuch Artifice and " ſo little Foundation.

" BUT we cannot paſs over in Silence, our great Surprize to ſee that your Letter of " the fifth Inſtant *N. S.* was printed and publiſhed almoſt as ſoon as we received it " from the Hands of your Miniſter, a Proceeding which is equally contrary to good " Politicks and Decency. It is a Remonſtrance, inſtead of a Repreſentation; and an " Appeal to the People, inſtead of an Addreſs to the Sovereign. We hope that you " will not ſuffer the like to be done again; for our Honour will engage us to give no " Anſwer to any Letters or Memorials which will be publiſhed in that Manner. For " the reſt we pray, *&c.* *Your good Friend,*

ANNA REGINA.

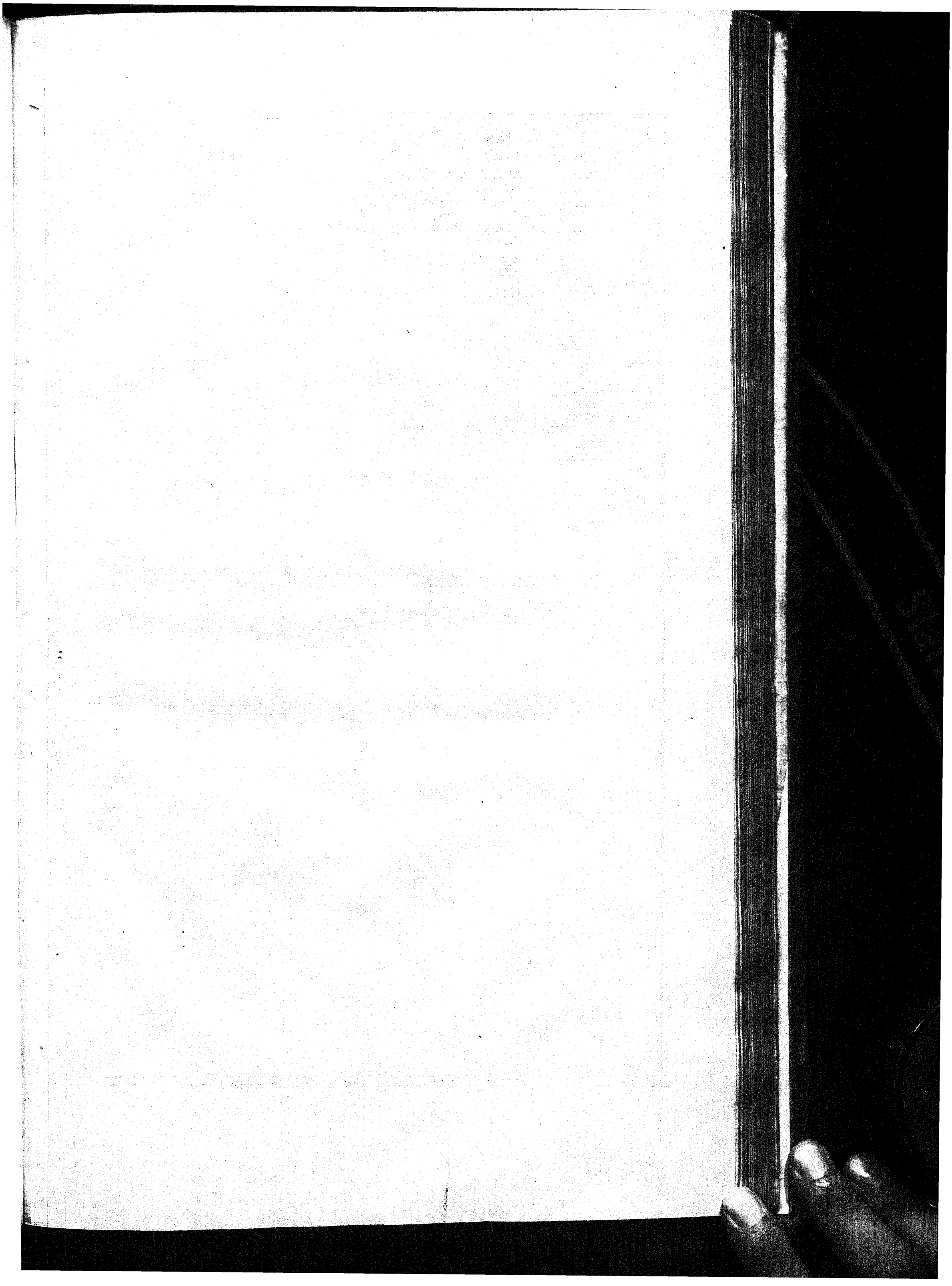
Kenſington, June 9-20, 1712.

Queſnoy *beſieged.*

NOTWITHSTANDING theſe Alterations, Prince *Eugene* perſiſted in the Reſolution he had taken of beſieging *Queſnoy*, a ſmall but very ſtrong Town in the Province of *Hainault*, and Territory of *Valenciennes*, eighteen Miles South Weſt of *Mons*, and as many North Eaſt of *Cambray*. General *Fagel* inveſted it with thirty Battalions and as many Squadrons, and on the eighth of *June* the Duke of *Ormonde*, notwithſtanding the Declarations already mentioned, actually covered the Siege with the *Britiſh* Troops and thoſe in *Britiſh* Pay. The Trenches were opened between the nineteenth and twentieth, and the Siege carried on with all imaginable Vigour. On the twenty-fourth the Duke of *Ormonde* ſent to deſire a Conference with Prince *Eugene* and the Deputies of the *States*, which accordingly was held the next Morning, wherein his Grace declared that he had received Orders from her Majeſty to publiſh a Ceſſation of Arms for three Months between her Majeſty's Troops and thoſe of the Moſt Chriſtian King; that he was directed to do this in three Days, as alſo to ſend a Detachment of ten Battalions to take Poſſeſſion of *Dunkirk*, which the Moſt Chriſtian King had declared himſelf ready to put into her Hands. His Grace added farther, that he had Orders to propoſe the ſame Suſpenſion of Arms ſhould be publiſhed in the Army of his Highneſs. Prince *Eugene* deſired that Time might be given, as well to himſelf as to the Deputies of the *States*, to acquaint their reſpective Sovereigns with the Declaration; to which his Grace anſwered, that it was not in his Power to exceed his Orders. He likewiſe informed his Highneſs, that if he perſiſted in the Siege, he could cover it no longer. The Duke however was prevailed on not to be ſo haſty as he at firſt had declared he would be; but Prince *Eugene* preſſing the Siege of *Queſnoy* with much greater Vigour than ever, his Grace thought himſelf obliged to ſend him Notice, that if he expected he ſhould continue in that Neighbourhood with his Troops, his Highneſs ſhould diſcontinue his Attacks. To which Prince *Eugene* thought fit to anſwer, that far from ſlackning his Proceedings, as he requeſted, he ſhould proſecute the Siege with more Diligence than ever, and that he did not doubt he ſhould render his Grace a Witneſs of a more important Expedition. Henceforward, ſays M. *Rouſſet*, all friendly Intercourſe between theſe Generals ceaſed. The Duke ſent his Orders in Writing to the Generals in Chief of the Troops in the Pay of *Great Great Britain*, to hold themſelves ready to march, but thoſe Generals gave him to underſtand that they ſhould pay no Regard to that Order, but remain with Prince *Eugene*, excepting only Major General *Berner*, who commanded four Squadrons and one Battalion of the Troops of *Holſtein Gottorp* and Major General *Walef*, who commanded a Regiment of *Liegois* Dragoons; ſo that after ten Years receiving *Britiſh* Pay, theſe Gentlemen let the World into this Secret, that they were obedient to the Orders of *Britiſh* Generals as long as they liked them. The firſt of *July* the Counterſcarp of *Queſnoy* was carried by Aſſault, and on the third Lieutenant-General *Labadie* rendered the Place, himſelf and his Garriſon, conſiſting of two thouſand ſeven hundred Men, remaining Priſoners of War.

Duke of Ormonde *refuſes to accompany Prince* Eugene.

ON the fifteenth in the Evening, Prince *Eugene* ſent an Aid de Camp to let the Duke of *Ormonde* know that he ſhould decamp next Day, and that, if he pleaſed, he might confer with him. The Duke returned him an Anſwer in Writing to this Purpoſe, That he thought it odd to have ſuch a Meſſage ſent him by a plain Aid de Camp, and only twelve or fifteen Hours before he muſt be obliged to march; that as they had taken no Meaſures together, either as to marching or any other Enterprize, he thought his Highneſs had no Reaſon to expect that he ſhould accompany or aſſiſt him in Operations about which he had never been conſulted; that he took the Liberty of giving his Highneſs this Notice, that he might regulate his Affairs accordingly, and not attri-



PLAN of the TOWN of QUESNOY.

Invested June 8. by General Fagel the French opened the Night between y^e 19th and 20th of the same month.

Imperial Attack conducted by the Director Jas Van Den Bos.

A. Opening of the Trenches between the 19 & 20.
B. What was done between ye 20 & 21.
C. What was done between ye 21 & 22.
D. What was done between ye 22 & 23.
E. What was done between ye 24 & 25.
F. What was done between ye 25 & 26.
G. What was done between ye 26 & 27.
H. What was done between ye 27 & 28.

Dutch Attack under the Director Hertel with the Common Attack Conducted by the Director De Brun.

1. Opening of the Trench the night between the 19 and 20.
k. What was done between the 20 and 21.
l. What was done between the 21 and 22.
m. What was done between ye 22 & 23.
n. The neighbouring dispositions were made by cuts to make a Lodgment on the work marked a which was taken without Loss.
o. What was done between the 23 & 24.
p. What was done between the 24 & 25.
q. What was done between the 25 & 26.
r. Postholen in full day upon an Entrenchment made by the Enemy Vane the 25.
s. What was done between the 26 & 27.
t. What was done between ye 27 & 28.
u. What was done between ye 28 & 29.

1. Mines sprung by the Besieged the 29 in the Evening.
x. What was done between ye 29 & 30.
y. Attack on the Counterscarp between the 30 and July the 1st.
z. What was done in the Assault of July the 1st in the Evening the Night following between ye 1 & 2.
a. What was done between the 2 & 3.
b. Mine sprung by the Enemy the 3 in the Morning the mount day the 3 o' Clock in the Afternoon they lost the Counter.
c. Imperial Bastion.
d. Royal Bastion. e. Cesar Bastion.
f. Saxon Bastion.
g. St Martins Bastion.
h. Austrian Bastion.
i. Half Bastion.
k. Queen Bastion.

I. What was done between ye 28 & 29.
K. What was done between ye 29 & 30.
L. What was done between ye 30 & 1st July.
M. The Town gained in the Assault.
N. What was gained between the 2 & 3.
O. What was gained between the 3 & 4.

French Attack

Common Attack

Attack of the Imperialists

C. Du Bois. exc.

bute to him any Miſchief which might happen hereafter; and that he believed it alſo proper to acquaint his Highneſs, that if he ſhould decamp and leave him, he ſhould be obliged to take the beſt Meaſures he could for the Security of the Queen's Troops. On the ſixteenth of *July* the Armies ſeparated, the *Daniſh*, *Pruſſian*, *Saxon* and *Hannover* Troops in the Pay of *Great Britain* followed Prince *Eugene*. His Highneſs encamped at *Atre* near *Landrecies*, which the Prince of *Anhault Deſſau* inveſted the next Morning with thirty-four Battalions and as many Squadrons.

THE Duke of *Ormonde* on the ſeventeenth cauſed the Suſpenſion of Arms to be publiſhed in his Camp, as the Marſhal *de Villars* had already done in his. The *Britiſh* Troops repaſſed the *Schelde* and the *Scarpe*, and came to *Ghent* and *Bruges*, where they continued all the reſt of the Campaign. But ſo far was the Duke of *Ormonde* from acting as M. *Rouſſet* ſays, without farther Regard to Prince *Eugene*, that he actually ſent General *Cadogan*, on account of ſome flying Reports that the *Engliſh* would impede the Navigation of the *Lys* and the *Schelde*, to tell his Highneſs that he wiſhed him a proſperous Campaign, and that he ſhould meet in it no Diſturbance from him. It is very likely that ſome Complaints were at this time made of the Inſolence of the commanding Officers in *Bouchain* and *Doway*, who refuſed to admit ſome *Engliſh* Officers who were indiſpoſed in their March; for immediately Count *Naſſau Woudenbourgh* came to wait upon his Grace from his Highneſs and the *States* Deputies, to aſſure him that the ſame was done abſolutely without their Orders, and that thoſe Commandants ſhould be ſeverely reprimanded. Count *Hompeſch*, Governor of *Douway*, came alſo in Perſon to make his Compliments to his Grace, and to acquaint him that he had no Hand in that ungrateful Treatment of Troops, by whoſe Valour thoſe Places were won.

THE Prince of *Anhalt*, who commanded at the Siege of *Landrecies*, having under him three Lieutenant-Generals, ſix Major-Generals, and eight Brigadiers, was ſupported by the Grand Army under Prince *Eugene*, the Left of which joined his Camp, the Right extended along the *Schelde* towards *Denain*, where the Allies had an intrenched Camp to cover the bringing up of their Artillery, Ammunition and Proviſions which came by Water from their Magazines in *Flanders*.

PRINCE *Eugene*, to give the *French* a Taſte of what he intended after *Landrecies* was reduced, ſent Brigadier *Groveſtein*, at the Head of two thouſand eight hundred Horſe, to penetrate into that Kingdom; this Detachment marched in ſmall Bodies, which did not unite till they were at twenty-five Leagues diſtance from the Camp: They march'd three Days and three Nights without reſting, except an Hour or two in the Night to refreſh their Horſes. They ravaged, plundered and burnt ſeveral open Towns and Villages in the Dioceſes of *Rheims* and *Chalons*, terrifying all the Country round about, by declaring that Prince *Eugene* was but a Day's March from them with twenty-five thouſand Men; retiring through the Country of *Metz*, they did no leſs Miſchief there, and at laſt got ſafe to *Traerback*, loaded with Money, Booty and Hoſtages. The Marſhal *de Villars*, as ſoon as he had Intelligence of it, ſent after them M. *de St. Fremont* with four thouſand Horſe, but the Allies having a Day's March of him, could not be overtaken, though they came time enough to find eighteen Villages within Sight of *Metz* ſmoaking and in Ruins. M. *de Villars* complained loudly of this, as contrary to the eſtabliſh'd Laws of Arms, and tending to no good End, but on the contrary, merely to haraſs and deſtroy an innocent People.

THE Reader has been already informed that his Highneſs had an intrenched Camp at *Denain*, an Abbey and Village ſeated on the *Schelde*, between *Valenciennes* and *Bouchain*, which covered *St. Amand*, *Mortagne* and *Marchiennes*, Poſts of great Conſe-

quence on the *Scarpe*, between *Tournay* and *Doway*, in the laſt of which were the principal Magazines for the Army: For the farther Security of this Place there was a double Line of Communication from the Retrenchments of *Denain* to *Fenin*, which is at the End of the Road to *Marchiennes*, on this Side the *Moraſs*. The Right Line began at the old Lines which the *French* drew up in the Year 1709. after the Battle of *Malplaquet*, and reached to the Dike of *Fenin*. The Left was between *Denain* and *Lourche*, running by the Side of the *Eſcandain*, quite to the before-mentioned Dike. It was between theſe two Lines that the Convoys paſt from *Marchiennes* to *Denain*, and from thence to the Army before *Landrecies*, behind another Line.

THE Marſhal *de Villars* knew very well the Conſequences which would attend the Loſs of the Town now beſieged, which once taken there was nothing to hinder Excurſions in the Winter to the very Gates of *Paris*; he therefore reſolved, at all Events, to do ſomething to ſave this Place. Two Things offered themſelves to his Mind, either to fight Prince *Eugene* or to deprive him of his Magazines. The former he pretended to fix on, but the latter was his real Choice. As ſoon as he had determined, he made ſuch Diſpoſitions, and gave ſuch Orders as perſuaded every Body that he would attack the Army of Obſervation in its Retrenchments; nay, he carried the Thing ſo far, that Prince *Eugene* at laſt believed it himſelf, and provided accordingly.

THE Troops encamped at *Denain* conſiſted of ten Battalions and twenty-three Squadrons; they were poſted along the Retrenchment from Left to Right, the Cavalry and Infantry being intermix'd. The Artillery was placed in a Park behind the Camp, with a vaſt Quantity of Ammunition which had been left there after the Siege of *Queſnoy* was finiſhed. Brigadier *Berkhoffer*, at the Head of four Battalions and three Squadrons, covered the Barges laden with Ammunition, Artillery and Proviſions at *Marchiennes*.

THE Enemy on the nineteenth paſſed the *Schelde* above and below *Cambray*, drawing together all their Troops, and withdrawing all their Detachments from the Poſts along the *Senſet*, Marſhal *Villars* giving out that he was now reſolved to fight. Prince *Eugene* put his Troops under Arms, and ſent Orders to the Earl of *Albemarle* to be ready to march in Caſe of need.

Diſpoſitions made by the Earl of Albemarle *for the Safety of the Camp at* Denain.

THE Earl of *Albemarle* executed exactly the Prince's Orders; he likewiſe cauſed a Bridge to be begun, and directed five or ſix hundred Labourers to work thereat, ſo that it would have been finiſhed in a Day or two at moſt, if the Enemy had not attacked him in the Interim. A Convoy from *Tournay* arrived in the mean time, eſcorted by two Battalions, which Battalions had Orders to remain at *Beaurepaire*, under the Command of Brigadier *Berkhoffer*, who had by this time ſix Battalions and three Squadrons. The Earl of *Albemarle* ſent that Gentleman Orders, that in Caſe he found the *French* had any Deſign upon *Marchiennes*, he ſhould immediately march and encamp his Troops between the *Scarpe* and the great *Moraſs*, through which, as there lay but one narrow Path to the Barges, ſo it had on one Side the Priory of *Hamage*, and on the other the Fort of *Riolet*, both of which were well ſecured. On the twenty-firſt, the twenty-ſecond and the twenty-third, the Enemy were continually in Motion on the Side of the *Sambre*, in order to give the Allies to underſtand that they had their Eyes on the Siege of *Landrecies*, and were taking Meaſures to raiſe it, and to render this ſtill the more probable, they cauſed ſeveral Bridges to be thrown over the *Sambre*, and took all the Steps neceſſary for them to have taken in Caſe they had deſigned to attack Prince *Eugene* in his Lines, though in reality, his ſole View was to cut off the Troops at *Denain*, and to poſſeſs himſelf of *Marchiennes*. To this End he ſent Orders to the Garriſon of *Valenciennes* to be ready to march, and on the twenty-third about Noon, he ſent all his Huſſars to patrole up and down the great Roads between *Cambray*, *Bou-*

chain, and the grand Army; he at the ſame time poſted Guards of Horſe and Foot on all the Paſſages of the *Selle* and *Schelde*, to prevent our having any Intelligence of his true Deſign. About ſeven in the Evening he detached M. *de Coigny*, with thirty Squadrons of Dragoons to advance towards the Lines of Circumvallation before *Landrecies*, as if he intended to attack them that Night; but at the ſame time he detach'd the Marquis *de Vieuxpont*, with thirty Battalions, all the Pontons, and a Brigade of Cavalry; as alſo Lieutenant-Ceneral *Albergotti*, with twenty Battalions and forty Squadrons to ſuſtain him; and as ſoon as he was on his March the Marſhal and the Army followed, the heavy Baggage being ſent to *St. Quintin* and *Ham*. The Count *de Broglio* covered the March of the Infantry with forty-nine Squadrons, having ſtrict Orders alſo to obſerve that no body croſſed the little River *Selle* to give Notice of their March. They marched all Night through the Plains between the *Selle* and the *Schelde*, ſo that by Break of Day their Van arrived at *Nieufville* on the laſt mentioned River, over which Bridges were immediately thrown for them to paſs. Notwithſtanding that, my Lord *Albemarle* had continually a great Number of Spies on all the Roads in his Neighbourhood to watch the Motions of the Enemy, yet they gave him no Intelligence of their March, either becauſe they were ſeized by the Enemy's Guards, or becauſe they found the River ſo well ſecured that they durſt not attempt to paſs. He received likewiſe no Account from *Bouchain*, though the Bridges at *Nieufville* were but a little way from that Place; and though the Earl had received daily Intelligence from thence before, in Conſequence of ſtrict Orders given to the Inhabitants to acquaint the Commanding Officer there with whatever Motions of the Enemy came to their Notice. And as Prince *Eugene* had no Account of the Enemy's March till ſeven o'Clock on the twenty-fourth in the Morning, my Lord *Albemarle* could have no Intelligence from him. Between ſeven and eight of that Day Major-General *Bothmar* gave Notice that he obſerved the Enemy about *Aveſneleſec*. The Earl of *Albemarle* immediately diſpatched a Perſon to Prince *Eugene*, to intreat him to come in Perſon to his Aſſiſtance. He fired alſo ſix Pieces of Cannon, as well to give Notice to *Bouchain*, *Marchiennes* and *St. Amand*, as to recall the Horſes from Paſture belonging to the Squadrons under his Command, and thoſe in the Camp. The Horſes were immediately brought in, and the Cavalry mounted as faſt as it was poſſible. The Earl of *Albemarle* ordered Major General the Count *de Croix*, with ſeven *Imperial* Squadrons to take Poſt before the Left Wing of the Intrenchment, on the great Road to *Valenciennes*, in order to obſerve the Motions of the Garriſon of that Place, which was already on its March, and began to appear on the Height of *Hurtebize*. My Lord detached likewiſe ſixteen Squadrons through the Plain on his Left, in order to diſpute with the Enemy the Paſſage at *Nieufville*, not knowing that their Bridges were laid there, and that their Troops had paſſed already, becauſe that Paſſage lay in a Bottom, with a riſing Ground between the Camp and it; but as ſoon as the ſixteen Squadrons had paſſed that riſing Ground, they ſaw a great Body of Horſe and Foot advancing towards them. The Earl of *Albemarle* thinking it not proper to ſuffer ſixteen Squadrons to attack ſo numerous a Corps, recalled them and poſted them before his Retrenchment, with their Right towards the Line of Communication, between *Denain* and *Marchiennes*, and their Left towards the Meadows along the *Schelde*; but when his Lordſhip found that the *French* were about to attack them with a very great Body of Cavalry, he withdrew them very happily within his Retrenchment. He likewiſe detached ſome Squadrons to hinder the Enemy's Junction with the Troops from *Valenciennes*, but the Vigilance of Marſhal *Villars*, and the Expedition of that Garriſon, fruſtrated that Deſign.

WHEN

When the Earl perceived that the Camp would be undoubtedly attacked, he poſted his ten Battalions along the Retrenchment, under the Command of Lieutenant-General Count *de Dhona* and the other General Officers. About ten Prince *Eugene* arrived with ſeveral General Officers; he viewed in Perſon the March and Motions of the Enemy, he viſited the Retrenchments, approved the Diſpoſition of the Infantry, and ordered that the Cavalry which had paſſed the *Schelde* ſhould repaſs it as ſoon as poſſible, becauſe he ſaw that they could not there be of any uſe. He obſerved likewiſe that theſe ten Battalions drawn up three deep, left a great Part of the Retrenchment unguarded; to remedy this Inconvenience, he ordered ſix *Imperial* and *Palatine* Battalions who were next at Hand, in the new Line of Communication, between *Thian* and *Denain*, to take Poſt on the Right in the Retrenchment, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Secquin* and the Major-Generals the Prince of *Holſtein* and *Zobel*.

M. Villars *makes Diſpoſitions for attacking the Camp.*

The Enemy by this time were in Order of Battle, all the Diſpoſitions being made with the utmoſt Hurry, in order to attack the Allies before they could receive any Reinforcement from the grand Army, to which End thirty Battalions, eighty Companies of Granadiers, the Piquet of the Army, and all the Dragoons advanced on Foot. Theſe Dragoons formed the firſt Column, their Right marching by the Meadows along the River Side towards the Retrenchment before the Left Wing of the Allies; the thirty Battalions, the Granadiers, and the Piquet formed two other Columns between that of the Dragoons and the Lines of Communication, theſe two Columns were ſupported by thirty other Battalions, and thoſe Battalions by all the reſt of their Horſe and Foot. We cannonaded them as fiercely as it was poſſible with ſix Pieces of Cannon, which were placed upon two Batteries in the Centre; and the Enemy on their Side play'd upon us with ſome Pieces which were before their Right Wing on an Eminence overagainſt the Retrenchments. The Earl of *Albemarle* gave Intelligence to Prince *Eugene* of all the Enemy's Motions, who remained in a Redoubt on the other Side of the *Schelde*, where he could have an exact View of the whole Affair. The Earl of *Albemarle* ſent to demand his laſt Orders, and his Highneſs having ſent him what Inſtructions he thought neceſſary, added that he hoped he would defend himſelf as long as poſſible, and that in the mean time all the Infantry of the grand Army ſhould advance to his Aſſiſtance. The Lord *Albemarle* took all the Precautions poſſible, in order to give the Enemy a warm Reception; he ordered the three Openings of the Retrenchment to be ſtrongly barricaded; and perceiving that the Enemy were likely to make their utmoſt Efforts in the Centre, he ſent Orders to Count *Dhona*, that in Caſe they ſhould force it there, he ſhould immediately attack them in Flank, with the Battalions under his Command, in order to force them to retire, which that General afterwards performed, but without Effect. All Things being in order, about one o'Clock the Enemy began the Attack, with the greateſt Bravery and the beſt Order imaginable. The firſt Place which felt the Fury of their Arms was a Redoubt, in which the Regiment of *Welderen* was poſted, againſt which their firſt Column of diſmounted Dragoons advanced; that Regiment fired upon them with great Fury, but the *French* puſhed them notwithſtanding to the Parapet of the Retrenchments, and the Parapet conſiſting of Faſcines and Stones, and the Ground being likewiſe ſtoney, it fell all at once into the Ditch, which gave the Enemy an Opportunity of entering with their Bayonets at the Head of their Pieces, ſo that the Retrenchment was forced on that Side, upon which the Troops threw down their Arms on every Side, and fled with amazing Precipitation, ſome towards a Bridge of Pontoons, and ſome towards a Water-Mill.

Camp at Denain *forced.*

The Earl of *Albemarle*, and all the other General Officers did all that was poſſible to rally thoſe in the Centre; for as to the Left Wing where Count *Dhona* and the Count

PLAN of the CAMP & RETRENCHMENTS of DENAIN.

Attack'd in 1712 by the French.

A. The Gap at Denain
B. Retrenchm.ts of Denain.
C. Water Mill
D. Bridge of Wood.
E. Bridge of Pontoons.
F. Retrenchmt to cover the Pontoons.
G. Line of Communication between Denain and Thian.
H. The Palatin Troops.
I. Three lines of Artillary Troops
K. Ten Battallions of Squadrons incamp'd in Retrenchm.ts
L. M. The Park of the Artillery
N. Motion of the French Army in the Night of the 23.d
O. March of the Enemy.
P. Cavalry marching to dispute the Passage of the Schelt.
Q. The same Troops retired and Posted
R. March of the Garrison of Valenciennes
S. Seven Squadrons of Imperial Horse under the Command of Count Grana.
T. Squadrons appointed to Rep. the Enemy
V. Cavalry formd here
W. Army of the Enemy in Battallia
X. Dragoons forming the first Line.
Y. Second and Third Line of the Enemies Foot.
Z. Thirty Battallions Supporting these Lines.
A.A. Redoubt
B.B. Infantry from the Grand Army marching to succour the Dutch.
17. Abreasted Guards of Horse

Fontenelle
Farm of Huntelisse
Mill of Hornain
a Mill Ruined
First Ditch the French in 1709.
Old Line
Lines of Communication
Causeway
Road to Valenciennes
Thian
Iscaudin
Line of Communication with the grand Army
Horchin
Castle
Road to Bouchain
Famch
Neuville
Marpelles
C. Dr. Avril. exc.

de Naſſau Woudenburg commanded, were cut off by the Enemy from the reſt of the Troops, and that Lord's Endeavours were in vain. Upon this he attempted to throw ſome Regiments into the Houſes and Abby on the Right of *Denain*; as ſome of the Troops were then in tolerable Order, he thought they followed him, but turning his Head a Minute after, he found himſelf almoſt alone, ſurrounded by the Enemy. He did not however deſpair, he called, he made Signals with his Hat, but to no Purpoſe, he was forced to render himſelf Priſoner; and Marſhal *Villars*, to prevent any Accident which might be fatal to him in the Hurry, ſent him immediately to *Valenciennes*. In the mean time the Infantry threw themſelves by hundreds at a time into the River, where Numbers were drown'd, a Multitude ſlaughtered, and upwards of two thouſand made Priſoners; about four thouſand came afterwards to the grand Army. Among thoſe that were drown'd were Lieutenant-General Count *Dhona*, and Major-General Count *Naſſau Woudenburg*, Son of the late Veldt-Marſhal *D'Auverquerque*, whoſe good Qualities made him exceedingly regretted. Amongſt thoſe who were made Priſoners were Lieutenant-General *Secquin*, Major-Generals, Prince of *Holſtein*, Meſſieurs *Dalberg* and *Zobel*; Count *de la Lippe*, Colonel, Meſſieurs *Teugnagel*, *Cavenagh*, *Spaen* and *Greck* alſo Colonels; the Lieutenant-Colonels *Donnelly*, *Herbſhauſen*, *Heuſke*, *Brakel*, *Munich* and *Els*, ſix Majors, forty-four Captains, a hundred and nine Subaltern Officers, fifty-ſix Troopers, four Aid de Camps, and ſeveral Officers belonging to the Train. Prince *Eugene* had brought up fourteen Battalions to the very Bank of the *Schelde*, but they could not paſs, becauſe the only remaining Bridge, the other being ſent away the Day before by the Prince's expreſs Directions, was crowded with Horſe and Baggage, and unhappily broke with them all upon it. The Wooden Bridge was alſo unfiniſhed, ſo that all theſe Troops could do was to look on, and to cover the Runaways in their Flight, which if they had not done much worſe Conſequences muſt have followed, though the Miſchief was bad enough, in Spight of all the Care that was or could be taken.

THE Enemy's Army, according to this Account, which is taken almoſt verbatim from M. *Rouſſet*, whoſe Impartiality, on this Occaſion, cannot be queſtioned, conſiſted of a hundred and thirty-three Battalions and two hundred and fifty Squadrons. It encamped after this Action with its Left towards the Height of *Hurtebize*, its Centre at *Eſcandin*, and its Right near *Bouchain*, its firſt Line fronting the *Schelde*, its ſecond the *Scarpe*. The Misfortune of *Denain* did not come alone, it was followed by the Loſs of *St. Amand*, *Mortagne*, *Haſnon*, and in ſhort all the Poſts upon the *Schelde*; ſo that the Number of the Allies made Priſoners was quickly increaſed to three thouſand three hundred and fifteen Men, Officers included.

Marchiennes was a moſt important Place, as well on Account of its Situation in impenetrable Moraſſes, having only two Ways leading thereto, as becauſe it was filled with the Ammunition and Proviſions deſigned for the Army, and had beſides in it a Magazine of Reſerve, from whence it was intended that all the Places in its Neighbourhood ſhould be ſupplied with what they wanted. They had made a Place of Arms there, and the Veſſels made uſe of on the *Schelde* and *Scarpe* were laid up there: it had on one Side for its Defence a ſtrong Wall, on the other a Retrenchment well paliſadoed, with a Ditch and three Half Moons, ſo that it was really thought capable of making a good Defence; its ſtrong Situation being alſo conſidered, which alone would have been ſufficient to have deterred a leſs enterprizing General than the Marſhal *de Villars*, from expecting to reduce it in ſo ſhort a time as he publickly gave out he would reduce it in, which nevertheleſs he effected, his Troops being now of their General's Opinion, that they were able to do any thing.

Marchiennes *inveſted.*

Beſieged and taken. THE Count *de Broglio* appeared before the Place on the twenty-fifth with a conſiderable Body of Troops, and ſummoned Brigadier *Berkhoffer* to ſurrender, but he having a good Garriſon, and having alſo received a conſiderable Reinforcement from *Doway*, refuſed, and at the ſame time ſent the Count Word that he did not doubt of defending the Place till it was relieved. Upon this the Marſhal *de Monteſquiou* deſired leave to command this Siege in Perſon, which the Marſhal *de Villars* very readily granted. He arrived there the next Day, and having attacked in Perſon a Redoubt which covered the *Scarpe* and Bilanders, made himſelf Maſter of it in Spight of a vigorous Reſiſtance. On the twenty-ſeventh the Trenches were opened at two Attacks, and on the twenty-ninth they fired with twenty Pieces of Cannon upon the Place. On the thirtieth the Marſhal *Villars* arrived in Perſon with eleven Battalions, and though the Breaches were very indifferent, made Preparations for an immediate Aſſault. Brigadier *Berkhoffer* conceiving it to be of no Uſe to have himſelf and his Garriſon cut to Pieces, beat the Chamade, and offered to ſurrender upon honourable Terms; but Marſhal *Villars* anſwered him roundly, that, according to the modern Cuſtom of making War, he could grant him no Terms but thoſe of ſurrendering Priſoners of War: Upon this Hoſtilities were renewed, but the Breaches becoming practicable, the Brigadier was forced to accept of the Terms offered him, and to ſurrender himſelf and his Garriſon, conſiſting of about five thouſand Men, Priſoners. The Marſhal however, to ſoften it as much as poſſible, ſuffered them to march through the Breach with all military Honours; a poor Recompence for the mighty Loſs they ſuſtained, in giving up all their Magazines into the Hands of the Enemy.

THE *French* took here a hundred Bilanders, excluſive of thoſe which had on board them three hundred thouſand Weight of Powder, and which the *Dutch* Commiſſary cauſed to be ſunk in the *Scarpe* before the Siege, a hundred Pieces of fine Cannon, three hundred Waggons with their Harneſſes, the Hoſpital of the Army, with Bombs, Grenadoes, Bullets, Muſket-Ball, Powder, Corn, Meal, Hams, Bacon, Cheeſe, Beer, Wine, Brandy, Ladders, Hatchets, *&c.* ſufficient for two Sieges; and what was alſo of conſiderable Advantage to the *French*, a great Number of Horſes both for Draught and Service.

Conſequences of theſe Events. THE Succeſs of Marſhal *Villars* in theſe important Enterprizes on *Denain* and *Marchiennes* changed the Face of Affairs in *Europe*, as well as the Converſations of all our Politicians. The *French* affected to magnify the mighty Conſequence of the *Engliſh* Forces in the Confederate Army: Marſhal *Villars* is reported to have called them the *Brazen Wall* of the Allies, and Monſ. *de Torcy* could not help obſerving, and leaving that Obſervation to Poſterity, by committing it to writing, *That the Confederates might now ſee what they had loſt by her Majeſty's withdrawing her Forces, and what Value they ought to put upon a Nation which carried Victory wherever its Arms appeared.* At the *Hague* and at *London*, the Loſs of the Duke of *Marlborough* was by many thought greater than that of the *Britiſh* Troops. His Grace had never been deceived, and this to many ſeemed an irrefragable Proof that it was impoſſible he ſhould; from whence they inferr'd that the Buſineſs of *Denain* would never have happened if he had commanded. The *French* admit this, and Monſ. *de Quincy*, in his Recapitulation of the Events of this Campaign, attributes the Succeſs of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Arms as much to the Over-ſight of the Confederate Generals, as to the Skill and Vigilance of Marſhal *Villars*. But if the Credit of a General depends not on Events, but on his acting in the beſt Manner poſſible, conſidering the Situation of Things, thus much will be due to M. *Villars*, if Prince *Eugene* had ſuſpected his Deſign on *Denain*, that Suſpicion would have put an End to all the Marſhal's Schemes; there was therefore

ſome Merit in taking ſuch Precautions as kept his Highneſs ſtill in his firſt Opinion, that the Marſhal intended to attack him in his Camp, which the March of M. *de Coigny*, with his thirty Squadrons, effectually did. Some People in *Holland* were for throwing the whole Weight of this unfortunate Buſineſs on the Earl of *Albemarle*; that Nobleman thought fit to publiſh a very exact Account of the Action, to clear his own Reputation; beſides which, there appeared about the ſame time a Letter from the Field Deputies to the *States*, and a Letter from Prince *Eugene* to a Miniſter of State, which entirely cleared the Earl of *Albemarle*. The firſt of theſe three Pieces agreeing exactly with the Account already given, it is unneceſſary to inſert it; but the Reader will certainly think the other two worthy of his Peruſal, as they are both curious and authentic Pieces.

Letter of their Field Deputies to the States General.

High and Mighty Lords,

" THE Marſhal *de Villars* decamped Yeſterday in the Evening at Sun-ſet from " *Chateau Cambreſis*, and march'd with ſuch Diligence, that early this Morning " he paſſed the *Schelde* in eight Columns at *Sourche* and at *Neufville*. As ſoon as Prince " *Eugene* of *Savoy* had Intelligence of the Enemy's March, he went to *Denain*, cauſed " ſix Battalions to march thither to reinforce the Body commanded by the Earl of " *Albemarle*, viewed in Perſon the Intrenchment there, and the Infantry who were " poſted in it, cauſed the Cavalry and Baggage to come over to this Side of the " *Schelde*, that there might not be any Confuſion; and about ten o'Clock came over " to this Side of the Bridge to make the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for ſupporting that Body, " with all the Infantry of the Army, who were actually on their March. In the mean " while the Enemy having advanced near to the Intrenchment in one very cloſe Co- " lumn of their Left Wing and main Body, which filed off to attack the Intrench- " ment in Front, they afterwards made ſeveral Feints, as if they would retire, becauſe " of the Fire which our Men made upon them from their Cannon; but at length " they fell with ſo much Fury on the Regiments poſted there, that after one Diſcharge " the Intrenchment was abandon'd. Then the Enemy breaking into the Intrenchment " charged our Men on the Right and on the Left, broke them, and after a vigorous " but vain Reſiſtance forced them to retire over the Bridge on the *Schelde*: But that " Bridge having been unfortunately broke by the Weight of the Baggage which had " newly paſſed it, the greateſt Part of thoſe who attempted to paſs it were drown'd; others " got over to this Side of the *Schelde*, and the reſt of the ſeven Battalions who were " in the Intrenchment were kill'd or made Priſoners. The Earl of *Albemarle* and " Major-General *Lobel* are among the latter, Count *Dhona* Lieutenant-General, and the " Prince of *Holſtein* (Major-General in the Emperor's Service) were drown'd. We " have not yet any certain Advice of the Count of *Naſſau Woudenburg*. Among the " ſeventeen Battalions three were *Imperialiſts* or *Palatines*, and three of this State, *viz.* " thoſe of *Albemarle*, *Welderen* and *Douglas*; the reſt being auxiliary Troops. We " are obliged to defer to another Opportunity the ſending to your High Mightineſſes " the Particulars of our Loſs. It is but little, conſidering the great Fire, and with- " out the Accident of the breaking of the Bridge would have been yet leſs; for " the Enemy durſt not penetrate to the *Schelde* to avoid the Fire of our Infantry, who " were poſted on this Side of that River. Brigadier *Berckhoffer* is in *Marchiennes*, with " ſix Battalions, and as that Place is ſituate on the *Scarpe*, on Ground almoſt inac- " ceſſible, we hope he will retire elſewhere, in Caſe the Enemy ſhould paſs that Ri- " ver. As all Communication with *Marchiennes* is cut off from us, Orders have been

" iſſued

" iſſued for baking Bread for the Army here and at *Mons*, and the Infantry is ordered
" back to the Army, which is in its former Situation. To morrow we ſhall concert
" with Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* and Count *Tilly* what to do; and we will immediate-
" ly inform your High Mightineſſes of it: We hope thereby entirely to prevent any
" ill Conſequences of this Loſs. We are,

High and Mighty Lords, &c.

Queſnoy, July 24, 1712.

Letter from Prince EUGENE *to a Miniſter of State.*

S I R,

" I AM ſurprized and troubled to hear of the Injuſtice People do my Lord *Albemarle*,
" and all the impertinent Diſcourſes that have been vented concerning his Con-
" duct in the Action at *Denain*. I have long been ſenſible that the ill-informed Vul-
" gar judge by Events, and that the Unfortunate are always cenſured by them: But I
" wonder that ſuch Slanders ſhould have found Reception among Men of Figure, as
" could only have been broached by his Enemies.

" I ſhould think myſelf wanting in the Duty of a Man of Honour, if I did not
" teſtify the Truth of which I was an Eye-witneſs. He performed on that Occaſion
" all that a couragious, prudent and vigilant General could do; and had all the Troops
" done their Duty the Affair would not have gone as it did: But when they run as ſoon
" as they have given one Fire, and cannot be rallied, no General in the World can help
" it: And therefore, Sir, I doubt not but you will contribute to the diſabuſing thoſe
" of the Regency who may have been miſinformed; and that you will be perſuaded
" none can have more Eſteem for you than,

S I R, Yours, &c.

EUGENE DE SAVOY.

Siege of Landrecies raiſed.

HIS Highneſs, notwithſtanding the Misfortune of *Denain*, reſolved to carry on the Siege of *Landrecies*; on his Return therefore to the Camp before that Place, he altered its Situation, by placing his Left on the *Eſcaillon* and his Right at *Bavay*, but all this ſignified nothing; the Proviſions from *Mons* were ſo long coming that the Soldiers had not a Morſel of Bread for ſix Days, ſo that his Highneſs was conſtrained to think of raiſing the Siege, and on the twenty-ninth accordingly ſent away all the heavy Artillery to *Queſnoy*. On the ſecond of *Auguſt* he decamped, and marched towards *Mons*. On the eighth he encamped between *Seckleis* and *Ferin*, whither on the twelfth he cauſed a new Train of Artillery to be brought from *Liſle* and *Menin*.

M. Villars *beſieges* Doway.

MARSHAL *Villars* in the mean time was mediating new Conqueſts; and as a Place of the greateſt Conſequence at that time, reſolved to begin with *Doway*, againſt the Advice of moſt of his General Officers, who were afraid of undertaking ſo hazardous an Enterprize in Sight of a great Army commanded by Prince *Eugene*. It is certain that *Doway* would not have coſt much time if General *Hompeſch* had not truſted more to himſelf than to any Body elſe. As ſoon as he heard of the Misfortune at *Marchiennes* he took all imaginable Precautions for the Security of *Doway*, the Works of which had been lately conſiderably increaſed, and by an odd Sort of Management the Garriſon leſſen'd, with this further Miſchief, that there was neither Ammunition nor Proviſion for the Garriſon that was left. M. *de Hompeſch* inſtantly recalled all the Guards poſted in his Neighbourhood, he drew three Battalions out of *Liſle* and *Bethune*, he cauſed Proviſions to be brought in from all Sides, and by his Induſtry procured a conſiderable Supply of Ammunition; he reinforced the Garriſon of Fort *Scarpe* to five hundred

Men, and having augmented his own to nine Battalions, though miſerably incompleat, he applied himſelf with the utmoſt Diligence to put the Place into a Poſture of Defence. He appointed Officers who were beſt acquainted with that Service to act as Engineers, of whom he had few in the Place, and having ſettled Commiſſaries to take Care of the Proviſions, he cauſed a certain Quantity of Bread, Meat and Tobacco to be given daily to every Soldier, to prevent, as far as in him lay, their feeling any Severity during the Siege. His Precautions ſtood him in good ſtead, though his Apprehenſions were by ſome thought too great; but on the eighth of *Auguſt* every Body was undeceived by Marſhal *Villars*'s cauſing the Place to be inveſted. By an Inadvertency ſcarce to be parallelled, the Lines made uſe of by the Allies were all this time left undemoliſhed, ſo that the Marſhal had nothing to do but to take Poſſeſſion of them. Where they were weak, *viz.* from Pont *Arache* to Pont *Auby*, he cauſed new Retrenchments to be thrown up, which he lined with his beſt Troops, Count *Albergotti* commanding the Right and Count *Broglio* the Left. In the mean time the Prince arrived at *Ribocourt*, within a League of the *French* Army, with a Reſolution to attack the *French* in their Lines; but after conſidering them attentively, for which Purpoſe he remained there a Fortnight: He then finding his Deſign impracticable, deſiſted therefrom. The *French* opened the Trenches before *Doway* and Fort *Scarpe* both at a time, and not without very conſiderable Loſs. Monſ. *de Hompeſch* made a very gallant Defence, and ſupplied the *French* ſo well with Water in their Trenches, that till Fort *Scarpe* was reduced they laboured under terrible Difficulties. Prince *Eugene* perceiving that he could be of no uſe to *Doway*, decamped from *Ribocourt*, having firſt cauſed a mighty Quantity of Faſcines, Gabions, *&c.* which had been provided for forcing the *French* Lines, to be ſet on fire. He then marched to *Secklin*, from whence he ſent three very conſiderable Detachments, the firſt to eſcort a Convoy which was coming from *Ghent*, the ſecond to fetch away the Artillery from *Queſnoy*, and the third to cut off Colonel *Paſteur*, who was gone into *Dutch Brabant* to return his Highneſs's Compliments conferr'd by General *Groveſtein*, during his Stay in the County of *Metz*.

Colonel Paſteur invades Dutch Brabant.

Colonel *Paſteur* marched in the Night between the twenty-third and twenty-fourth of *Auguſt*, with a very conſiderable Body of Horſe and Dragoons, they were joined near *Namur*, by a Detachment from that Garriſon, which increaſed them to fifteen hundred Men at leaſt; thence they marched with ſuch Diligence, that the next Day they were on the other Side of *Bergen-op-zoom*, he then detached three hundred Men into the Iſland of *Tolen*, belonging to the Province of *Zealand*, and with the reſt, laid all the Country between the *Schelde* and the *Lower Meuſe* under Contribution, carrying away with him ſixty Burgo-maſters, Bailiffs, and other Magiſtrates as Hoſtages. M. *Paſteur* might, if he pleaſed, have burnt the Town of *Tolen*, and a great many Villages, but he only ſet fire to three or four ſtraggling Houſes, and left the People at Liberty to put it out as ſoon as they could. His Soldiers however plundered without Mercy; and as the Peaſants here were much richer than in *France*, they loaded themſelves ſo with Booty that they could ſcarce carry it. The Garriſons of *Gertruydenberg*, *Heuſden*, *Lillo*, *Antwerp*, *Bruſſels*, and other Places, ſent out Detachments, but M. *Paſteur* ſent ſome of his own People, in the Habits of Peaſants, who gave them ſuch admirable Directions for finding him, that he met with no Trouble from them in his Return; and having out marched the thirty Squadrons Prince *Eugene* detached to cut him off, he arrived on the twenty-ſeventh at Night before *Namur*, his Horſe and Dragoons all freſh mounted, a hundred Coach Horſes in his Train, ſixty Priſoners, and all his own Men, except one who died of the Fatigue.

After the taking Fort *Scarpe*, and Prince *Eugene*'s retiring out of its Neighbourhood,

Garriſon of Doway *ſurrender Priſoners of War.*

hood, M. *Villars* finding no farther Occaſion for them, withdrew his Troops out of the Plains of *Lens*, placing his general Quarters on the Side of *Valenciennes*, and preſſing the Siege of *Doway* more warmly than ever. On the thirty-firſt he was conſtrained to make ſome new Motions by the Prince's altering his Meaſures. To this End the Marſhal ſent a great Body of Infantry and four Brigades of Cavalry towards the *Honeau*. Prince *Eugene* in the mean time endeavoured to gain the Camp of *Quievran*, where he would have covered both *Mons* and *Queſnoy*; and in Caſe Marſhal *Villars* had attempted to beſiege *Bouchain*, he would have immediately inveſted *Maubeuge*, which could not have reſiſted long the mighty Artillery he had at *Queſnoy*; but upon his Highneſs's making ſome Motions with this View, and having ordered the Prince of *Heſſe* to advance with the Troops under his Command, which his Highneſs intended to ſupport with the whole Army, Marſhal *Villars* ſent Orders to the Count *de Coigny* to advance with the Troops before-mentioned, and ſeize all the Paſſages of the *Honeau*, which being done the Prince found it impracticable to march to *Queſnoy*. This being effected, the Marſhal returned to the Siege of *Doway*, and on the ſeventh of *September* reſolved to attack the three Lunettes and the Covered-way, in order to which he made uſe of the Bridges taken at *Marchiennes*, without which he could never have effected it. All Things being adjuſted for the Attack, M. *Albergotti* and the Marquis *de Silly* went to the Left to ſerve under the Chevalier *de Broglio*, that the Troops might be encouraged by their Preſence. Marſhal *Villars* was preſent himſelf in the Centre, with M. *le Duc* and the Marſhal *de Monteſquiou*. The Troops fought with a great deal of Bravery, though they were in ſome Places up to their Shoulders in Water, but M. *Hompeſch*, who was alſo there in Perſon, made ſuch a terrible Defence, that after loſing four Captains of Granadiers, and as many hundred Men, the *French* were forced to retire. As ſoon as the Action was over, the Marſhal having received Advice that the Allies had paſſed the *Schelde* at *Tournay*, put himſelf inſtantly at the Head of the greateſt Part of the Forces, and having paſſed the ſame River at *Valenciennes*, left the Care of the Siege to M. *Albergotti*. The Day after the Marſhal's Departure M. *Albergotti* attacked and made himſelf Maſter of a Redoubt on the Left, upon which Count *Hompeſch* apprehending the Place would be infallibly carried by Aſſault, beat the Chamade at ten o'Clock in the Morning, and ſent out Hoſtages. On Advice of this the Marſhal returned in Perſon to the Siege, where he was informed that M. *Hompeſch* demanded the ſame Terms that had been given to M. *Albergotti* when he commanded this Place. The Marſhal ſaid he was ſorry that Prince *Eugene* had ſet him ſuch a Leſſon, ſince the Law of Reprizals was to fall on an Officer of ſuch Merit; but conſidering the Treatment the Garriſon of *Queſnoy* had received, M. *Hompeſch* could not be ſurprized that he inſiſted on making him and his Garriſon Priſoners of War. M. *Hompeſch* having conſidered attentively the Condition Things were in, accepted theſe Conditions, hard as they were. The Marſhal however ſuffered all the Officers of Diſtinction to go for ſix Months on their Parole. The Garriſon was reduced to ſeventeen hundred Men, though there had been but twenty-four Days open Trenches, whereas M. *Albergotti* kept that Place fifty-four Days, and obtained an honourable Capitulation at laſt. At *Doway* the *French* found a great Quantity of Artillery 200000 Weight of Powder, but no Ball.

Queſnoy *beſieged and taken.*

Two Days before the ſurrender of *Doway*, *Queſnoy* was inveſted by Monſ. *de Coigny* and two other Lieutenant-Generals: The tenth they were joined by the Marſhals *Villars* and *de Monteſquiou*. Prince *Eugene* having paſſed the *Schelde* on the ſeventh at *Tournay*, paſſed the *Trouille* on the tenth, and encamped at *St. Guillain*, with his Left at *Malplaquet*; but finding, that in Spight of all his Diligence, *Queſnoy* was inveſted,

he remained there for ſome time a Spectator of the Siege. M. *D'Ivoy* commanded in the Place, a *French* Refugee, but a Major-General in the *Dutch* Service. He had ſeven Battalions under his Command, and a very conſiderable Number of Bombardiers, Cannoneers and other Perſons belonging to the Train, who were of great uſe to him during the Siege. As he had fifty Pieces of heavy Cannon in the Town, and a prodigious Quantity of Ammunition, he was not at all frugal, but thundred on the *French* with theſe and twenty Mortars, in ſuch a Manner that they loſt a great Number of Men. The *French* having provided themſelves with a great Train from *Valenciennes* and other Places, a warmer Siege was never ſeen. In the Night of the twenty-ninth M. *de Villars* cauſed the two Lunettes which defended the Covered-ways, and the two Covered-ways alſo to be attacked; to this End he drew out all the Granadiers belonging to the Regiments, entering into and leaving the Trenches, but when the Signal was given for beginning the Attack, by firing a Bomb in the Centre, the *French* Engineers ſprung two Mines, one under each of the Lunettes, which threw two hundred and thirty *Dutch* Officers and Soldiers into the Air, wounded many who were poſted on the Covered-ways, and left them open to the *French* Troops, who immediately began the Attack. The beſieged, notwithſtanding, defended theſe Poſts with great Reſolution, ſo that it coſt the *French* twenty Officers and a hundred private Men, before they carried them. Marſhal *Villars* was all this time preſent in Perſon, and apprehending that the *Dutch* would return in the Night, and attempt driving his Granadiers from their Lodgments, he remained upon the Spot till one in the Morning, notwithſtanding that the Sleeve of his Coat had been carried away by the burſting of a Bomb within Half a Yard of him. It is certain that the Marſhal's Apprehenſions would not have been in vain, if the Beſieged had been in any Condition to have attacked his Troops; but the hard Duty they had ſuſtained left ſo few Men able to mount their Guards, that they found it impracticable to undertake any thing; and therefore on the fourth of *October*, perceiving the Breach almoſt practicable, they beat the Chamade, and demanded honourable Conditions; to which the Marſhal anſwered, that if they did not deliver him up a Gate in an Hour, he would grant them no Conditions at all. The Officers of the Garriſon inſiſted that the great Quantity of Artillery and Ammunition in the Place, which would all fall into his Hands, upon their Surrender, deſerved better Treatment; to which he replied, that he had all the Regard in the World for their Artillery and Ammunition, otherwiſe he ſhould have made the Siege of *Mons* inſtead of viſiting them. In fine, he promiſed them that the Soldiers ſhould not be ſtripp'd, that their Officers ſhould keep their Swords, and that they ſhould have leave to go either to *Holland* or *England* for ſix Months upon their Parole; which Terms being accepted, the Place was evacuated on the fifth, and the Garriſon, conſiſting of fifteen hundred Men, diſarmed and ſent Priſoners into *France*. The *French* took here, according to their Account, a hundred and ſixteen Pieces of heavy Cannon, a vaſt Number of ſmaller Pieces, and a hundred and forty Mortars, a vaſt Quantity of Bombs, Bullets and Grenades, and five hundred thouſand Weight of Powder. Marſhal *Villars* immediately ſent Part of the heavy Artillery to *Bouchain*, the Siege of which was preſently undertaken; the remaining Part of the Artillery was ſent to *Valenciennes*, that it might be out of Danger. Prince *Eugene* in the mean time made a Motion on the twenty-ninth of *September*, and encamped behind the *Trouille*, having his Right at *Guevry*, his Left at *Grand Rieng de Cambriés*, and his Centre at *Rouvrois*, three Leagues from *Mons*, and at the ſame Diſtance from *Maubeuge*.

Fort Knoque ſurprized by the Dutch.

In the Night between the third and fourth of *October*, the Partizan *la Rue*, with a Detachment from the Garriſon of *Oſtend*, marched to ſurprize Fort *Knoque*; this was a Deſign

Deſign of Prince *Eugene*'s, and the only one which took effect this Campaign; for M. *la Rue* did his Buſineſs effectually, he cut the Throats of the Centinels at the Barrier, ſurprized the Commandant and his little Garriſon, and took Poſſeſſion of the Place. The *French* attempted to recover it, by ſending the Governor of *Ypres* with two thouſand Men to make a ſhew of inveſting it, but in reality to tempt *la Rue*, by the Offer of 10,000 Crowns in ready Money, a Penſion of 5000 Livres *per Annum*, and a Regiment of Dragoons to deliver up the Place: To which he anſwered, That he would not loſe the Honour of this Exploit for all the Preferments in *France*. The next Day General *Murray* moved that way with his flying Camp, whereby the Poſſeſſion of that Place was ſecured to the Allies.

Bouchain beſieged and taken.

MARSHAL *Villars* had an earneſt Deſire to cloſe the Campaign with the taking of *Bouchain*, but was at the ſame time very deſirous of ſparing his Troops, which were already exceedingly haraſſed with the Sieges they had made. To anſwer both theſe Ends, he drew together forty Battalions which had been in Garriſon during the Sieges of *Doway* and *Queſnoy*, theſe he replaced from the Army, and with the forty Battalions firſt mentioned, and twenty-four Squadrons, M. *D'Alegre* inveſted *Bouchain* on the ſecond of *October*. As for the grand Army, M. *de Villars* diſpoſed Things ſo well that it remained in the Camp at *Queſnoy*, its head Quarters only being chang'd. M. *Groveſtein*, who commanded the Troops in their memorable Expedition into *France*, was Governor of the Place, in which there were four Battalions, and all Things neceſſary for making a long Defence. The Trenches were opened between the ninth and tenth in two Places, in the Preſence of the Marſhal *de Villars*, who did not ſtir till the Workmen were covered. On the thirteenth, as he was giving Directions in the Trenches, a Soldier was kill'd juſt before him. On the ſixteenth he received Advice that the Allies had ſent a great Body of Horſe to attack his Left Wing on their general Forage. He mounted immediately, and at the Head of twenty Squadrons, advanced to their Aſſiſtance; but finding the Report falſe, he returned inſtantly to the Siege, and made the ſame Night all the neceſſary Preparations for attacking the Covered-way, which was performed the next Day at Noon in the Preſence of the Marſhal *D'Alegre* and all the General Officers. The Beſieged made a very gallant Reſiſtance, but after the Loſs of a great Number of Men on both Sides, the *French* made two Lodgments on the Covered-way. On the eighteenth thoſe Lodgments were perfected, the Breach widen'd, and the Ditch filled up, ſo that all Things were now ready for a general Aſſault. M. *de Groveſtein* to prevent this beat the Chamade, and demanded honourable Conditions, but at laſt conſented to ſurrender himſelf and his Garriſon Priſoners of War. The Siege of *Bouchain* coſt the *French* but ten Days, though it was better fortified than when the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* took it after twenty-three Days open Trenches. The Garriſon were ſent Priſoners into *France*: M. *de Groveſtein* had leave given him to go to *Holland* on his Parole. The Garriſon of *Bouchain* compleated forty-five Battalions of the Confederate Troops at this time Priſoners in *France*. Immediately after this Siege both Armies ſeparated; Prince *Eugene* returned to the *Hague* and M. *Villars* to *Paris*.

Duke of Marlborough retires out of England.

As we have conducted the Hiſtory of this Campaign to its End, we are now at Liberty to return to the Affairs of the Duke of *Marlborough*. About the latter End of *October* his Grace determined with himſelf to leave *England*, where he led an uncomfortable Life, Pamphlets being every Day publiſhed with Intent to expoſe that Conduct which had been formerly ſo much and ſo generally applauded. It is not well agreed to whom his Grace opened his Deſign, ſome ſay to the Treaſurer *Oxford*, others that it was managed by Mr. *Manwaring*, a Gentleman whoſe Behaviour render'd him agree-

able to all Parties, who was eſteemed by the Tories at the ſame time that he had the Confidence of the Whigs. However it was, it is generally underſtood that his Grace obtained his Paſſport by the Earl of *Oxford*'s Interpoſition; and it is farther ſaid that Earl inſiſted on his Grace's acknowledging as much under his Hand before the Paſſport was delivered to him. One Reaſon of his Grace's retiring might be the Suggeſtions of his Enemies, that he had ſome Sort of Knowledge of the Lord *Mohun*'s challenging the Duke of *Hamilton*: A late Author ſays this was mentioned at the Coroner's Inqueſt; certain it is, that the Examiner, a little after that Accident happened, charged the Duke with ſetting the Example of Party Duels, and deputing the late Lord *Mohun* to be the general Bully of the Faction. However it was, the Duke made a very quick Uſe of his Paſſport, ſetting out for *Dover* on *Monday* the fourteenth of *November*, but the Wind being directly againſt him, he retired to the Houſe of Sir *Henry Furneſe*, where he continued till the *Sunday* following, and then embarked for *Oſtend*. The next Morning his Grace arrived in that Harbour, where he was ſaluted thrice by all the Artillery on the Ramparts. He was received by General *Cadogan* and the Governor of *Oſtend*. He dined there, and in the Evening ſet out for *Antwerp*, under a triple Diſcharge of all the Artillery. When he drew near that City he was met without the Gates by the Marquis *de Terracena*, who told him he had his *Imperial* Majeſty's Command to pay him all the Honours of a Sovereign Prince; but the Duke declined them. He went from *Antwerp* to *Maeſtricht*, where he was entertained by General *Dopff*, and during his Reſidence there, a grand Guard under a Captain Lieutenant and Enſign mounted. The Magiſtrates paid him their Compliments in a Body, and in every other Reſpect he was honoured rather as a Sovereign than a Subject. From *Maeſtricht* he went to *Aix la Chapelle*, from whence he returned to *Maeſtricht* to meet his Dutcheſs; and a ſhort time after her Arrival ſet out for *Mindelheim* and other Places in *Germany*, meeting every where the Acclamations of the People, and eſpecially at *Frankfort*, were he had ſeveral Conferences with Prince *Eugene*.

History of the Negotiations at Utrecht *continued.*

The Negotiations at *Utrecht* were carried on notwithſtanding the Operations of the Campaign, but the Events which happened there, in ſome Meaſure, affected theſe Negotiations. The *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries cauſed great Rejoicings to be made on the Reduction of *Queſnoy* by the Allies, and on this Occaſion the Servants of the *French* Plenipotentiaries were expoſed to ſome Scoffs. On the taking of *Denain* the *French* Plenipotentiaries ſtrictly enjoined all who belonged to them not to make any Rejoicings, which was accordingly obeyed; but the Count *de Rechteren*, one of the *Dutch* Miniſters, paſſing by the Houſe of M. *Meſnager*, his Servants pretended that ſome of M. *Meſnager*'s Servants made Mouths at them; of this the Count *de Rechteren* complained. M. *Meſnager* made an Inquiry into the Fact, of which there being no Proof, he wrote with all imaginable Civility to excuſe it, both to the Count *de Rechteren* and M. *de Moermont*, who was in the Coach with him: the latter declared he ſaw none of theſe indecent Geſtures, and would not enter at all into the Quarrel. A good while after, in the Publick Walks, while M. *Meſnager* and the Count *de Rechteren* were talking together, the Servants of the latter fell upon thoſe of the former and beat them, threatning at the ſame time to cut them croſs the Face with their Knives: Complaint being made to Count *Rechteren* upon the Spot, he thought fit to anſwer in *French*, *Toutes le fois qu'ls le feront je les recompenſerai & s'ils ne le faiſoient pas je les Chaſſerois*: As often as they do ſo I will reward them, and if they had not done it I would have turned them away. This Affair made a great Noiſe, and had very ill Conſequences. The *French* Court reſented it ſo far that the General Conferences were broken off; and thus the *Dutch* brought upon themſelves what, in good Policy, they ought moſt to have avoided;

avoided; for now the *French* and *Engliſh* Miniſters negotiated ſeparately; the latter acting as Mediators for the reſt of the Allies. In the mean time *France*, to ſhew her Diſpoſition to Peace, cauſed the Dukes of *Berry* and *Orleans* to renounce, with the utmoſt Solemnity, their Pretenſions to the Crown of *Spain*. *Philip* V. did the ſame thing before the *Cortez* or States General of that Kingdom, in the Preſence of my Lord *Lexington* the *Engliſh* Miniſter, ſent thither for that Purpoſe. Theſe Meaſures had ſuch an effect upon the King of *Portugal* that he ſent Orders to his Miniſter at *Utrecht* to conclude a Ceſſation of Arms. As for the Duke of *Savoy*, he did as he had always done, made the preſent Occaſion more ſerviceable to him than to any Body elſe; for apprehending that all Things were ſettled between *Great Britain* and *France*, he applied himſelf to Queen *Anne*, and having intreated her Majeſty to remember, that it was chiefly at the Inſtance of *Great Britain* he entered into this War; that he had ſuffered more by it than any other Prince, having his Dominions reduced to one Town, and that too beſieged; that he was nearly allied in Blood to her Majeſty, and ought on that Account to expect a particular Regard; he therefore intreated her Majeſty to make ſuch Terms for him as ſhould to her ſeem reaſonable, aſſuring her that he would, with the greateſt Readineſs acquieſce, and with the greateſt Chearfulneſs perform whatever ſhe ſhould ſtipulate for him. Which Application had ſuch an Effect on her Majeſty, that chiefly to regulate his Affairs, ſhe ſent the Lord *Bolingbroke* to *Paris*, where it was ſettled that the Kingdom of *Sicily* ſhould be given to his Royal Highneſs. The *Dutch* finding themſelves exceedingly embarraſſed, as well through the Misfortunes of the laſt Campaign, as by the mighty Expence they had brought upon themſelves, by undertaking to maintain the Troops formerly in the Pay of *England*, and conſidering the great Advantages the Duke of *Savoy* had received from his ſtrict Union with her *Britannick* Majeſty, they at laſt began to be more tractable, and towards the latter End of *December* came to a Reſolution to comply with the Queen's Meaſures, which they ſignified in a very ſubmiſſive Letter, aſſuring her that they thought themſelves highly obliged for the Care her Majeſty had taken of them and their Intereſts, and that they were determined to join with her in the Meaſures ſhe had taken, and to conclude and ſign the Peace at the ſame time with her; as alſo to enter into a new Treaty with her Majeſty about the Succeſſion and Barrier, and to conclude and ſign it before the Peace. To this the Queen returned a very complaiſant Anſwer, and in *January* the Treaty for guaranteeing the *Hanover* Succeſſion, and the Barrier ſtipulated for the *Dutch* was ſigned and ratified on both Sides.

Concluſion of the Peace.

THE Miniſters of the Emperor and *France* entered into a Negotiation for the evacuating *Catalonia* and the Neutrality of *Italy*. This was much wondered at by ſome, becauſe the *Imperial* Miniſters would hear nothing of a Peace; the true Reaſon of it was, that the Empreſs was then in *Barcelona*, from whence neither ſhe nor the *Imperial* Troops could be brought but by the Aſſiſtance of a *Britiſh* Fleet, which could not now be had on any other Terms. This Treaty therefore was carried on with great Diligence, and at laſt concluded and ſigned by the Plenipotentiaries of the Emperor, *France* and *Savoy*, her *Britannick* Majeſty becoming Guaranty. The Quarrel between the *States General* and the Court of *France*, on Account of M. *de Rechteren* was alſo compromiſed. M. *de Vanderduſſen* who had treated the *French* Plenipotentiaries at *Gertruydenberg* with ſo much Haughtineſs, complimented them upon this Occaſion, diſowned, in the Name of his Maſters, the Conduct of the Count *de Rechteren*, and promiſed that he ſhould be removed. Things drawing to a Cloſe, Count *Zinzendorf* went to the *Hague*, where he uſed both Perſuaſions and Threatnings in order to hinder the *States General* from ſigning the Peace, as they had agreed to do. But this great

Miniſter found all his Endeavours vain; the *States* were reſolved now to pay all the Regard due to the Queen of *Great Britain*, and not to riſque their Safety for other People's Quarrels; he contented himſelf therefore with proteſting againſt the Peace here as he had before done at *Utrecht*, after which he returned to that City. About this time the Marquis *de Miremont* appeared at *Utrecht*, aſſuming the Character of Miniſter Plenipotentiary for the *French* Proteſtants. He made a great deal of ſtir, but could effect nothing more than that the Miniſters of the Proteſtant Powers drew up a Repreſentation in Favour of the *French* Proteſtants, which they delivered to the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries, and deſired them to communicate it to thoſe of *France*. This was done in the Morning of the eleventh of *April*, the Day appointed for the ſigning the Peace. The *Britiſh* Miniſters when they had received this Repreſentation went to Count *Zinzendorf*, told him they were going to ſign the Peace, and ſhewed him what they had ſtipulated for the Emperor and Empire with *France*, provided they acceded thereto before the firſt of *June*. They went from him to the other Miniſters of the Allies, to whom they made the ſame Declaration. At two in the Afternoon the Miniſters of *France* came to the Houſe of the Lord Biſhop of *Briſtol*, where the Treaties of Peace and Commerce between her Majeſty and the Moſt Chriſtian King were ſigned, the Miniſters of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Savoy* ſigned about four, the King of *Pruſſia*'s Miniſters about eight, and the Plenipotentiaries of the King of *Portugal* about twelve, about one in the Morning the Plenipotentiaries of the *States*. It would be foreign to the Intent of this Work to trouble the Reader either with Articles of Peace at length or even with Extracts from all of them; but as the Treaties between *Great Britain* and *Holland* have an inſeparable Connection, with various Points already delivered, we find ourſelves obliged to infert an Extract of the Treaty of Peace between *France* and *Great Britain*, and between *France* and the *States General*; that as we have ſhewn the Riſe and Progreſs, ſo we may exhibit alſo the Concluſion of that War which ſo nearly concerned the greateſt Potentates in *Europe*.

Extract of the Treaty between Great Britain *and* France.

THE firſt Article recites that there ſhall be a firm, univerſal and perpetual Peace between the Subjects of her *Britannick* and his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, their Heirs and Succeſſors, both within and without *Europe*.

By the ſecond Article, that all Hoſtilities, Wars, *&c.* ſhall ceaſe on both Sides.

By the third it is declared that there ſhall be a total Oblivion on both Sides of whatever Offences, Injuries, Damages, *&c.* the Subjects of one Crown may have received from thoſe of the other.

By the fourth Article the *French* King acknowledges and approves the Act of Limitation of the Succeſſion to the Kingdom of *Great Britain*: And on the Faith and Word of a King, as well as the Pledges of his own and Succeſſors Honour, he declares and engages, That no one beſides the Queen, herſelf and her Succeſſors, according to the Series of the ſaid Limitation, ſhall ever by him or by his Heirs or Succeſſors be acknowledged or reputed to be King or Queen of *Great Britain*. And whereas the Pretender is lately gone of his own accord out of the Kingdom of *France*, the ſaid Moſt Chriſtian King, his Heirs and Succeſſors, will take all poſſible Care that he ſhall not at any time hereafter, or under any Pretence whatſoever, return into the Kingdom of *France* or any of the Dominions thereof.

And by the fifth Article, he in like Manner engages not to diſturb or moleſt her Majeſty, her Heirs or Succeſſors in the Proteſtant Line; and that he will not give any Succour or Aid to any that ſhall endeavour to oppoſe the ſaid Succeſſion. In

In the ſixth Article the King of *Spain*'s Renunciation of the Crown of *France*, and that of the Dukes of *Berry* and *Orleans* of the Crown of *Spain*, with the *French* King's Letters Patents, admitting and confirming the ſaid Renunciation being inſerted, the Queen of *Great Britain* and the Moſt Chriſtian King engage to each other ſolemnly and on their Royal Words, That nothing ever ſhall be done by them or their Heirs and Succeſſors, or allowed to be done by others, whereby the ſaid Renunciations and the other Tranſactions aforementioned may not have their full Effect: but on the contrary their Royal Majeſties, with joint Councils and Forces, will always ſincerely take that Care and uſe of thoſe Endeavours, that the ſaid Foundations of the publick Safety (*viz.* the Separation of the *French* and *Spaniſh* Crowns) may remain unſhaken and be preſerved untouched for ever.

By the ſeventh, that there ſhall be a free Uſe of Navigation and Commerce as heretofore in time of Peace, and before the Declaration of the laſt War.

By the ninth the Moſt Chriſtian King ſhall demoliſh the Fortifications of *Dunkirk* at his own Expence, within five Months after the Concluſion of the Peace.

By the tenth the Moſt Chriſtian King obliges himſelf to reſtore to *Great Britain* the Bay and Streights of *Hudſon*, with the Land, Sea, Coaſts, Rivers and Places ſituate in the ſaid Bay and Streights, with the Fortreſſes there erected, in the Condition they now are, and alſo all the Cannon and Cannon-Ball therein, with a proportionable Quantity of Powder and other Proviſions of War uſually belonging to Cannon: Provided that the Subjects of *France* have Liberty to remove themſelves and their Effects. And Commiſſaries, on the Part of *Great Britain* and *France*, ſhall determine within a Year, the Limits to be fix'd between the Bay of *Hudſon* and the Places appertaining to the *French*: Which Limits both the *Britiſh* and *French* Subjects ſhall be wholly forbid to paſs over, or thereby go to each other by Sea or by Land: And the ſame Commiſſaries ſhall alſo ſettle the Boundaries between the other *Britiſh* and *French* Colonies in thoſe Parts.

By the eleventh Satisfaction ſhall be given to the *Engliſh* Company trading to *Hudſon*'s Bay for all Depredations of the *French* in time of Peace; and Satisfaction ſhall alſo be given to the *French* for any Damage done them by the *Britiſh* Subjects in time of Peace.

By the twelfth the Iſland of *St. Chriſtophers*, *Nova Scotia* or *Acadia*, *Port Royal* or *Annapolis Royal*, with their Lands and Dependencies, are intirely yielded and made over to *Great Britain*, in ſuch ample Manner that the Subjects of *France* ſhall be hereafter excluded from all kind of Fiſhing in the ſaid Seas, Bays and other Places on the Coaſts of *Nova Scotia*; that is to ſay, on thoſe which lye towards the Eaſt, within thirty Leagues, beginning from the Iſland commonly called *Sable*, incluſively, and thence ſtretching along towards the South Weſt.

By the thirteenth the Iſland of *Newfoundland*, with the adjacent Iſlands, ſhall belong of Right wholly to *Great Britain*; but the Subjects of *France* ſhall be allowed to catch Fiſh and dry them on the Land, in that Part only of the ſaid Iſland and no other, which ſtretches from the Place called *Cape Bona-viſta* to the Northern Point of the ſaid Iſland, and from thence running down by the Weſtern Side, reaches as far as the Place call'd *Pointe Riche*; but the *French* ſhall not fortify any Place in *Newfoundland*, or erect any Building there, beſides Stages made of Boards and Huts neceſſary and uſual for drying of Fiſh, or reſort to the ſaid Iſland beyond the time neceſſary for fiſhing and drying of Fiſh: But the Iſland call'd *Cape Breton*, and all others in the Mouth of the River *St. Laurence*, and in the Gulph of that Name, ſhall belong to the *French*, who may fortify any Places there.

By the fourteenth the Subjects of *France* are to have the Space of a Year to remove themſelves and their Effects from the Places and Colonies yielded by *France*: But thoſe who choſe to remain and be ſubject to *Great Britain*, may enjoy the Exerciſe of the *Romiſh* Religion, as far as the Laws of *Great Britain* allow the ſame.

By the fifteenth the *French* inhabiting *Canada* and other Countries in *America*, ſhall give no Diſturbance to the five Nations of *Indians* ſubject to *Britain* or to the other Natives of *America*, their Friends. And the *Britiſh* Subjects ſhall behave themſelves peaceably towards the *Americans* who are Subjects or Friends of *France*; and there ſhall be a free Intercourſe of Trade between the *French* and *Engliſh*, and the Natives of thoſe Countries: And it ſhall be ſettled by Commiſſaries who are, and who ought to be accounted the Subjects and Friends of *Britain* or of *France*.

By the twentieth, juſt and reaſonable Satisfaction ſhall be given to all and ſingular the Allies of *Great Britain* in thoſe Matters which they have a Right to demand of *France*.

By the twenty-firſt the *French* King agrees, that in the Treaty with the Emperor and the Empire, the State of Religion ſhall be ſettled in the Empire, conformable to the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*.

By the twenty-ſecond Satisfaction ſhall be given to the Family of *Hamilton*, the Duke of *Richmond*, and *Charles Douglas*, as to their ſeveral Demands in *France*.

By the four and twentieth the Treaty between *France* and *Portugal* is confirmed; and her *Britiſh* Majeſty takes upon her the Guaranty of the ſame.

By the five and twentieth the ſame is done as to the Treaty between *France* and the Duke of *Savoy*.

By the ſix and twentieth the King of *Sweden*, the Duke of *Tuſcany*, the Republick of *Genoa*, and the Duke of *Parma* are included in this Treaty.

By the ſeven and twentieth the Hans-Towns are alſo comprehended in the Treaty, and are to enjoy the antient Advantages they had in Point of Trade.

Sign'd,

(L. S.) *John Briſtol.*
L. P. S.
(L. S.) *Strafford.*
(L. S.) *Huxelles.*
(L. S.) *Meſnager.*

Dated 31 March. 11 April. } 1713.

Extract of the Treaty between the Sates General *and his* Moſt Chriſtian *Majeſty.*

By the ſeventh Article his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty yields to the *States General*, in Favour of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, whatever his Majeſty or his Allies poſſeſs of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, to be enjoyed by the ſaid Houſe of *Auſtria* after the ſaid *States* ſhall have ſettled with that Houſe a proper Barrier; the King of *Pruſſia* ſhall poſſeſs that Part of the *Upper Gelderland* now in his Hands; there ſhall however be reſerved either in the Dutchy of *Luxembourg* or of *Limburg*, a Territory of the Value of 30,000 Crowns a Year, which ſhall be erected into a Principality in Favour of the Princeſs of *Urſine* and her Heirs.

By the eighth Article, the King yields to the *States General*, in Favour of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, the Dutchy, Town and Fortreſs of *Luxemburg*, the County of *Chini*, the County-Town and Caſtle of *Namur*, the Towns of *Charleroy* and *Newport*, with their Dependencies.

By

By the eleventh the King yields for himſelf and Succeſſors to the *States*, for the Uſe of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, whatever Right they might claim to the Towns of *Menin* and *Tournay*, with their Dependencies, except *St. Amand* and *Mortagne*.

By the twelfth, the King for himſelf and Succeſſors yields alſo in Favour of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, all his and their Right to *Furnes* and *Furnembach*, Fort *Knoque*, *Loo*, *Dixmude*, and their Dependencies, *Ypres* and its *Chatellanie*, in which *Rouſſelaer* is comprehended.

By the fourteenth Article the King agrees that no Province of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, nor any Place now yielded to him ſhall ever be given back to the Crown of *France*.

By the fifteenth the *States General* yield to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty the Town and Chatellaine of *Liſle*, *Orchies*, the Country of *Lalen*, the Burgh of *Gourgue*, the Towns of *Aire*, *Bethune* and *St. Venant*, with Fort *Francois*, and their Dependencies, *&c.*

By the twenty-third the Catholick Religion was to be preſerved in all the Places yielded by the Moſt Chriſtian King as before the War.

By the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth the Exerciſe of the Proteſtant Religion is allowed to the Troops of the *States General* wherever they ſhall be in Garriſon.

By the twenty-ſeventh Priſoners on both Sides were to be ſet at Liberty without Ranſom.

By the thirty-third his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty promiſed that in any Treaty he ſhould make hereafter with the Empire, he would conſent that the State of Religion in *Germany* ſhould be ſettled according to the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*.

By the thirty-ſeventh, thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth Articles it is declared, That all ſuch States as his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ſhall name before the Ratification, or ſix Months after it, and all which ſhall be named by the *States General* or the Queen of *Great Britain*, and ſhall accept the Peace within ſix Weeks after ſuch Declaration, ſhall be comprehended therein. That this Treaty ſhall be verified and regiſtred in the Parliament of *Paris*, in all the Parliaments of *France*, and in the Courts where the *States General* uſually enroll their Treaties; and ſhall be ratified within the Space of three Weeks from the Day of its Date.

Done at Utrecht 11 April 1713.

Huxelles,
Me'nager.

Sign'd,

J. Randwich.
William Buys.
B. V. Duſſen.
E. V. Gheel. Van Spanbroeck.
F. A. Baron de Reede.
De Renſwoude.
S. V. Goſlinga.
Graef Van Kniphuyſen.

Not long after this Treaty was ratified, the Peace with *Spain* was alſo concluded. It is needleſs to trouble the Reader here with the Reception theſe Treaties met with in *Great Britain*; it is a Point too much talk'd of to be thought curious, and too obſcure for me to ſet in a true Light if it were ſo: I ſhall content my ſelf therefore with giving the Reader an Extract thereof, that he may ſee what were the Fruits this Nation reaped from eleven Years War, carried on eſpecially on the Side of *Spain*, at an immenſe Expence of Blood and Treaſure.

Extract

Extract of the Treaty of Peace between Great Britain *and* Spain.

BY the firſt Article a perpetual and true Friendſhip was ſtipulated between her *Britannick* Majeſty and the Catholick King *Philip* V. and their reſpective Subjects.

By the ſecond it was provided that the Kingdoms of *France* and *Spain* ſhould never be united under the ſame Dominion, and that one and the ſame Perſon ſhould never become King of both Kingdoms: To which Purpoſe the ſeveral Renunciations lately made in *France* and *Spain* were here recited.

The third contained a perpetual Amneſty and Oblivion on both Sides of all Things done in an hoſtile Manner during the late War.

By the fourth all Priſoners on both Sides were to be reſtored to their former Liberty, paying only ſuch Debts as they might have contracted during their being Priſoners.

By the fifth his Catholick Majeſty ſincerely and ſolemnly acknowledged the Limitation of the Succeſſion to the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, in the Proteſtant Line of *Hanover*, and declared and engaged on the Faith and Word of a King, and on the Pledge of his and his Succeſſors Honour, that the ſame ſhould be for ever approved and accepted by them, his Heirs and Succeſſors.

This was inforced by the ſixth Article, in which his Catholick Majeſty farther promiſed, as well in his own as in the Name of his Heirs and Succeſſors, never to diſturb or moleſt her *Britannick* Majeſty, her Heirs and Succeſſors in the Proteſtant Line, or on any Pretences endeavour to oppoſe the ſaid Succeſſion.

By the ſeventh it was agreed that the ordinary Diſtribution of Juſtice be reſtored through the Dominions of each of their Royal Majeſties; ſo that it might be free for all the Subjects on both Sides to proſecute and obtain their Rights, Pretenſions and Actions.

By the eighth was ſtipulated a free Uſe of Navigation and Commerce between the Subjects of each Kingdom, as it was in time of Peace in the Reign of *Charles* II. And whereas among other Conditions of the General Peace it was eſtabliſhed as a chief and fundamental Rule that the Exerciſe of Navigation and Commerce to the *Spaniſh Weſt Indies* ſhould remain in the ſame State as it was in the Time of the aforeſaid King *Charles* II. That therefore this Rule might be hereafter obſerved with inviolable Faith, and thereby all Cauſes of Diſtruſt and Suſpicion concerning that Matter might be prevented, it was eſpecially agreed, that no Licence, nor any Permiſſion at all, ſhould at any time be given either to the *French* or to any Nation whatſoever, under any Pretence directly or indirectly to ſell or traffick in or introduce Negroes, Goods, Merchandizes or any Things whatſoever into the Dominions ſubject to the Crown of *Spain* in *America*, except what might be agreed by the Treaty of Commerce, and the Rights and Privileges granted in a certain Convention, commonly called *El. Aſſiento de Negroes*; except alſo whatſoever the Catholick King or his Heirs or Succeſſors ſhall promiſe by any Contract or Contracts for the Introduction of Negroes into the *Spaniſh Weſt Indies*, to be made after that the Convention or the *Aſſiento de Negroes* above-mentioned ſhall be determined. And it was alſo agreed and concluded that neither the Catholick King nor any of his Heirs and Succeſſors, ſhould ſell, yield, pawn, transfer, or by any Means, or under any Name, alienate from them and the Crown of *Spain* to the *French*, or to any other Nations whatever, any Lands, Dominions or Territories, or any Part thereof bolonging to *Spain* in *America*. On the contrary that the *Spaniſh* Dominions in the *Weſt Indies* might be preſerved whole and intire, her *Britannick* Majeſty engaged that ſhe would endeavour, and give Aſſiſtance to the *Spaniards* that the antient Limits of their

their Dominions in the *Weſt Indies* be reſtored and ſettled as they ſtood in the Time of King *Charles* II. if it ſhould appear that they had in any Manner, or under any Pretence been broken into and leſſen'd in any Part ſince the Death of the late Catholick King *Charles* II.

By the ninth Article it was agreed that all the Subjects of each Kingdom, ſhould in all Countries and Places on both Sides enjoy the ſame Privileges and Immunities as to all Duties, Impoſitions and Cuſtoms, as the Subjects of *France*, or any foreign Nation, the moſt favoured, might poſſeſs or enjoy.

By the tenth the Catholick King yielded for ever, to the Crown of *Great Britain*, the Town and Caſtle of *Gibraltar:* As he did in like Manner

By the eleventh the whole Iſland of *Minorca* and the Town, Harbour and Fortification of *Portmahon*. But it was provided that no Refuge or Shelter ſhould be open to any Ships of War of the *Moors* in *Gibraltar* and *Port-Mahon*, or in any other Port of the Iſland of *Minorca*, whereby the *Spaniſh* Coaſt might be infeſted by their Excurſions. And the *Moors* and their Ships ſhould only be allowed to enter the Port of *Gibraltar* and Iſland aforeſaid, on Account of Traffick, according to the Agreement of Treaties. Her *Britannick* Majeſty promiſed alſo, on her Part, that if at any time it ſhould happen that the Town of *Gibraltar* and the Iſland of *Minorca*, and the Ports, Towns and Places therein ſituated be by any Means hereafter alienated from the Crown of her Kingdoms, the Preference ſhould be given to the Crown of *Spain*, before any other Nation whatever, of redeeming the Poſſeſſion and Propriety of the ſaid Town and Iſland. Her Royal Majeſty of *Great Britain* moreover engaged that ſhe would take care that all the Inhabitants of the ſaid Town and Iſland, both Eccleſiaſtical and Secular, ſhould ſafely and peaceably enjoy all their Eſtates and Honours, and that the free Uſe of the Roman Catholick Religion ſhould be permitted: And Meaſures ſhould be taken for the preſerving of the ſaid Religion in that Iſland, *provided the ſame be conſiſtent with the Civil Government and Laws of* Great Britain. Thoſe likewiſe who were now in the Service of his Catholick Majeſty ſhould enjoy their Honours and Eſtates, though they continued in the ſaid Service. And it ſhould be lawful for any Perſon who was deſirous to leave the ſaid Iſland to ſell his Eſtate and paſs freely with the Value thereof into *Spain*.

By the twelfth Article, the Catholick King granted to her *Britannick* Majeſty and to the Company of her Subjects, excluſive of all others, the Contract for introducing Negroes into ſeveral Parts of the Dominions of his Catholick Majeſty in *America*, commonly called *El Pacto del Aſſiento de Negroes* for the Space of thirty Years ſucceſſively, beginning from the firſt of *May* 1713, with the ſame Conditions on which the *French* enjoyed it; together with a Tract or Tracts of Land, to be allotted by the ſaid Catholick King, and to be granted to the Company commonly call'd *La Compania del Aſſiento*, in ſome convenient Place on the River *Plata*; (no Duty or Revenues being payable by the ſaid Company on that Account, during the time of the above-mentioned Contract, and no longer) and that this Settlement of the ſaid Society or thoſe Tracts of Land ſhould be proper and ſufficient for planting and ſowing, and for feeding Cattle for the Subſiſtence of thoſe who are in the Service of the ſaid Company, and of their Negroes, may be there kept in Safety till they are ſold. And moreover that the Ships belonging to the ſaid Company may come cloſe to Land, and be ſecure from any Danger; with ſeveral other extraordinary Advantages more amply explained in the Contract of the *Aſſiento*, concluded at *Madrid* the twenty-ſixth of *March* 1713.

The thirteenth Article imported, that whereas the Queen of *Great Britain* had continually preſſed and inſiſted, with the greateſt Earneſtneſs, that all the Inhabitants

of the Principality of *Catalonia*, ſhould not only obtain a full and perpetual Oblivion of all that was done in the late War, and enjoy the entire Poſſeſſion of all their Eſtates and Honours, but ſhould alſo have their antient Privileges preſerved ſafe and untouched. The Catholick King, in Compliance with the ſaid Queen, granted and confirmed to all the Inhabitants of *Catalonia* whatſoever, not only the Amneſty deſired, together with the full Poſſeſſion of all their Eſtates and Honours, but alſo gave and granted to them all the Privileges which the Inhabitants of both *Caſtiles*, who, of all the *Spaniards*, are the moſt dear to the Catholick King, have and enjoy.

By the fourteenth the Catholick King, at the Requeſt of her *Britannick* Majeſty, yielded the Kingdom of *Sicily* to his Royal Highneſs *Victor Amadæus* Duke of *Savoy*, under certain Reſtrictions.

By the fifteenth Article their Royal Majeſties on both Parts renewed and confirmed all the Treaties of Peace, Friendſhip, Confederation and Commerce made heretofore, and concluded between the Crowns of *Great Britain* and *Spain*, in as full and ample Manner as if they were now particularly inſerted in this Treaty.

By ſeveral other ſubſequent Articles, divers Kings, Princes and States were included in this Treaty.

This Treaty alſo contained two ſeparate Articles, one to prevent any farther Diſmemberment of the Monarchy of *Spain*, and the other concerning a Pretenſion of the Princeſs of *Urſini*, on the Dutchy of *Limburg*.

As for the Treaty of Navigation and Commerce between the Crowns of *Great Britain* and *Spain*, it was in the Main, but a Renewal and Explanation of the Treaty of Peace, Commerce and Alliance concluded at *Madrid* between the two Crowns, the 13,—23 of *May*, 1667. which was hereby ratified and confirmed, and inſerted Word for Word in the firſt Article.

By a ſeparate Article, the Catholick King conſented that it ſhould at all times hereafter be lawful for the *Britiſh* Subjects who ſhould live in the *Canary* Iſlands for the Sake of their Trade, to nominate ſome one Perſon, being a Subject of *Spain*, who ſhould execute the Office of Judge Conſervator there, and ſhould at the firſt Inſtance take Cognizance of all Cauſes relating to the Commerce of the *Britiſh* Subjects. And his Royal Majeſty promiſed that he would grant Commiſſions to ſuch Judge-Conſervator, with the ſame Authority and all the Privileges which the Judge-Conſervators had formerly enjoyed in *Andaluſia*.

There is no Neceſſity for our making any Comments on theſe publick Acts, they ſpeak themſelves, and as the Reader has ſeen the Subſtance of the Partition Treaties, the Heads of the Grand Alliance, and the numerous Projects framed during the War, he will form to himſelf ſuch an Idea of the Peace of *Utrecht* as it deſerves; and he will do ſuch Juſtice to thoſe who promoted it, and to thoſe who oppoſed it as his Conſcience directs. My Buſineſs is to follow the War into *Germany*, where there was yet another Campaign, of which I ſhall recount the Events with all the Impartiality that can be.

THE CAMPAIGN IN *GERMANY*, IN THE YEAR One thouſand ſeven hundred and thirteen.

THE *French*, who were very deſirous of Peace, flatter'd themſelves for ſome time that his *Imperial* Majeſty when he found himſelf left alone, would accept of the Terms ſtipulated for him by his Allies, in this however they were deceived; for the firſt of *June* paſſed without the Emperor's ſhewing any Inclination to accept the Offers made him. It would doubtleſs be a very difficult Thing to give an exact Detail of the Reaſons which induced his *Imperial* Majeſty to act in this Manner: Thoſe which have been generally received for ſuch are theſe. That he was perſuaded another Campaign might produce him ſome Good, and could not poſſibly detriment him much. The Evacuation of *Catalonia* and the Neutrality ſtipulated for *Italy* enabled him to bring a conſiderable Body of freſh Troops to act upon the *Rhine*, where if any lucky Accident fell out in his Favour, *France* muſt of Courſe have bid higher for Peace. In the mean time either the King of *France* might have died, or the Queen of *Great Britain*, in either Caſe the Emperor would have thought his Affairs much mended; at the worſt Prince *Eugene* doubted not of making Amends for any ill Luck which might befal the *Imperial* Arms, by concluding a Peace at the Cloſe of the Year with the Marſhal *D'Harcourt*, who he ſuppoſed would have commanded the Army on the *Rhine*. However it was, another Campaign was reſolved on, and the Princes and States of the Empire prepared for it in the uſual Manner, by providing a large Stock of Promiſes, and nothing more. The *French* on the other hand ſet on Foot ſome private Intrigues in *Germany*, which did not at all quicken the Supplies. At laſt the Remainder of a Million of Crowns promiſed by the Diet of *Ratiſbon* was advanced, four Millions more were directed to be paid into the Military Cheſt of the Empire, and the City of *Amſterdam* advanced another Million, for which the *States* bound themſelves.

His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty gave early Inſtructions for providing every Thing neceſſary for his Troops upon the *Rhine*, and private Inſtructions were ſent to M. *Voiſin*, Secretary of War, to be very diligent in getting together whatever might be wanted for a Siege. M. *D'Harcourt* excuſed himſelf from commanding on Account of his Health, which was greatly decayed, and therefore the Marſhal *de Villars* was named in his ſtead, and the Marſhal *de Bezons* appointed to aſſiſt him; the latter went early to the Army in order that it might be aſſembled in time, and that every thing might be ready for Action when M. *Villars* arrived. That nothing however might be left untried for the bringing on a ſpeedy Peace, the Marſhal *de Bezons* ſent two Companies of Miners to *Old Briſac*, and as many to Fort *Kheil*, with Orders, as he pretended, to blow up the Fortifications of thoſe Places; ſo that if they were delivered up to the Empire,

they might be no longer of any uſe. This Stratagem however did not take Effect, another Campaign was reſolved on in *Germany*, and the *French*, whether they would or no, were obliged to take the Field.

PRINCE *Eugene* reſolved to have three Armies upon the *Rhine*, one between *Cologn* and *Coblentz*, another between *Coblentz* and *Mentz*, the third in the Lines of *Etlingen*. The Troops poſted in the Neighbourhood of *Mentz* threw up a new Line, the *Imperial* Army which had ſerved in *Flanders* returned into *Germany*, and Prince *Eugene* came to *Mulberg* to command them in Perſon, with a Deſign, as ſoon as Things were ready, to paſs the *Rhine*.

THE Marſhal *de Villars* arrived in the Beginning of *June* in the *French* Army. He eaſily penetrated the Prince's Deſign of paſſing at *Philipſburgh*, upon which he diſpatched Orders to the Chevalier *D'Asfeld* to paſs that River at Fort *Lewis*, with the Body of Troops he commanded, and to poſt himſelf before *Sellingen*. On the fourth of *June* the Marſhal gave Orders to the Count *de Broglio* to march with twenty-two Squadrons, fifteen Battalions, and a thouſand Granadiers towards *Philipſburgh*, whilſt himſelf ſet out for Fort *Loüis*, where he joined the Chevalier *D'Asfeld*, and in the Evening took the Road of *Raſtadt*; but he quickly returned Poſt to *Lauterbourg*, from whence he marched with the Groſs of his Army to ſupport Count *Broglio*, who had marched with ſuch Expedition, that when he was joined by the Marſhal next Day, the whole *French* Army appeared with its Front towards *Philipſburg*, having *Landau* in its Rear, whereby all Succours were cut off from the latter, which was ſoon after inveſted by fifty-nine Battalions and fifty Squadrons, commanded by Marſhal *de Bezons*, Marſhal *Villars* commanding in Perſon the Army of Obſervation.

PRINCE *Alexander* of *Wirtemberg*, who commanded in *Landau*, had taken all the neceſſary Precautions for making a vigorous Defence. He foreſaw that if the War continued *France* would undoubtedly beſiege this Place; he therefore added ſeveral new Works, and particularly a Fort called the *Fort of Juſtice*. He had Ammunition and Proviſion in abundance, and a Garriſon of twelve Battalions and three Squadrons, and an independent Troop of Horſe. The Trenches were opened between the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of *June*, and the Siege was carried on with great Vigour; but as the Marſhal *Villars* was not very apprehenſive of any Attempt to relieve it, he determined, for the ſake of ſaving Men, to proceed by *Sap*. Prince *Eugene* in the mean time ſent Courier after Courier to the Diet of *Ratiſbon*, and made uſe of every Expedient he could think of to quicken the Princes and States of *Germany*: Of a hundred and eighty thouſand Men, of which the Army ſhould have conſiſted, he had not above a third, and theſe he was forced to divide; ſo that it was impoſſible for him to undertake any thing againſt the Beſiegers. On the ſeventeenth of *July*, the Marſhal *de Villars* being in the Trenches, a Cannon-Ball that buried itſelf in a Quantity of Earth which lay behind him, covered him all over therewith, and at the ſame time an Officer who was ſtanding by him was dangerouſly wounded in the Head by a Stone which was accidentally in the Earth: This did not hinder his going thither frequently afterwards, and giving Directions in Perſon for the carrying on a Work he ſo much deſired to accompliſh. The *Germans* behaved extremely well in this Siege, nor were they diſpoſſeſſed of any of their Poſts till after they had made a vigorous Reſiſtance. On the eighteenth of *Auguſt* the *French* attacked the two Counter-guards which the *Imperialiſts* had fortified with great Diligence. They began the Attack with ſpringing two Mines, which were very ſucceſsful; the Granadiers inſtantly ruſhed into the Works, and after a vigorous Reſiſtance, which laſted many Hours, they at length made a Lodgment. As ſoon as they were in Poſſeſſion, a Serjeant with twelve Men, obſerving the *Germans*

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drew off their Troops that were neareſt them, ſallied out, and found four Men coming out of a Mine; they entred it, and were ſo lucky as to cut off the Saucidge, which prevented their being all blown up in the Air, the Mine running directly under their Lodgment. The eighteenth and nineteenth the Beſiegers ſpent in perfecting their new made Lodgment; and the Prince of *Wirtemberg* perceiving that he was reduced to his laſt Work on that Side, at the ſame time that there was no Appearance of Prince *Eugene*'s coming to his Relief, as he had been promiſed, he reſolved not to let Things come to Extremity, and therefore beat the Chamade the ſame Day. Hoſtages being exchanged, thoſe ſent from the Town were conducted to the Quarters of the Marſhal *de Beſons*, where they found as well that General as the Marſhal *de Villars*, M. *le Duc* and M. the Prince of *Conty*. They propoſed that the ſame Terms ſhould be given to the Prince of *Wirtemberg* which had been given by Marſhal *Tallard* in the Year 1703. M. *de Villars* anſwered roundly, that he would hear of no other Terms than rendering Priſoners of War. He ſaid that Prince *Eugene* had been the Author of this Practice in the laſt Campaign, and that he would do himſelf the Honour to comply exactly with the Rules ſet him by ſo great a General. Upon this the Hoſtages were recalled, and Hoſtilities recommenced: On the twentieth however the Beſieged hung out a white Flag. The Marſhal *de Beſons* repairing to *Effingen*, where the Marſhal *de Villars*'s head Quarters were, to give him an Account thereof, found unexpectedly the Prince of *Wirtemberg* with him, who came out of the Place about ten in the Morning and ſigned the Articles of Capitulation about twelve, by which he and his Garriſon became Priſoners of War, himſelf having leave to go to Prince *Eugene* in order to juſtify his Conduct. The Garriſon conſiſted at the Beginning of the Siege of eight thouſand five hundred Men, of which there marched out but four thouſand five hundred: It laſted fifty-ſix Days open Trenches. There were found in it ſixty Pieces of Cannon, eighteen Mortars, a vaſt Quantity of Bombs and Bullets, but very little Powder, the Magazine blowing up a few Days before the Place was ſurrender'd. The Marquis *de Biron*, Lieutenant-General, was made Governor of the Place, in Conſideration of his having an Arm ſhot off in the Beginning of the Siege, and Brigadier *Chaſtenet* was made King's Lieutenant, he having commanded the Troops who made the Lodgment before-mentioned. Prince *Alexander* of *Wirtemberg* was cenſured very freely by ſome People, and he had much ado to make the General Officers in the *Imperial* Army to give into the Opinion that he had done his Duty.

LANDAU being loſt, Prince *Eugene* applied himſelf with the utmoſt Induſtry to prevent the Enemy's making any new Conqueſts: with this View he diſpoſed ſeveral Corps of Troops in the Neighbourhood of the Places moſt expoſed: He had particularly cauſed ſeventeen thouſand Men to take Poſſeſſion of an intrenched Camp in the Neighbourhood of *Friburg*, under the Command of General *Vaubonne*; but in Spight of all this Care he was deceived. Marſhal *Villars* took ſuch Meaſures, that while Prince *Eugene* was obliged to remain in the Lines of *Etlingen*, by the Marſhal *de Beſons*, himſelf at the Head of a great Body of Troops, joined a Detachment commanded by the Count *du Bourg*, and ſurprized General *Vaubonne* in his Intrenchments. When the Attack was made Marſhal *Villars* finding himſelf not able to aſcend the Hill, was carried by two of his Servants. The Buſineſs was quickly over, the *Germans* took the Advantage of the Night to ſave themſelves, and the *French*, with the Loſs of fifty Men, became Maſters of the Intrenchments. The *Germans* had, it ſeems, a Fort and new Lines within three Leagues of the Place, whither they retired; but Marſhal *Villars* following them with two thouſand Granadiers, four thouſand Horſe, and twenty-eight Battalions, M. *Vaubonne* finding that his Men would not do their Duty, was obliged

obliged to retire to *Rotweil*, whither Prince *Eugene* ſent him a Reinforcement, and ſoon after joined him in Perſon.

THE way being now clear, M. *Villars* cauſed *Fribourg* to be inveſted, a Place of great Strength, and ſtill greater Importance: It is the Capital of *Briſgaw*, ſeated on the Banks of a little River called the *Threſeim*, in the midſt of a fertile Plain at the Foot of a Mountain, where begins the Chain of thoſe which are call'd the *Black Mountains*, four Leagues from *Briſac*. This Place was thrice taken by the *Swedes*, twice by the Marſhal *de Horn*, and the laſt time by the Duke *de Weimar*, afterwards it fell into the Hands of the *French*, and was by them render'd one of the ſtrongeſt Places in *Germany*. By the Treaty of *Nimeguen* it was yielded to *Lewis* XIV. in exchange for *Philipſbourg*; but by the Treaty of *Ryſwick* it was reſtored to the Houſe of *Auſtria*. It had at that time four Gates, and eight Royal Baſtions with Half Moons, which cover'd their Curtains. It is commanded by a Mountain, but then there are four Forts thereon which entirely cover it and command one another. The firſt of theſe is the Caſtle which commands the whole Town; above it is the *Eagle Fort* which commands the Caſtle, above that the *Star Fort*, and on the Top of the Mountain the Fort of *St. Peter*, which commands them all, with Outworks on every Side of the Mountain, contrived after the beſt Manner poſſible, and in perfect good Order. The Garriſon conſiſted of fifteen Battalions and five hundred Horſe, commanded by the Baron *de Arſch*.

THE Marſhal *de Villars* commanded this Siege in Perſon, and made all the Diſpoſitions for it himſelf. If Prince *Alexander* of *Wirtemberg* was cenſured for too feeble a Defence, nothing of this Sort could be imputed to the Baron *de Arſch*; from the Moment the Trenches were opened, which were not opened but with great Difficulty, he thundred on the Beſiegers, fatigued them with continual Sallies, and, as the Marſhal *de Villars* could not proceed by Sap here, he loſt a great Number of Men. He cauſed the City and the Forts to be attacked at the ſame time: he went frequently into the Trenches himſelf; he did all that Man could do to encourage the Troops; he made uſe of every Means that could be thought of to preſerve them. In the Night between the twelfth and thirteenth of *October* the Chevalier *de Peſeux* attacked the Covered-way of the Fort of *Eſcargot*, at the Head of two Companies of Granadiers of the Regiment of *Laval*, and fifty Dragoons. As ſoon as they approached the Fort the *Germans* abandoned it in a Hurry; but the *French* had ſcarce taken Poſſeſſion of it before they were blown into the Air, and a great Number of them killed or wounded, the reſt were driven from their Poſt. And though the Chevalier *de Peſeux*, at the Head of a freſh Body of Troops, attacked it again, they were obliged to retire, tho' with much ado they made a Lodgment on the Glacis. About ſix o'Clock in the Morning the *Germans* ſallied and drove them with great Loſs to the very Head of the Trenches. About eight the Chevalier *de Peſeux* returned a third time to the Charge, with the whole Regiment of *Laval* and other freſh Troops, but it was in vain, the *Germans* were not in a Humour to be beat. The Marquis *de Laval* had his Jaw beat to Pieces, his Regiment deſtroy'd, and at length returned with only four Granadiers, without being able to effect any thing. The fourteenth of *October* the Marſhal *de Villars* ſpent in diſpoſing all Things for a grand Attack in the Evening. His Intent was to attempt the whole Covered-way on the Side of the attacked Polygon, and to make himſelf Maſter at the ſame time of a Lunette on the Right. This was a new raiſed Work which had a free Communication with the Covered-way, in which they had a hundred and fifty Men, and in the Lunette two hundred choice Men under the Command of a Major; thirty Companies of Granadiers were deſtined to the Attack, and they were ſupported by all the Troops in the Trenches. At ſix in the Evening the

Marſhal *Villars*, with the Princes of the Blood, and a great Train of General Officers, entered the Trenches; the Signal being given, the Granadiers advanced. It ſo happened that the Baron *de Arſch*, having no Intelligence of this Attack, had ſent out ſix hundred Men to make a Sally, and to make themſelves Maſters of the Head of the Saps: Theſe ſix hundred were ſupported by another ſix hundred. As they marched in Battalia they were ſurprized to meet the *French* Granadiers, and the *French* Granadiers were as much ſurprized to meet them. The Action was very briſk and bloody; but at laſt the Beſieged were forced to retire into the Covered-way with ſome Loſs. On the Left the *French* gained Ground but very hardly; the *Germans* made an obſtinate Reſiſtance, and retired ſo ſlowly that the *French* and they mingled together, and began to ſtab and kill each other Hand to Hand. On the Right Things did not go at all better, the Marquis *de Vivans* Lieutenant-General attacked the Lunette with great Intrepidity; but after an Action which laſted a long time, under the Fire of all the Ramparts, was at laſt obliged to retire. The Granadiers then attacked the Covered-way, where the *Germans* not only made a prodigious Reſiſtance, and fired with great Fury from the Town, but the Cannon in the Lunette fired upon their Backs, upon which the Marquis *de Vivans*, at the Head of a Battalion, advanced to ſupport them, which not being able to do, the Marſhal *Villars* ſent a hundred and fifty Dragoons to his Aſſiſtance. The Marquis *de Coigny*, the Count *de Broglio*, the Marquis *de Nangis* and M. *de Catillon* run all through the midſt of the Fire to aſſiſt M. *de Vivans*. They adviſed him to attempt once more the Lunette, which he did, the rather becauſe there was no going back. The Baron *de Arſch*, who foreſaw what would happen, reſolved to ſell that Place as dear to the *French* as poſſible; with this View he cauſed three or four Houſes that were between it and the Town to be ſet on fire, and by the Light they gave, fired with prodigious Succeſs on the *French*: They carried however the Lunette, and put moſt of the Men that were in it to the Sword. Marſhal *Villars* had taken all the neceſſary Precautions: He had a freſh Brigade at the End of the Trenches, which they now entered, and immediately five hundred were detached to aſſiſt in making a Lodgment. The *French* loſt on this Occaſion near three thouſand Men killed or wounded; among whom were a hundred and fifty Officers, and many of them of Diſtinction. The Marquis *de Vivans* obtained great Reputation: he commanded in chief on the Right, and carried the Lunette in Perſon. The Regiment of *Alſace* ſuffered the moſt: It was poſted on the Left, and furniſhed voluntarily Piquets and Workmen when the Fire from the Town was moſt violent; ſo that four Captains of Granadiers and ſix hundred and fifty Men were kill'd or dangerouſly wounded. M. *de Villars* would have excuſed that Regiment from any farther Service, but the Officers and Soldiers came in a Body to deſire they might ſhare the ſame Fate with their Companions. The ſixteenth in the Morning the Baron *de Arſch* ſent a Compliment to Marſhal *de Villars*, and deſired a Suſpenſion of Arms for four Hours, that he might have time to bury his Dead; this the Marſhal readily granted, and immediately the *French* and *German* Officers ran together on the Covered-way, ſhook Hands, embraced and complimented each other on the Bravery ſhewn on both Sides in the late Action. Prince *Eugene* was all this time at *Rotweil*, from whence he advanced to *Holgraben*, within three Leagues of *Fribourg*; but finding the Marſhal *de Villars* had raiſed impenetrable Intrenchments to ſecure his Camp, he was forced to retire. Between the twenty-firſt and the twenty-ſecond a great Quantity of Faſcines were thrown into the Ditch. M. *le Duc* mounted the Trenches before Fort *St. Peter*, and remained there all Night. In the mean time all Things were provided for a general Aſſault, and Marſhal *Villars* ſent a Meſſage to the Baron *de Arſch*, importing that if he did not beat the Chamade before the Bridges

were finiſhed, he would allow his Garriſon no Quarters, and receive even the Townſmen upon no other Terms than Priſoners of War at Diſcretion. The Baron anſwer'd, That he had Experience enough to direct himſelf on this Occaſion, though he did not at all Queſtion the Ability of him who gave him this Advice, which however he ſhould reject without Fear, not doubting but his Defence would merit the beſt Treatment in the World from ſo conſummate an Officer as the Marſhal *de Villars*. The Clergy and Townſmen went in a Body to ſollicite the Governor to think better of this Matter, but to no Purpoſe. The Marſhal having given the neceſſary Directions for the carrying on the Siege, retired to *Briſac*, where he conferred with the Deputies of the Elector *Palatine*; and Prince *Eugene* ſeeing he could be of no uſe to *Fribourg*, withdrew his Troops within the Lines of *Etlingen*. On the thirty firſt M. *de Villars* having received Advice that all Things were in readineſs, reſolved to make the grand Attack, but the Wind being very high in the Night, broke ſome of the Bridges, but as ſoon as they were repaired, the Marſhal proceeded as he had deſigned. He deſtined for this Attack a hundred and forty Companies of Granadiers, as many Piquets, which were to be ſuſtain'd by ſixty Battalions, reſolving in Caſe the Governor beat the Chamade, to grant him no Capitulation, if he did not ſurrender the Forts at the ſame time, becauſe he found himſelf in no Condition to reduce them, the Troops being in great want of Proviſions, and the Cavalry deſtitute of Forrage. But while the Troops were advancing from the Trenches, two white Flags appeared upon the Ramparts; a few Moments after one of the Magiſtrates of the Town brought him a Letter from the Baron *de Arſch*, purporting that he was retired with his beſt Troops into the Forts, and that he had abandoned the Town, recommending to his Clemency two thouſand wounded Soldiers, a Colonel, ſeveral Officers, eight hundred Men in the Breaches, and a Multitude of Men, Women and Children, as the *Germans* always have in their Train. The Marſhal *de Villars* entering the Place, was ſurrounded by the Magiſtrates and the Inhabitants, who came to implore his Clemency; he told them that he had the greateſt Senſe of their Miſery, that his Soldiers ſhould neither touch their Perſons nor their Effects. Such of the neighbouring Gentlemen as had taken Refuge in *Fribourg* with their Families he diſmiſſed, taking an Oath that they would do him no Prejudice. In the Magazines there was found a hundred thouſand Weight of Powder, but not a Grain of Corn or Proviſions. M. *Villars* ſent thereupon to acquaint the Baron *de Arſch*, that if he imagined to diſtreſs him, by leaving theſe poor People to eat him up, he was miſtaken: He was ready to do all that could be expected from him, which was to grant him an honourable Capitulation; and that if he deliberated upon this, he muſt ſend his People Victuals, for he would ſhut them up entirely from his Army. The Inhabitants of the Town however were not included in this harſh Treatment. The Baron *de Arſch* was obliged to ſend Bread every Day to theſe poor Creatures, which he did in ſo ſparing a Manner that they died by hundreds. The Governor demanded a Suſpenſion of Arms, and leave to ſend to Prince *Eugene*, which was granted; the Baron *de Wachtendonck* was pitched on. On his Return he waited on the Marſhal *de Villars* with a Capitulation. The firſt Article of which was, that the Garriſon of *Landau* ſhould be releaſed: The Marſhal would hear of no ſuch thing; the Baron told him, that the Governor could now do nothing, for that Prince *Eugene* had ſent poſitive Orders to ſurrender on no other Terms. He then demanded leave to go himſelf to Prince *Eugene*, which was alſo granted him. On his Return an honourable Capitulation was ſigned, and the Garriſon marched out about ſeven thouſand ſtrong, having been at firſt thirteen thouſand. There were found in the Caſtle and Forts a prodigious Quantity of Artillery, with Ammunition and Proviſion for ſix Weeks. The Reaſon which determined

mined Prince *Eugene* to ſend his Orders for rendering the Forts were, that Marſhal *Villars* had made all the neceſſary Preparations for blowing up the Fortifications of the Town. The Government of *Fribourg* was given to the Marſhal *de Villars*, becauſe it had belonged to him before it was given up to the Emperor by the Peace of *Ryſwick*.

THE Marſhal *de Villars* left the Command of the Army to the Count *du Bourg*, and went Poſt to *Straſbourg*, from whence he ſent an Expreſs to deſire the Marſhal *de Beſons* to come and confer with him; and then it was declared that Conferences were immediately to be held between M. *de Villars* and Prince *Eugene*, at the Caſtle of *Raſtadt*.

ON the twenty-ſixth of *November* the Marſhal *de Villars* arrived at *Raſtadt* about three in the Afternoon, and took Poſſeſſion of that Moiety of the Caſtle which was aſſigned him; about an Hour after Prince *Eugene* arrived, the Marſhal *de Villars* met him on the Stair-Caſe; they embraced each other with all the Teſtimonies of Friendſhip and Eſteem: They held Conferences together every Morning, dined with each other alternately for ſixty-three Days, *viz.* to the ſixth of *February* 1714. They then ſeparated without concluding any thing in Appearance; the Prince went to *Stutgard* and the Marſhal to *Straſbourg*. All Things being afterwards ſettled between the Courts of *Vienna* and *France*, M. *Villars* wrote a Letter to the Prince to know when he would be at *Raſtadt*; he fixed the twenty-eighth of *February*, on which Day they both arrived. On the third of *March* the Treaty was concluded, and all Things being put in Order by the ſixth, it was then ſigned; and immediately thereupon Orders were diſpatched to the Governors and Commanders on both Sides to prevent any Hoſtilities. The Treaty conſiſted of thirty-ſeven Articles, and three ſeparate Articles. The Reader will doubtleſs excuſe our entering into a Detail of their Contents. We ſhall inſert therefore the Heads only of the moſt material Articles, that ſome Idea may be formed of the Advantages procured to the Emperor and Empire compared with thoſe ſtipulated at *Utrecht*.

Extract of the Treaty between their Imperial *and Moſt Chriſtian Majeſties.*

BY the third Article the Treaties of *Weſtphalia*, *Nimeguen* and *Ryſwick* are declared to be the Baſis of the preſent Treaty, whereby they are confirmed in all Points not altered by this Treaty, and from the Concluſion thereof they ſhall be ſtrictly kept on both Sides.

BY the fourth Article the Town and Fortreſs of *Old Briſac*, with all its Dependencies, ſeated on the Right of the *Rhine*, are yielded by his Moſt Chriſtian to his *Imperial* Majeſty.

BY the fifth Article his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty yields to his *Imperial* Majeſty and the Houſe of *Auſtria*, the Towns and Fortreſs of *Fribourg*, and all the Forts built in the *Briſgau*, the *Black Foreſt*, &c.

BY the ſixth Article Fort *Kheil*, built by his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, on the Right Side of the *Rhine*, is yielded up to the Emperor and Empire, without any Thing being demoliſhed, and with all its Dependencies.

BY the ſeventh Article the Towns and Fortreſſes of *Briſac*, *Fribourg* and *Kheil*, are to be yielded up in the ſame Condition they were, when his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty took Poſſeſſion of them.

BY the eighth Article the Fortifications built overagainſt the Fort of *Hunningen*, as alſo the Fort of *Sellingen*, and all the Fortifications in the Iſles between that Fort and Fort *Lewis*, are to be demoliſhed at the Expence of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty; and

by Article the eleventh, this Demolition is to be performed within two Months after the Ratification of this Treaty and the Treaty between his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty and the Empire.

By the thirteenth his *Imperial* Majeſty, as a Mark of his Conſideration and Reſpect, yields to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty the Town and Fortreſs of *Landau*, and promiſes to uſe his utmoſt Intereſt to obtain the Conſent of the Empire thereto.

By the fourteenth his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty acknowledges the Elector of *Hanover*.

By the fifteenth the Electors of *Bavaria* and *Cologn* are reſtored to all their Dignities, Dominions, Revenues, Towns, Fortreſſes, Palaces, Goods, Chattels, Furniture, Jewels, *&c.* and they alſo undertake to take the uſual Oaths on the receiving of their Inveſtitures.

By the nineteenth his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty conſents that his *Imperial* Majeſty enter into the immediate Poſſeſſion of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, and that the King of *Pruſſia* ſhall retain the high Quarter of *Guelder* for him and his Heirs Male and Female, provided the *Roman* Catholick Religion be preſerved and the Privileges of the *States*.

By the twentieth Article his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty yields the Towns of *Menin* and *Tournay* to the Emperor, but retains *St. Amand* and *Mortagne*, and promiſes not to fortify the laſt mentioned Place.

By the twenty-firſt his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty confirms the Ceſſion of *Furnes*, *Furnembach*, *Fort Knoque*, *Loo*, *Dixmuyde*, *Ypres*, &c. to his *Imperial* Majeſty and the Houſe of *Auſtria*.

By the thirty-fourth the Emperor and the Moſt Chriſtian King agrees that a Congreſs ſhall be held in ſome Place, without both their Dominions, for the terminating of all Differences: And their Majeſties having agreed that it ſhall be in *Swiſſerland*, his *Imperial* Majeſty ſhall name three Towns, and his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty chuſe one. This Congreſs to be opened on the firſt of *May*, and the Treaty to be ſigned and concluded within three Months from thence. *Done at the Palace of* Raſtadt 6 March 1714.

Sign'd,

Eugene de Savoy, The Marſhal Duke de Villars.

Of the three ſeparate Articles, the firſt related to the Titles aſſumed by the Emperor in this Treaty; and it was thereby ſtipulated that his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's admitting them on this Occaſion, ſhould not be conſtrued any Acknowledgment of his *Imperial* Majeſty's Right to thoſe Countries from whence theſe Titles were derived. By the ſecond it was ſtipulated that this Treaty being negotiated and digeſted in the *French* Language, the ſame ſhould not be drawn into Precedent. The third contained the Towns named by his *Imperial* Majeſty, in Purſuance of the Treaty, *viz. Schaffauſen*, *Baden* and *Fravensfeld*.

This Treaty was ratified at *Verſailles* the twenty-third of *March*, and at *Vienna* ſome time in the ſame Month. Theſe Ratifications came in the Beginning of *April* to *Raſtadt*, where they were exchanged, the ſixth of the ſame Month. The King made Choice of *Baden*, and Prince *Eugene* and the Marſhal *Villars* were named the firſt Plenipotentiaries for the Congreſs which was to be held there.

I come now to recount a very ſingular Event which happened, or at leaſt is ſaid to have happened at *Raſtadt*. Prince *Eugene*, after the Treaty was concluded, told Marſhal *Villars* that, if he pleaſed, he would charge him with a certain Meſſage to the

French Court. The Marſhal anſwered that he would punctually execute whatever his Highneſs ſhould command. " You know (continued the Prince) ſo well the Mo-" tives of my quitting *France* that I need not repeat them to you; but on what Ac-" count ſoever I left it, and notwithſtanding the length of Time, I do not forget that " I was born the natural Subject of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty. I have Reaſon to ap-" prehend, Sir, that I have been much miſrepreſented to the King; I intreat you, " when you have a proper Opportunity, to kneel and embrace his Majeſty's Knees, " in my Name, and to aſſure him that I ſhall never be wanting in that Reſpect which " I ought to preſerve for him as my Prince." When the Marſhal *Villars* returned to Court, and had given the Moſt Chriſtian King an Account as well of his Campaign as of his Negotiations, and his Majeſty had ſpoken to him in Terms the moſt affection-ate that could be, the Marſhal fell down on his Knees, and embracing thoſe of his Majeſty, repeated Word for Word the Meſſage of Prince *Eugene:* To which the King anſwered, " It is now a long time ſince I have conſidered that Prince as a Subject of " the Emperor, whom he has ſerved with great Fidelity and Succeſs; aſſure him that I " receive his Meſſage very kindly, and that I will always preſerve for him the Eſteem he " deſerves." The Marquis *de Quincy* publiſhed the Subſtance of this in his Military Hiſtory many Years before the Prince's Death. A late Writer of his Serene Highneſs's Life hath reported it more at large, from what he calls authentick Memoirs. The Reader will think of it as it appears to him, conſidering the Subject of this Work, it was certainly my Duty to report it.

In the Month of *May* the Congreſs was opened at *Baden*; the *French* Miniſters arrived there firſt, thoſe of the Emperor next, both within the Month of *May:* Soon after them came the Miniſters of the new King of *Sicily*, thoſe of the Electors of *Bavaria* and *Cologn*, the Dukes of *Parma*, *Modena* and *Guaſtalla*, the Pope's *Nuncio*, and many others. The Conferences were continued to the fifth of *June*, when the Treaty being concluded, there was nothing wanting but the Arrival of the principal Plenipotentiaries; and on their Arrival there was a grand Conference held in the Hotel *de Ville*, where the Treaty being read aloud, it was approved and ſigned by the reſpective Miniſters of all the Parties. By this Treaty the King of *France* promiſed to render all the Places belonging to the ſeveral Princes of the Empire within thirty Days after the Ratification of this Treaty. The Emperor promiſed to execute exactly the Neutrality in *Italy*, and to do immediate Juſtice to the Dukes of *Guaſtalla* and *Mirandola*, the Prince of *Caſtiglione* and other *Italian* Princes. While the Treaty of *Baden* was negotiating, the Peace between *England* and *Spain* was ſigned; and on the twenty-ſixth of *June*, that between his Moſt Catholick Majeſty and the *States* of *Holland*. The Treaty between *Spain* and *Portugal* commenced at the ſame time; but through the Slowneſs of theſe Nations it was not concluded till the fourteenth of *February*, 1715. Thus we have conducted to its End, the War between the Allies and the two Crowns of *France* and *Spain*, as far as our Heroes had any Concern therein. We are now to follow Prince *Eugene* to new Scenes of War, and of Victory alſo.

THE

THE

CAMPAIGN

IN

HUNGART,

IN THE YEAR

One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixteen.

THE *Ottoman Porte* having, in Breach of the Treaty of *Carlowitz*, attacked the *Venetians*, and, in a ſhort Space of Time, taken from them *Coron*, *Modon*, *Napoli di Romania*, and *Napoli di Malvaſia*, in the End totally diſpoſſeſſed them of the *Morea*, and haughtily refuſed the Emperor's Mediation, or at leaſt endeavoured to amuſe him with fair Words, it was reſolved to have recourſe to other Meaſures. It fell out happily that his *Imperial* Majeſty had ſtill on Foot the Army employed in the *Netherlands*, he ordered therefore thoſe Troops to be recruited, and to defile towards *Hungary*.

HIS Serene Highneſs Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* was declared General in Chief. As ſoon as the *Danube* was free from Ice, an infinite Number of Barks appear'd thereon laden with Artillery and Ammunition for the Troops that were already in *Hungary*, and for the uſe of thoſe which were daily repairing thither, according to the Orders and Routs they had received, the Army aſſembled about *Futack*, a great Village not far from *Peterwaradin*, on the other Side of the *Danube*. His Highneſs arrived there the third of *July*, and immediately gave his Orders for the building of Bridges for ſecuring the adjacent Poſts and whatever elſe was neceſſary in that Conjuncture. It was not however apprehended that the Infidels were very near at Hand, or that they would attempt any thing extraordinary, though they had been aſſembling all that Month at *Belgrade*.

BETWEEN the twenty-ſixth and twenty-ſeventh they paſſed the *Save* and encamped between *Semblin* and *Banoſtza*; it was impoſſible to have any exact Intelligence of their Numbers, which is generally the Caſe in War with the *Turks*; the Difference of Language, Manners, Religion and Habit rendering all Acceſs to their Camp generally ſpeaking impracticable. On the firſt of *Auguſt* they advanced to *Salankemen*, and on the ſecond to *Carlowitz*. Their Deſign was to render themſelves Maſters of *Peterwaradin*, from whence *Carlowitz* is not diſtant above two Hours March. Three *Tartars* who were made Priſoners, informed his Highneſs that on the Morrow, the *Turkiſh* Generals expected to be before the Place. Upon this the Marſhal Count *de Palfi* demanded a Detachment to reconnoitre them; his Highneſs aſſigned him three thouſand *German* Horſe and four hundred Huſſars. They marched for ſome time without meeting with any Body, but on a ſudden they fell in with a Body of upwards of twenty thouſand Horſe. It was the Head of the *Ottoman* Army; and to increaſe Count *Palfi*'s Misfortune, the Country was (every where) cut with Ditches and Defiles, that they could not move ſo as to make a handſome Retreat. There ſeemed, in ſhort, to be a Neceſſity of fighting, and at the ſame time a Certainty of being defeated if they did fight. The Mar-

ſhal *de Palfi* diſpoſed his Troops as well as he could, they fired upon the *Turks* as often as they advanced upon them, and when the *Turks* retired they retired alſo, ſo that in the End they eſcaped with the Loſs of between four and five hundred Men. The Count *de Hauten*, Lieutenant Veldt Marſhal was wounded, and Count *Breuner* periſh'd miſerably. He behaved himſelf for many Hours with great Valour and Conduct, till his Horſe being ſhot under him he fell to the Ground; a Cuiraſſier generouſly offered him his, but before the Count could mount he was taken Priſoner, and the Cuiraſſier killed. The *Turks* treated this General with the utmoſt Cruelty and Indignity; they loaded him with Irons, and on the Day of the Battle, when they found it went againſt them, they cut him to Pieces within the Encloſure of the Grand Vizier's Tent.

As the Retreat of Count *Palfi* took up the whole Day, the Detachment he commanded did not return till the Evening. The *Turks* arrived almoſt as ſoon, and came, without Ceremony, as far as the Cannon would permit them. They ſpent the Night in breaking Ground, and roundly undertook to beſiege the Army and the Place both at once. Their Works had not at all the Air of regular Trenches; for there was no Appearance of Lines, either of Circumvallation or Contravallation, only the Ground was cut up and down in deep Trenches, without any Art or Form; but as they puſh'd theſe Trenches continually further and further, they ſeem'd to do their Buſineſs very effectually; and the little Banners they planted upon theſe Coupures, made a very fine Appearance.

The Groſs of their Army did not arrive before *Peterwaradin* till the third of *Auguſt*. They marched in great Diſorder, Troops and Baggage, Horſes and Waggons, all Pell Mell and in Confuſion: this hinders not, but that they can draw up immediately in Battalia, with a Readineſs ſcarce to be conceived. About Noon a *Turk* advanced with a white Flag; they carried him to the Prince, where he was found to be a Man who had formerly been his Highneſs's Slave: He brought a Letter from the Grand Vizier to the Governor of *Peterwaradin* conceived in theſe Terms;

"Governor of *Peterwaradin*, render to the ſublime Sultan the Place your Maſter "unjuſtly detains; if you do this you ſhall be allowed to retire whither you will, "you and your Soldiers, and all that belongs to you; but if you pretend to reſiſt, know "that you ſhall have no Quarter; and that I will certainly cauſe you and all your "Garriſon to be hanged."

It is eaſy to gueſs how much his Highneſs was incenſed by this haughty barbarous Epiſtle; he ordered the *Turk* however to return without any Anſwer. The next Day his Serene Highneſs held a Council of War: Some of the Generals were of Opinion that it would be beſt to repaſs the *Danube*, and to content themſelves with putting a ſtrong Garriſon into the Place, which might be relieved whenever they thought fit, either by Bridges thrown over the *Danube*, or by the Help of Bridges, Barks, and other ſmall Craft, which might ſail down it in the Night. This, in their Opinion, would be a certain Means of breaking the Force of the Enemy againſt *Peterwaradin*, and of conſtraining them at laſt to retire without doing any thing. The Strength of their Reaſoning lay in the prodigious Inequality of the Armies, half the *Imperial* Cavalry and ſix Battalions under the Command of Prince *Alexander*, being ſtill at *Futack*, and in great Danger of being attacked before they could join them. The Loſs of a Battle would alſo be of dangerous Conſequence, the *Hungarians* being generally diſcontented, and wiſhing for nothing more than ſuch an Opportunity to rebel. His Highneſs was not of this Opinion, but he did not however think fit to declare himſelf.

Other Generals alledged, that though it could not be denied, that the Event of a Battle was always uncertain, and that the Loſs of one at preſent would be attended with dangerous Conſequences, yet if theſe Conſiderations were of Weight enough to

hinder Battles as often as they were alledged, there would be no ſuch thing as fighting: That after all there was nothing in their Situation, or that of the Enemy which ought to diſcourage them; that they were ſuperior in Number was true: But, continu'd they, we did not fear that at *Vienna*, why ſhould it therefore be terrible here? They are three to one, a great Advantage truly! but they had ſtill greater Advantage at *Zenta*, and were beat for all that: It is reaſonable to expect the ſame Succeſs here; this Army is more numerous, and compoſed of better Troops than that which beat the Infidels there: It is alſo better provided and leſs fatigued. The ſame General commands, and the Victories he has ſince gained, ought not to diminiſh our Confidence. On the whole, what can we wiſh for more than to have behind us a ſtrong Fortreſs, well provided with Artillery, and in the Hands of our Friends? The Camp we now poſſeſs is ſuch a one that a beaten Army might be ſecure in it; the *Turks* can neither attack us behind nor on our Flanks: Our Left is covered by a Moraſs, our Right by Precipices; they muſt make therefore their Front in attacking us as narrow as ours, which will give us great Advantage. If our Cavalry are not come up, they may come up; to fight therefore is ſhorter, more eaſy, and more honourable than to repaſs the River.

Besides the two Methods already propoſed, there was a third which might have been taken, *viz.* that of fortifying the Camp, and remaining on the Defenſive. The Count *de Caprara* had taken this Method in the Year 1694, and ſucceeded in it perfectly well. The *Turks* beſieged him with the ſame Boldneſs and Impetuoſity, while he covered *Peterwaradin*, *Labila* and *Titul* all at once, and obliged the *Turks* to retire ſhamefully, after three Weeks open Trenches.

The Prince reſolved to exceed that General; he thought it a Diſhonour to be beſieged; he doubted whether as many Men would not be loſt this way as in a Battle; he therefore reſolved to make uſe of that Ardor which appeared in the Troops, and to employ them in Action while they were ſtill freſh and unfatigued. The Battle therefore was reſolved on, and the neceſſary Orders were that Night diſtributed in Writing to prevent Miſtakes. All the Officers and Soldiers diſpoſed themſelves with great Alacrity to execute what was expected from them; and it was not their Fault that every thing did not go as his Highneſs wiſhed. They had two good Bridges of Boats over the *Danube*, but they could not hinder the *Turks* from ſending Barks deeply laden down the River, which driving againſt the Bridges, bore away ſix Veſſels out of the firſt, and eighteen out of the ſecond. General *Leffelholts* who commanded the Artillery was aware of this, and took ſuch neceſſary Precautions that the Bridges were quickly in order again; and the Exploit of the *Turks* did not hinder the Diſpoſitions from taking Place above two Hours and Half.

It is to be obſerved, that the *Danube* flows here in a Sort of Serpentine Courſe, doubling ſo as to make a Sort of Tongue of Land, advancing towards the North and North Eaſt. Upon this *Peterwaradin* is built: *Futack* is on the other Side of the River a little higher. *Peterwaradin* is a pretty ſtrong Place, and will be very ſtrong when its Fortifications are finiſhed. The Retrenchments of *Caprara*, ſo called from that Count who deviſed them, defend the Place and are defended by it. There are two of theſe very conſiderable, one fronting the Country and the other behind it to ſtrengthen and ſupport it, with two leſſer on the Right and Left, ſo that the Camp forms a long Square. Formerly it was well fortified with good Parapets, deep Ditches, and ſtrong Redoubts; at this time there remained ſcarce the Marks of them, time having deſtroy'd them; however the Situation was ſtill very advantageous. On the Right there is a Rock very ſteep, and at the Bottom of it a great Road which takes up the whole Space from thence to the *Danube*. On the Left there is another, but eaſier of Deſcent, with a

ſpacious Plain before it, terminated by a Moraſs, and that Moraſs by the *Danube*. On this Side there was an Opening in the Retrenchment for ſeveral Battalions to march in Front.

If the Reader will but reflect a little on this Deſcription, he will perfectly comprehend the Diſpoſitions made by his Serene Highneſs. The Infantry were for the moſt Part diſpoſed in the firſt Retrenchment in two Lines, the firſt commanded by General Count *Maximilian de Staremberg*, and by General Count *de Regal*, the ſecond by General Prince *de Bevern*, and the General Count *de Harrach*, ſix Battalions under the Command of Prince *Alexander* of *Wirtemberg* were poſted without the Retrenchment, on an Eminence on the Left, and twenty other Battalions deſigned for a Reſerve, were poſted behind the ſecond Retrenchment, under the Command of General Count *de Leſſelholts*: There was alſo ſome others on the Flanks of the Right and Left Wings. We obſerved before that there was on the Left of the Retrenchment a pretty large Valley, the Horſe were almoſt entirely drawn up there in five Bodies, each under the Command of a General of Horſe, a Lieutenant Veldt-Marſhal and two Generals of Battalia; a ſixth Body of Horſe, conſiſting of the Regiments of *Rabutin*, *Gronsfeld*, *Cardona* and *Darmſtadt*, commanded by General *Ebergenni*, took Poſt in the great Road on the Right along the *Danube*.

The whole Army drawn in Battalia might take up about a League, of which the Retrenchment covered one Half or ſomewhat more. It has been obſerved that the Cavalry on the Left were covered by a Moraſs, thoſe on the Right by Precipices. It was Prince *Eugene*'s principal Secret effectually to ſecure his Flanks, and this ſerved him ſo well, that he never loſt a Battle, though he always fought againſt ſuperior Armies. The *Turkiſh* Army lay about a League off in a ſecure Camp well covered. But they had puſhed their Trenches in the Night between the third and fourth within a hundred Paces, and by the fifth in the Morning they were in ſome Places within Piſtol-ſhot.

The Battle of Peterwaradin, *fought the fifth of* Auguſt, *One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixteen.*

THE *Turks* having Intelligence of Prince *Eugene*'s Deſign, diſpoſed themſelves to ſuſtain the Attack, and appeared at the Break of Day every where in Motion. The Hills and Vallies were covered with their Troops, their Army conſiſting in the whole of 150,000 Men, of which there were 40,000 Janizaries, and 30,000 Spahi's, the reſt were *Tartars*, *Walachians*, and the Troops of *Aſia* and *Ægypt*. It is eaſy to apprehend that their Front was much broader than that of the *Imperialiſts*. The *Infidels* not having learned to fight in Rank and File, but depending wholly on their Numbers and the mighty Weight of their Charges. They poſted their Cavalry directly oppoſite to the *Imperial* Horſe, their Approaches were filled with Janizaries, and the reſt of that Body were formed behind in a Valley, which was ſo ſituated, that they could from thence eaſily relieve their Comrades. Another great Body appear'd a little farther off on their Left, where it remained without making any Motion; for what Reaſons remains yet a ſecret. As for Artillery, though they had a great Quantity, it was of little or no Service to them, being very heavy, and the *Imperialiſts* giving them no time to bring it up. Three Batteries however they had, one againſt the Left of the Retrenchment, one in the Centre, and a third againſt the Right Flank. They had alſo a ſmall Battery of four Mortars. About ſeven the Battle began, Prince *Alexander* at the Head of his ſix Battalions making the firſt Attack, which was very ominous; for he drove the *Turks* from the Battery which play'd upon his Men, and made himſelf Maſter

thereof inſtantly. The Cavalry advanced at the ſame time and had the ſame Succeſs. The Victory ſeemed already atchieved, and the *Imperialiſts* began to felicitate each other on the ſmall Loſs with which it was obtain'd, when on a ſudden they perceiv'd the Infantry on the Right broken, which happened in this Manner. The Retrenchments before the *Imperial* Army, though they were very much ruined, yet they did not allow the Foot to march over them, but they were conſtrained to paſs at eight ſeveral Openings, which conſequently divided them into as many Columns. At the Head of each there was a General of Foot and a Lieutenant Veldt-Marſhal. Their Orders were to form without the Intrenchment, but the *Turks* by this time had puſhed their Approaches ſo near that it became impracticable. The Troops were no ſooner out than they were under the Enemy's Fire; and the *Turks*, when they perceived this ſallied from their Trenches with Outcries that ſhook the Earth. Their firſt Charge however proved unſucceſsful, the *Imperialiſts* not only repulſed them but gained Ground; but they could not conſerve this Advantage long; the great Corps of Janizaries in the Valley came down upon them like a Tempeſt; the *Imperial* Columns, which were not above Half out of their Retrenchments, could not ſuſtain ſo heavy a Charge, and the Infidels finding them recline, made ſo good uſe of their time, that they not only penetrated the firſt Retrenchment but advanced to the ſecond. In vain the Lieutenant Veldt-Marſhals *Bonneval*, *Lanken* and *Wellenſtein* endeavoured to remedy this Diſorder, the Troops ſhewed no Regard to them. The two laſt were killed endeavouring to rally their Troops: As for M. *Bonneval* he was cut off from the Column he commanded, and found himſelf at the Head of two hundred Men, ſurrounded in the *Turkiſh* Trenches. He poſted his Men in the beſt Manner he was able; made uſe of the Enemy's Works to defend himſelf againſt them, and ſuſtained all their Efforts a good Half Hour; at laſt having no more than twenty-five Men left, and ſtill fighting, he found himſelf born to the Ground by the Puſh of a Pike: He recovered himſelf however ſo quick as to kill the *Turk* that wounded him, and with much ado retired to the River Side. The Cavalry however on the Left, led by the Veldt-Marſhal Count *Palfi*, and by the Generals Count *de Mercy*, Baron *de Falkenſtein*, *Matigni*, *Patte* and *Nadaſti*, found themſelves Maſters of the Field where the Enemy had been drawn up. The Spahi's were able to do nothing againſt theſe Troops; they moved cloſe together like a Wall, over-turn'd and trod under Foot the *Turkiſh* Horſe; and if they had not made as they did, a terrible Fire on the Enemy, they muſt however have carried the Poſt; for the *Turkiſh* Cavalry could not ſuſtain it.

The ſix Battalions commanded by Prince *Alexander*, remained firm in the Poſt they had gained; the Reſerve was in perfect Order, and there was no Danger of being attacked in Flank. In a Word, the Diſorder extended no farther than the firſt and ſecond Line. The Infidels minding nothing but their Purſuit, puſhed forward without obſerving that they left a long and naked Front: The Prince however readily perceived it, and took his Meaſures accordingly. A Detachment of five thouſand Horſe thundred on that uncovered Flank, and the Battalions poſted in the Left Retrenchment wheeling half about, charged them alſo. The Corps de Reſerve made a terrible Fire, and being now within Reach of the Artillery of *Peterwaradin*, it play'd upon them without Intermiſſion. The flying Foot perceiving this, turned of a ſudden and charged them with an Intrepidity not to be expreſſed, ſo that the *Turks* were now between three or four Fires, their Cavalry intirely cut off from them, ſo that not knowing which way to fly, thouſands of them found their Graves in thoſe Trenches they had dug two or three Days before. Other Troops would have rallied behind theſe Works, but this is not the Manner of the *Turks*: They make their Attacks with great Fury, and then if

if their Enemies don't fly, they fly themſelves. Their Horſe acted juſt in the ſame Manner, they never attempted to form behind their Camp, but flying as faſt as they could, they left their Artillery, Tents, Ammunition and Baggage, *&c.* behind them; which when once perceiv'd, they were left to take their own Courſe, this being always the ſafeſt Method with *Turkiſh* Troops, becauſe, conſidering their Numbers, it is ſeldom prudent to follow them.

THIS Battle was neither very long nor very bloody; it began, as we have ſaid about ſeven in the Morning, and by twelve his Serene Highneſs was writing to the Emperor on Account of this Victory, in the Tent of the Grand Vizier. The *Turks* had not above 6000 Men kill'd, and the *Imperialiſts* themſelves loſt 3000, but the Victory, though not bloody, was however intire, and every way as glorious as could be wiſhed. The *Turks* were 150,000 ſtrong, and the *Imperialiſts* not above 60,000. The Enemy were poſted in a moſt advantageous Manner; their Infantry covered by a hundred deep Trenches; and a Country very uneven and full of Thickets defended their Horſe, yet they were entirely defeated, and this ſtrong Camp taken. The Grand Vizier, whoſe Name was *Hali*, ſeeing the Battle go againſt him, put himſelf at the Head of his Guard of Horſe, conſiſting of 2000 Men, puſh'd through a Defile and made a very briſk Charge, but his Men abandoned him; and he, after receiving two Wounds, fled to *Carlowitz*, where he died the next Day.

THE Death of the Vizier was looked upon by many as a Judgment from GOD, he being the ſole Author of the War; for he it was who perſuaded the Sultan to break with the *Venetians*, and to refuſe all the Offers that were made him for re-ſettling Peace. He was a mere Creature of Fortune; and ſo high in his Maſter's Favour, that he gave him his Daughter, a Girl of eight Years old in Marriage. He is reported to have been a Man of great Wit, and to have perfectly underſtood the Intrigues of the Seraglio; but as to Affairs of State and of War, he knew little or nothing of them; beſides he was violent, bloody, and an inveterate Enemy of the Chriſtians, againſt whom he was for carrying Things to the utmoſt Extremity. When Count *Breuner* was brought to him Priſoner, he ordered his Head to be immediately ſtruck off; and it was with much ado that *Mauro Cordato*, Interpreter of the *Porte*, and afterwards *Hoſpodar* of *Walachia*, prevailed on him to deſiſt from his barbarous Intention, by giving him Hopes of receiving his Ranſom of 100,000 Florins; but when he found the Battle loſt, and himſelf mortally wounded, he gave Orders for killing the Count, *That the Dog*, ſaid he, *may not triumph in ſurviving me.*

THERE was found in the Camp a prodigious Quantity of Powder, Bullets, Bombs, Grenades, and a hundred and ſixty-four Pieces of Cannon and Mortars, a hundred and twenty-five Colours, Banners and Standards, five Horſe-Tails, and three Pair of Kettle-Drums, which were a little time after preſented to the Emperor, and carried in Triumph to the Cathedral of *St. Stephen*. The Tent of the Grand Vizier belonged to Prince *Eugene*, who abandoned all the reſt of the Camp to the Plunder of the Soldiers. The Tents of the Baſhaws are generally vaſtly magnificent, beyond all Compariſon with thoſe made uſe of by us in *Europe*; beſides, their Arms and the Furniture of their Horſes are always enriched with Silver, frequently with Gold and Precious Stones: Add to all this their ſuperb Veſts, their noble Carpets, their fine Horſe and Camel Cloths; and in fine, whatever was neceſſary for the Subſiſtence or Accommodation of ſo great an Army. Certain it is, that if this Booty had been ſecured, ſold at the beſt Market, and the Produce divided amongſt the Soldiers, every Man would have had enough to have kept him for the reſt of his Life: But ſuch is the Curſe of War,

A PLAN of TEMISWAR and its Neighbourhood with the ATTACK of the PALANKA & a Project for its better Fortification.

A. The Town.
B. The great Palanka or wooden Fortification.
C. The Castle.
D. The lesser Palanka.
E. The great Suburb.
F. Eminencies in the Morass.
G. The Attack.
H. Batteries.
K. Houses w.th out & Town
M. Mills.

The Project for better fortifying this place is apprised by an outline and its Parts described by the Letters following

N. Capital Bastions.
O. Ravelins.
P. The Covered Way w.th its Fosse
Q. The outer covered way
R. The great Sluice
S. The Canals
T. The Covert Way
before the Canals.
V. Platform behind the Canals with its Parapet & Rampart.

C. Du Bosc. exc.

War, ſays my Author M. *Dumont*, that Plunder never does any Body good; 'tis here, 'tis there, one has it, and one has it not, nor can it be told what becomes of it.

His Serene Highneſs as ſoon as he had written to his *Imperial* Majeſty, gave Orders in Perſon for taking Care of the Wounded: when this Office was performed for the Living, he directed the Interment of the Dead, and on the eighth in the Morning, he cauſed *Te Deum* to be ſolemnly ſung in the Camp, under a triple Diſcharge of a hundred Pieces of Cannon.

The HISTORY of the Campaign of One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixteen continued.

THE *Imperial* Army paſſed the *Danube* on the ſixth, in order to avoid the Infection of the dead Bodies. The ſame Day a Council of War was held, in which the Siege of *Temiſwar* was propoſed and reſolved on. It was a Conqueſt neareſt at Hand, leaſt ſubject to Difficulties, and the moſt advantageous that could be thought of. The Prince was reſolved to loſe no time, on the ninth the Marſhal Count *de Palfi* marched with a Vanguard conſiſting of a great Body of Horſe; on the fourteenth he was followed by the whole Army, which appeared on the twenty-fifth before the Place.

Temiſwar is ſtrong as well through the Pains which had been beſtowed upon it, as from its advantageous Situation. The *Temis*, from whence it derives its Name, does not paſs through it, but the *Beja* does. The Ground below it ſtops the firſt mentioned River, and obliges it to divide it ſelf into ſeveral little Streams, which form a Moraſs, the greateſt Part of which is continually under Water. In the midſt of this Moraſs ſtands *Temiſwar*, on the Eaſt and Weſt there is no Poſſibility of opening Trenches; on the South it is almoſt impracticable, and on the North the firm Land is not above five or ſix hundred Yards in Breadth, which appears only in the beſt Seaſon of the Year. The Place it ſelf is divided into three Parts, the City, the Caſtle, and the *Palanka*; and if we add to theſe the *Leſſer Palanka*, which is behind the Caſtle, there will be four Parts, each having its proper Foſſé full of running Water.

Approaching *Temiſwar*, either by the Road of *Arath* or that of *Tranſilvania*, one finds the *Palanka* in the way, which is properly ſpeaking no more than an Incloſure made with vaſt Beams terraſſed over with a deep Ditch, without Flanks or other Fortifications. It is not the ſame with the Town; beſides the *Palanka* itſelf, which covers it on the Right, the Left, and in the Front, it has very good Outworks, an excellent Covered-way, with an Avant Foſſé full of running Water, and within a very large Foſſé full alſo of running Water, a ſtrong Rampart and a Berme in the Foſſé. All theſe Works are covered, inſtead of Stone, with vaſt Beams from fifteen to eighteen Inches in Diameter, which being driven deep into the Earth, appear only ſeven Feet above Ground, and form an excellent Paliſade. The Caſtle fortified in the ſame Manner, is ſeated behind the Town on the South Side, and behind it ſtands the little *Palanka*. As it was only on this Side that any Succours could enter the Place, and as the Ground would not permit the opening Trenches, the Cavalry were poſted there under the Command of the Count *de Palfi*: The Infantry took Poſt on the other Side in two grand Lines extending from one Moraſs to t'other. The Army formed on this Occaſion a grand Circle, of which *Temiſwar* was the Centre, and the *Beja* and its Moraſſes the Diameter. It is needleſs to detain the Reader with the particular Account of a Siege in which nothing very remarkable happened; thoſe within contented themſelves with defending as well as they could the ſtrong Works they had in their Power; and

and the *Imperialiſts* choſe rather to loſe a little time than a great Number of Men in their Progreſs before *Temiſwar*: A ſuccinct Account however cannot be unacceptable.

THE Trenches were opened before the *Palanka*, in the Night between the firſt and ſecond of *September*, at the Diſtance of four hundred Paces from the Foſſé, without any great Loſs, except that Prince *Emanuel* of *Portugal*, who was preſent thereat, was wounded by a Cannon-ſhot, and his Horſe kill'd under him. The Trenches were afterwards divided into two Attacks, one turning to the Right toward the Gate of *Forforos*, the other to the Left towards the Gate of *Morteros*,

ON the ſeventeenth they began to batter the Place in Breaches with twelve Pieces, and on the nineteenth with twenty-four; on the twenty-ſecond the Supply from *Tranſylvania* arrived in the Camp: It conſiſted of two Regiments of Cuiraſſiers, four Battalions of Foot, and four Companies of Granadiers, commanded by Marſhal Count *de Steinville*, Governor of the Province.

THE next Day about Noon Count *Palfi*'s Quarters were attacked by a Body of twenty-eight thouſand Horſe, who came with a Deſign to introduce a Succour of five hundred Janizaries, who were mounted behind them. It happened very luckily that this General had received Intelligence of this Attempt the Night before; when the *Turks* came therefore they found the Retrenchment well lined with Foot, the Cavalry drawn up in Battalia, and the Cannon from the Works pointed directly upon them, ſo that they were quickly obliged to depart, not only without effecting any thing, but with the Loſs alſo of a great Number of Men, and among them ſome Officers of Diſtinction; whereas the *Imperialiſts* had but four Men killed and two Officers wounded.

PRINCE *Eugene* cauſed all Things to be got ready for aſſaulting the *Palanka* on the twenty-ſixth, but the Beſieged in the Night burnt the Bridges and did a great deal of Miſchief beſides, ſo that it could not be repaired in leſs than three or four Days; the Aſſault therefore was deferred until the firſt of *October*. The Troops deſtined to act on this Occaſion were thirty Companies of Granadiers, as many Battalions, and a Detachment of two thouſand ſeven hundred Men from other Corps. Prince *Alexander* of *Wirtemberg* had the Command given him, and under him ſerved as Lieutenants Veldt Marſhals, Meſſieurs *Abumada* and *Brown*, and for Generals of Battalia, Meſſieurs *Langlet*, *Leibenſtein* and *Wallis*. It rained the greateſt Part of the Night, but his Highneſs did not alter his Diſpoſitions, and the next Day the Troops marched out of the Trenches in the Sight of Prince *Eugene*, with all the Firmneſs in the World. The Granadiers were in the Front, and they charged the Infidels with ſuch Reſolution, that they carried the Parapet immediately; the Battalions followed them briſkly, and in leſs than Half an Hour the Action was over, the *Turks* driven quite to the Town, and the *Imperialiſts* poſted in their Retrenchments; before the Enemy retired however they ſet fire to the Houſes in the *Palanka*, but it was quickly extinguiſhed. This Affair, as it was very briſk, was alſo very bloody; it coſt the *Imperialiſts* four hundred and fifty-five Men killed on the Spot, and fourteen hundred and eighty ſeven wounded, among whom was Prince *Alexander* himſelf, and the Generals *Abumada*, *Brown* and *Leibenſtein*, with many other Officers of Diſtinction. There were taken in the *Palanka* ſeven Pieces of Cannon and a great Quantity of Ammunition.

THE *Palanka* being taken the Trenches were immediately opened againſt the Town, and carried on with all the Vigour imaginable; the Seaſon being very far advanced the Generals were not a little apprehenſive, that if the *Turks* made an obſtinate Reſiſtance, the Affair might yet have miſcarried. The Town had a double Wall, a double Foſſé, a good Covered-way and a *Berme* well paliſadoed. When this was taken the Caſtle would yet have remained, into which the *Turkiſh* Garriſon might have

retired. Happily for the *Imperialiſts*, thoſe in the Place thought otherwiſe; they ſaw there were no Hopes of Relief, they apprehended, after a long Defence, the Place would be taken at laſt, and themſelves put to the Sword, and they dreaded beſides what might befal their Wives and Children: which Reflections had ſuch an Effect, that when the Covered-way came to be attacked, they hung out a white Flag, and demanded to capitulate when it was leaſt expected. Prince *Alexander* of *Wirtemberg*, who commanded that Day, gave Advice to Prince *Eugene*; Hoſtages were immediately exchanged, and the next Day, which was the thirteenth of *October*, the Capitulation was ſigned.

By it they were allowed almoſt every thing they aſked; the Garriſon marched out with their Arms and Baggage, Drums beating and Colours flying, but without Cannon, or having leave to carry away Deſerters. The Inhabitants of the Place, *Turks*, *Jews*, or whatever elſe they were, had Liberty given them to retire with their Wives, Children and Effects. And that this might be done with the greater Expedition, they were furniſhed with a thouſand Waggons. They were allowed likewiſe to purchaſe Proviſions with their Money, and all theſe favourable Conditions were moſt punctually performed. His Serene Highneſs gave the ſtricteſt Orders on this Head, and he took care to look himſelf to their Execution, which ſtruck the Infidels with the higheſt Surprize; for after the Place was given up to the *Imperialiſts*, the *Turks* had Liberty for ſeveral Days to go about and tranſact their Affairs with the ſame Freedom as at *Conſtantinople*; and when on their March ſome of the Waggons broke down, and their Goods were ſcattered on the Road, the Eſcort of Horſe took the Bundles from the People to whom they belonged, and when they came to their Quarters at Night returned them. This Conduct was not only attended with the preſent Panegyricks of the *Turks*, but made ſuch an Impreſſion on them that they made no Queſtion afterwards of whatever Prince *Eugene* declared or promiſed, which was of very great Service in the Proſecution of the War. The Garriſon marched out twelve thouſand ſtrong, and there were found in the Place a hundred and thirty-ſix Pieces of Cannon and ten Mortars, with a prodigious Quantity of Ammunition.

Thus *Temiſwar*, the Capital of a Country of the ſame Name, was reſtored to its lawful Prince, after having been in the Hands of the Infidels a hundred and ſixty-four Years. The happy Succeſs of this victorious Campaign filled not only *Germany* but all *Europe* with Joy and Satisfaction. At *Rome* his Holineſs teſtified his Senſe thereof by making a ſolemn Oration to the Cardinals and People; he returned GOD Thanks in the moſt ſolemn Manner, and wrote Letters of Felicitation to the Emperor, in a Style becoming the Dignity of himſelf and of the Prince to whom they were addreſſed. He wrote likewiſe to his Serene Highneſs Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, in Terms anſwerable to his Quality and Merit. He ſent him alſo certain hallow'd Preſents, which though they are in themſelves of no great intrinſick Value, are however very much eſteemed; they conſiſted of a Hat and Sword, both which had been ſolemnly bleſſed. The like had been by his Holineſs's Predeceſſors preſented to the greateſt Princes of *Europe*, particularly the Emperors *Frederick* IV. *Maximilian* I. *Charles* V. *Ferdinand* I. and *Rodolph* II. the Chevalier *Raſponi* was charged with thoſe ſent to his Serene Highneſs, who was ſolemnly inveſted with them on the eighth of *November* in the Cathedral Church of *Javarin*, by the Suffragan Biſhop of that Place, in the Preſence of Prince *Emanuel* of *Portugal*, the Marſhal Count *Segisfred de Heuſter*, a great many other General Officers, and a prodigious Concourſe of People.

THE

THE CAMPAIGN IN *HUNGARY*,

IN THE YEAR

One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventeen.

AFTER the Battle of *Peterwaradin* and the Reduction of *Temiſwar*, all Things ſeemed to invite his *Imperial* Majeſty to puſh ſtill farther the Efforts of his victorious Arms. The *Turks* did not appear at all in the Fleld; General Count *Mercy*, who was left to command at *Temiſwar*, had made himſelf, during the Winter, Maſter of *Panſcova*, *Vipalanca* and *Meadia*, three little Places equally neceſſary to ſecure what was already reduced, and to open the Road to new Conqueſts. *Panſcova* is a litlittle Palanka ſeated on the *Temis*, within Half a League of the Place, where that River falls into the *Danube*, and two Leagues from *Belgrade*. *Vipalanca* is another, ſituated ſome Leagues lower upon the *Karatia*, which environs it and throws itſelf there into the *Danube*. *Meadia* is a third *Palanca* ſtill more advanced than *Vipalanca*, ſeated amongſt the Mountains which ſeparate *Bannat* from *Walachia*. All theſe Places rendred at Diſcretion, and almoſt without Trouble, which was entirely owing to the kind Treatment, which had been given to the Garriſon of *Temiſwar*, which took off that Dread the *Turkiſh* Garriſons had before of falling into the Hands of the Chriſtians.

COUNT *Mercy* attempted likewiſe to make himſelf Maſter of *Orſova*, a Place ſeated on the *Danube*, not far from *Meadia*, compoſed of three Forts, one ſeated on this Side the River, another on that, and a third in an Iſle in the Middle; but that General receiving Notice of the Strength of the Garriſon and its Reſolution to defend the Place to the utmoſt, he was conſtrained to retire, his Forces not being numerous enough to attempt a regular Siege, the Seaſon alſo being too far advanced. However he eſtabliſh'd his Quarters along the *Danube*, poſting his Right at *Panſcova*, and his Left at *Vipalanca*. For the better Security of which Places he ordered all their Fortifications to be carefully repaired.

HIS Serene Highneſs Prince *Eugene* meditated at the very Beginning of this Campaign the Siege of *Belgrade*, and with that View Count *Mercy* had Orders to amaſs a grand Magazine of Bread Corn, and to find a proper Place for the Army to paſs over the *Danube*. The Count acquitted himſelf happily and exactly in both. He fixed the Magazine at *Panſcova*, and found a Paſſage over the River near the Mouth of the *Temis*, at a Place called *Homelyne*; the Banks were there of a very eaſy Deſcent, the Paſſage was not commanded by any height on the other Side, and there was over-againſt it a Moraſs eight hundred Paces in length, parallel to the *Danube*, which render'd it impracticable for the Enemy to attempt falling on the *Imperialiſts* as they came on Shore. His Highneſs being informed of this, took a View of the Places, and came immediately into the Sentiments of General *Mercy*.

THE Troops under the Command of his Highneſs had aſſembled at *Futack*, about the latter End of *May*. On the fourteenth of *June* they joined the Corps commanded by the Count *de Mercy*, and on the fifteenth it was reſolved to paſs the River. Count *Mercy* had taken Care before-hand to prepare at *Opora* a prodigious Quantity of Barks and Saiques: he embarked on board them twenty-five Battalions and twenty-five Companies of Granadiers, and the whole being ſupported by three large Men of War, arrived in the Evening at *Panſcova*. The *Turks* poſted here and there on the Heights neareſt the River, amounting to ſome thouſand Men, made a prodigious firing all Night long, with Intent to terrify the *Imperialiſts*, by giving them to believe that they had a very great Body of Troops in the Neighbourhood; but this Feint of theirs was altogether unſucceſsful, and his Highneſs remained firm in the Reſolution he had formed of paſſing the River in that Place. The next Morning at Break of Day all Things were in Motion, the Body of the Army marched by Land to the Place where the Bridge was to be erected, and the Detachments proceeded by Water to the Place General *Mercy* had appointed. After two Hours ſail they perceived the Mouth of the *Temis*, and a little higher the *Turkiſh* Fleet at Anchor. As it might have incommoded the Paſſage of the Troops, one of the Men of War was left to obſerve it, and the reſt of the Fleet continued its Courſe to the Place deſigned for the Debarkment. When they arrived there all Things were put in Order in a Moment, the Granadiers landed firſt, the Battalions came next, the two Men of War defended the Debarkation, which was performed with Drums beating, Colours flying, and with all the Chearfulneſs and Dexterity imaginable. The *Turks* on the other hand having little Comprehenſion of ſuch Things, were ſo ſurprized at ſeeing the *Imperialiſts* on Shore, that they immediately quitted their Poſts and retired as faſt as they could; ſo that the firſt thing the *German* Granadiers perceived after their landing, was the Enſigns of the Janizaries moving along the Road to *Belgrade*. Five or ſix hundred Spahi's did indeed remain in the Rear, and made a Shew of attacking the Troops, but the Fire from the Men of War preventing their approaching the Shore, and the Granadiers as ſoon as they were landed advancing upon them, they quickly followed the Example of the Janizaries, took the Road to *Belgrade*, and left the *Imperialiſts* to do what they thought proper. The Chriſtians paſſed the Night under Arms covered by their *Cheveaux de Frize*, and fronting towards the Paſſage by which the Enemy might have attack'd them. The whole of this Affair was ſo well laid and ſo exactly conducted under the Direction of the Count *de Mercy*, that there did not happen the leaſt Degree of Confuſion, nor was there ſo much as one Man killed or wounded at this Debarkation.

IMMEDIATELY the *Imperialiſts* began to work on the Conſtruction of a Bridge of Boats for the Paſſage of the whole Army; it was finiſhed by Midnight. After this was performed his Highneſs encamped at *Vizniſſa*, where he remained two Days. As there was nothing preſſing, his Highneſs cauſed the Country round about to be examined, and ordered all the neceſſary Diſpoſitions to be made, which he had the better Opportunity of doing, becauſe the Enemy's Forces were not as yet aſſembled, nor any Meaſures taken to prevent his forming what Siege he pleaſed.

ON the nineteenth the Army marched, and *Belgrade* was inveſted. *Belgrade*, one of the moſt famous Cities in *Europe*, and one the beſt known to all who know any thing, as being the Key of *Hungary*, whereby the Infidels are let into *Chriſtendom*, or the Chriſtians may have Admiſſion into the Dominions of the *Turk*. Even this ſuperficial Idea is ſufficient to ſhew the Glory and Importance of this Expedition; but to demonſtrate the Difficulties which attend it, a more exact Deſcription is neceſſary.

Belgrade, formerly the Capital of *Servia*, and the Seat of its antient Kings, is ſeated on an Angle of Earth formed on the South Side by the falling of the *Save* into the *Danube*, the Point of which is directly towards the North; ſo that the *Save* is on the Weſt, the *Danube* on the Eaſt, the Confluence of thoſe Rivers on the North, and no Paſſage to it by Land but on the South Side.

THREE Iſles narrow and long appear at a ſmall Diſtance from it in the Middle of the *Danube*, which render it an eaſy Matter to hinder the Navigation of that River, either upwards or downwards. The two biggeſt are ſeparated by a Canal which ſerve as a Port to the Town. The *Turks* had in theſe Iſlands their Saiques and other Veſſels of War; they had likewiſe a Fort and very good Retrenchments.

As to the City of *Belgrade* it ſelf, it may be diſtinguiſhed into three Parts, the Caſtle, the Lower Town, and the Suburbs. The Lower Town takes up the moſt Part of the Angle, being waſhed on one Side by the *Danube*, and on the other by the *Save*. The Suburbs, which are very large, are on the Land Side, and the Caſtle in the Middle: Its Situation is on an Eminence, the Aſcent to which is very ſteep on the Side of the Lower Town, but on the Side of the Suburbs it is eaſy enough; and on this Side, for that Reaſon, it is moſt fortified. The Curtain is flanked by two or three Baſtions, an advanced Work, and a Retrenchment beyond that.

THE Country in the Neighbourhood of *Belgrade* is very uneven, not to ſay mountainous. There are there ſeveral Eminences intermingled with hollow Ways and narrow Vallies; the deepeſt are in the Neighbourhood of the Suburbs, for the reſt they are generally ſpeaking more open and extended. The *Imperial* Army was poſted after this Manner, its Left ſtretched to the *Save*, its Right towards the *Danube*, it had the Country in Front, and the City in its Rear.

As ſoon as the Army had taken Poſt the Soldiers began to work on the Lines of Circumvallation and Contravallation, the Conſtruction of a Bridge over the *Save*, the perfecting that on the *Danube*, and the ſecuring their Heads as well as poſſible. There was nothing done ſlightly in theſe Affairs, the Lines of Contravallation were ten Feet broad, thoſe of Circumvallation ſixteen, they reached from one River to the other; the Heads of the Bridges were effectually fortified, and, in a Word, all Things were not only performed according to Art, but were as exact and beautiful in their Kind as any thing of that Sort could be. Several Openings were left that the Troops might march on with Eaſe, to prevent the Confuſion which had happened at *Peterwaradin*, and theſe Openings were covered by Ravelins, to prevent the Enemy's making any uſe of them. The *Imperialiſts* finiſhed a Bonnet on the Right, from whence it was eaſy to take a View of the advanced Poſts of the Enemy. In fine, the Number and Excellency of the Works conſidered, it appeared rather a Fortreſs than a Camp. The Space of Ground however which it comprized, being found rather too large for the Number of Troops of which the Army was compoſed, the two Corners were cut off by Croſs Lines, which were ſo contrived however as not at all to hinder the Communication between the Camp and the Bridges.

THAT the Siege might be carried on with the leſs Apprehenſion, his Highneſs ordered a Camp of ſome thouſand Men to be formed at *Semlin*, under the Command of the Lieutenant Veldt-Marſhal Count *de Hauben*, in order to ſecure the Communication with *Peterwaradin*, from whence the greateſt Part of the Proviſions were brought which were ſpent in the Camp, and another of five Battalions and five hundred Horſe, under the Command of the Count *de Neiber*, at the Head of the Bridges over the *Danube*, to prevent any ſudden Attack on that Side. Four Men of War were ſtationed on the *Danube*, in order to obſerve any Attempts that the Inhabitants of *Bel-*

PLAN of BELGRADE.

Besiegd by the Imperial Army *under the Command of his* Highness Prince Eugene *of* Savoy *with ye lines of Circumvallation & Countervallation & the Situation of the Ground thereabout Taken on ye spot by the Captain Engr* Rickeseler *near*

THE DANUBE

RIVER SAVE

Semlin

BELGRADE

Morass

Dar Canal

Road to Belgrade

Road to Semendria

Part of the Turkish Camp

Part of the Turkish Camp

Beverem

Guid

Starenb

Jung Daun

Batteé

Wirtemb

Viard

Altheim

Contrecourt

Rabutin

E'man. Savoie

Hannover

Vaugoies

Darmstatt

Martigni

Lobkowitz

Barracks & Holitys

Schond

Gravé

Cordon

Pallisade

Faberg

Ale Lothring

Graufelt

Kieffr

Stein

Durlach

Baden

Leister

Palfy

Halbridge

Tarrasch

Bellaire

Terrier

Graufelt

Kieffr

Stein

Walkers

Croix

Durlach

Baden

Neipp

Lobkowitz

Bayreuth

Culmbach

Anspach

Wirtemb

Darmstatt

Hannover

Rabutin

Altheim

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Lobkowitz

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Darmstatt

Hannover

Rabutin

Altheim

Wirtemb

Batteé

Jung Daun

Starenb

Guid

Beverem

Viard

Contrecourt

grade might make by the help of the ſmall Veſſels in their Port. Of theſe the *St. Charles Barromeo* and the *St. Leopold* were ſtation'd between *Belgrade* and the Bridge, under the Command of Captain *Swindiman*, and the two others, *viz.* the *St. Francis* and the *St. Stephen*, over-againſt the Camp at *Semlin*, under the Command of Captain *Storck*. Theſe Precautions had not been long taken before the Neceſſity of them appeared; on the eighth of *June* the Men of War were attacked by five or ſix *Turkiſh* Gallies, forty Saiques, and ſeveral other ſmall Veſſels. The Engagement laſted an Hour, but the Infidels were forced at laſt to retire with the Loſs of two hundred Men, one of their Gallies ſunk and four of their Saiques diſabled.

On the thirteenth there aroſe a terrible Storm, which did a great deal of Miſchief, the Bridges on the *Danube* and the *Save* were both broke, ſome of the Barks which compoſed them were carried away and driven up and down the River at Random, as were alſo ſome other Veſſels laden with Ammunition and Proviſions.

These Miſchiefs had like to have been attended with greater, the *Turks* perceiving the Communication cut off between the grand Army and the Camp at *Semlin* reſolved to make uſe of ſo favourable an Opportunity. With this View they paſſed the *Save* in Boats, and attacked the Redoubt which covered the Head of the Bridge over that River; the *Turkiſh* Detachment conſiſted of a thouſand Foot and a hundred and fifty Horſe. The Troops in the Redoubt were not above ſixty-four Men, Part of the Forces of *Heſſe Caſſel* which had arrived there but two Days before, and yet theſe made ſo obſtinate a Reſiſtance, and held out the Place ſo long that his Highneſs, who was an Eye-witneſs of all that paſſed, had time to ſend them a Reinforcement. Upon the Arrival of which the *Turks* were obliged to retire, after ſuffering a very conſiderable Loſs. It is much to be regretted that the Name of the *Heſſian* Captain who commanded the Garriſon in the Redoubt is not mentioned, that it might have been tranſmitted to Poſterity, ſince a more honourable Behaviour than his is ſcarce any where recorded; for if the Redoubt had been carried the *Turks* would have deſtroyed all the reſt of the Bridges on that Side, and would likewiſe have made themſelves Maſters of all the Veſſels that were there.

This Buſineſs ſhewed the Neceſſity of reinforcing the Camp at *Semlin*, to which End two thouſand Foot of the Troops of *Heſſe Caſſel*, commanded by Prince *Maximilian*, were ſent thither on the twelfth, on the ſixteenth four Regiments of Horſe were alſo ſent thither, and the Count *de Martigny*, General of Horſe, was ſent to command in Chief. The Troops of *Bavaria* arrived the ſame Day, conſiſting of ſix thouſand Men, the fineſt in the World; they were compoſed of a Regiment of Horſe Guards, a Troop of Horſe Granadiers, a Regiment of Dragoons, and three Regiments of Foot; they took Poſt on the other Side of the *Save*, but on the eighteenth they joined the grand Army.

These Troops were the next Day replaced by three Battalions and ſix Companies of Granadiers, who paſſed the Bridge under the Command of General *Marſigli*, who had Orders to open the Trenches on that Side, and puſh them along the *Save*, to which End there were aſſigned him twelve hundred Pioneers and three hundred Horſe to ſuſtain them. They wrought with all the Succeſs imaginable during the Night, but as ſoon as the Day began to break, the *Turks* ſaluted them with all the Artillery of the Place, of the Iſles, and of the Gallies. Immediately after four thouſand Men ſallied and attacked them with ſuch Vigour that the *Imperialiſts* began to fall into Confuſion: To ſay the Truth this was not ſo much the Fault of the Troops as of their Commanders. General *Marſigli*, as ſoon as he ſaw the *Turks* advance, was for marching out of the Trenches, in order to diſpute with them the Paſſage of a Bridge; whereas the Count *de Heiſter* was

was for remaining in the Trenches, and expecting the Enemy there, being afraid that when the Troops were expoſed to the Fire of the Place, as they muſt have been on their marching out of the Trenches, that they would fall into ſuch Diſorder as would be irretrievable. It is difficult to ſay which of theſe Officers were in the Right; but in their Station they ought to have thought of acting and not of diſputing. The *Turks*, who are People of the leaſt Ceremony in the World, fell upon the Workmen before the Generals had finiſhed their Conteſt, and having diſperſed them, attack'd the Troops, theſe not knowing well what to do were eaſily broken and put to flight. The Counts *Marſigli* and *Heiſter* perceiving the fatal Conſequences of their Contention, threw themſelves, heedleſs of Danger, into the thickeſt of the Fire, they called to the Soldiers, begg'd, intreated, and did all that Men could do, but in vain, the Troops fled without Regard to their Generals, who were ſurrounded and cut to Pieces by the Enemy. Inſtances of this Nature are not unfrequent, but perhaps there never happened any which threatned more dangerous Conſequences than this.

It happen'd by good Luck that at this very Inſtant Prince *Eugene* appeared. He had, according to Cuſtom, viſited all the Poſts that Night, and came hither, little expecting to find Things in the State they were. At the Sight of his Highneſs the Troops recovered their Spirits, and ſuſtained by three hundred Horſe, they returned to the Charge, and the *Turks* being by this time alſo pretty much diſordered by their Purſuit, were puſhed in their Turn beyond Recovery; for his Serene Highneſs poſting the Companies of Granadiers ſo as to flank the Boats which were to carry off the Enemy, great Numbers were killed as they endeavoured to embark, and many more were drown'd in attempting to ſwim croſs the River. The Loſs in the End was pretty equal, the *Imperialiſts* having five hundred Men killed, and amongſt them upwards of twenty Officers, including General *Marſigli* and Count *Heiſter*.

In the Evening the Guard in the Trench was relieved, and to prevent ſuch Accidents for the future, the Troops were compleated to nine Battalions and eight Companies of Granadiers; they were ordered to remain in Battalia all Night without the Trenches, that they might be ready in Caſe the *Turks* made any farther Attempt. Lines of Communication were immediately thrown up from the Redoubt of the Bridge to the Trenches, and from the Trenches to the Camp of *Semlin*.

In the Space of ſix Days the Lines were carried from the *Save* to the Junction of that River with the *Danube*, and from thence againſt the Current of the River to *Semlin*; Redoubts were alſo erected, Batteries raiſed and well mounted with Cannon and Artillery. Theſe Works made ſo formidable an Appearance that the *Turks* were extremely ſurprized when they beheld them, and began to doubt whether all the Precautions they had taken would be ſufficient to preſerve this important Place.

On the twenty-third of *July* the *Imperialiſts* began to batter; nor was there ever a more terrible Spectacle beheld in War. Six and twenty Pieces of heavy Cannon play'd on the Caſtle all Day, and at Night theſe were ſucceeded by fifteen Mortars. The Bombs created an inexpreſſible Diſorder in a City paved with Stones and ill built; nothing could be more terrible than to ſee in the Night Fires breaking out in ſeveral Places, and to hear the Cries of the unhappy People, who neither knew where to fly nor where to conceal themſelves. For the two firſt Days the Garriſon did not omit firing upon the *Germans* with as much Vigour, though not with the ſame Effect, and after that time moſt of their Pieces were diſmounted, and the Town on the Side of the River ſo ruined that it looked rather like a decayed City than the preſent Metropolis of a great Province. It was not the ſame on the Land Side, the Fortifications there reſiſted the Thunder of the *Imperial* Cannon for many Days longer; but the

the Garriſon would notwithſtanding have loſt all the Hopes if they had not depended more on the Succours from *Adrianople* than on any Defence themſelves were able to make.

THE Grand Signior, to ſay the Truth, had made all the Efforts they could expect to ſet on Foot an Army ſufficient to relieve *Belgrade*. The Contingents of *Aſia* and *Africk* were doubled; he withdrew from the *Morea* and *Dalmatia* the greateſt Part of the Troops employed there, they marched with all imaginable Expedition to the Frontiers, and they no ſooner arrived there than they received Orders to march with the utmoſt Expedition towards this important Fortreſs, and to fight the *Imperialiſts*, in Caſe they did not raiſe the Siege on their Approach. The *Turks* themſelves were in no leſs Pain about *Belgrade* than their Emperor, and therefore executed, with the greateſt Readineſs, thoſe Orders which another time they would have mutinied at.

PRINCE *Eugene* received Advice that the Enemy had encamped at the Palanka of *Haſſan Baſſan*. On the twenty-fifth they arrived at *Semendria*, and on the twenty-ſeventh a great Detachment appeared at *Temiſwar*, having paſſed the *Danube* at *Orſova*. On the twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth and thirtieth their Parties came in Sight of the Camp on every Side, and Skirmiſhes between them and the *Imperial* Troops were frequent.

ON the firſt of *Auguſt* the grand Army of the *Turks* arrived in the Neighbourhood of the *Imperialiſts*, ſtretching their Right to the *Danube* and their Left towards the *Save*; but at a conſiderable Diſtance from that River they began inſtantly to throw up Works to cover themſelves, and wrought with great Diligence all Night. The Ground they encamped on was by far more elevated than that of the *Imperialiſts*; and though it was of a prodigious Extent, eſpecially in Depth, yet from the Situation of it, almoſt the whole of it ſtood in view. It was certainly a very dreadful Sight, and might have inſpired almoſt any Army with Apprehenſions. The Pavilions red and green, which by thouſands covered all the little Hills and Vallies in the Neighbourhood, and were intermix'd with great Corps on Duty, great Guards of Horſe, prodigious Numbers of Waggons, and a very numerous Artillery, preſented nothing to their Eyes but Difficulties almoſt inſuperable. However the Soldiers, who never reflect, inſtead of being affrighted, diverted themſelves with ſhewing one to the other the fineſt Tents and the richeſt Pavilions; from thence they fell to quarrelling and diſputing about their Shares, and could hardly agree who ſhould have this, and who ſhould have that. The *Imperial* Generals ſaw this with Pleaſure, and look'd upon it as the Omen of Victory.

THE three or four firſt Days after their Arrival the *Turks* ſpent in throwing up Retrenchments, erecting Batteries, and puſhing forward their Trenches. The *Imperialiſts* on their Side made ſome new Diſpoſitions, and began to remove their Cannon in ſuch a Manner as to have them where they were moſt wanting. They ſhut up the Apertures of the Lines with Baſkets of Earth intermix'd with *Chevaux de Friſe*, they min'd all the Ground in the Neigbourhood of the Bonnet, and as the Beſieged grew more confident, from the View of the mighty Succours their Emperor had ſent them, it was found neceſſary to carry on ſome advanced Lines, and fortify them with Redoubts, in order to prevent any ill Effects from their Sallies. The *Imperialiſts* took alſo from them a Moſque, from whence they had done conſiderable Miſchief to the Camp, and there erected Batteries which play'd directly on the Town. His Serene Highneſs cauſed his grand Camp to be reinforc'd by ſeveral Detachments from the Troops encamp'd on the other Side of the *Save*; and in order to prevent the Lines which were thrown

up there from being left unguarded, General *Martigni* was ordered to advance to cover them with the Troops he commanded at *Semlin*.

THE Detachment which the *Turks* had on the other Side of the *Danube* rejoined their Army about this time. Their Expeditions had all proved Fruitleſs, excepting only that for retaking *Meadia*, a Place of little Strength, and which coſt the Count *de Mercy* no more than a few Diſcharges of Cannon. The *Imperial* Garriſon did not conſiſt of above one thouſand Men, and yet the Place held out a Siege of ſix Days open Trenches, ſuſtained two general Aſſaults, and made at laſt an honourable Capitulation.

THE *Germans* were eaſily conſoled for this Loſs by the taking a few Days afterwards another Fort, the Poſſeſſion of which was of far greater Conſequence. It was ſeated on a little Iſland near the Eaſt Bank of the *Danube*, where the *Temis* falls into it; and by the Help of this Fort the *Turks* were unable to defend their own Veſſels, and to incommode thoſe of the *Imperialiſts* that ſailed to and fro on the River. From thence likewiſe the three Iſles in the Middle of the *Danube* were diſcoverable, and might either be protected or annoyed, as occaſion ſerved. The Count *de Nieberg* made himſelf Maſter of this Place. On the eleventh of *Auguſt*, by the Direction of Count *Mercy*, he took it, after a ſhort Reſiſtance, Sword in Hand; the Garriſon conſiſting of two thouſand Men, having moſt of them eſcaped in their Boats.

BY this time however the grand Army of the *Turks* was advanced very near the *Imperial* Lines. Their Trenches were not quite ſo irregular, and at the ſame time deeper than at *Peterwaradin*, and not above the Diſtance of a Muſket-ſhot. From Morning till Night they were offering to ſkirmiſh, preſenting themſelves ſometimes ſingle, ſometimes in Troops; nay, their Janizaries were ſo bold that they came to fetch Water from a Fountain cloſe by the Retrenchments of the *Imperial* Camp. Great Numbers were killed, notwithſtanding, by the Bombs, Stones and Grenades which without ceaſing were thrown into their Trenches, though it did not diſcourage them in the leaſt.

THE *Imperial* Generals were not without an Uneaſineſs; they ſaw that this Kind of War, whatever Advantages they might gain, would in the End deſtroy them, becauſe of the mighty Superiority of the *Turks*. This Superiority was ſtill greater before *Belgrade* than it had ever been before, the *Turkiſh* Army being by far the largeſt that they had raiſed in this Century. It conſiſted of two hundred thouſand fighting Men; they had a hundred and forty Cannon and Mortars ranged along their Trenches; the Beſieged had alſo a very numerous Artillery, and theſe being at this time entirely turned on the Camp, his Highneſs found himſelf between two Fires of at leaſt two hundred and fifty Pieces of Ordnance, the Centre of his Camp lying wholly open thereto. On the third of *Auguſt* the Count *de Regal*, General of the Artillery had his Leg carried away by a Cannon-ſhot; two Days after the ſame Misfortune befel the Count *D'Eſtrades*, a *French* General, at that time Governor to the Prince *de Dombes*; both of them died, and their Death was followed by that of a Multitude of other Officers of leſs Diſtinction. There was ſcarce a Place in the Camp where a Man could be in Safety; the Right and the Centre however were moſt expoſed, inſomuch that the Cannon-ſhot reached the Prince's Tent, ſo that his Highneſs was at laſt prevailed upon to remove to the Left.

ANOTHER unlucky Circumſtance, with reſpect to the Army of the *Imperialiſts* was, that it was now very much diminiſh'd; at the opening of the Campaign it conſiſted of eighty-three Battalions, ſixty-ſix Companies of Granadiers, a hundred and twenty-two Squadrons of Horſe, ſeventy-three of Dragoons, and twenty-five of Huſſars: In ſhort, it

was

was above eighty thouſand ſtrong, whereas by the Middle of *Auguſt* it was reduced to leſs than ſixty thouſand, the reſt being either kill'd or rendred incapable of ſerving. For four Weeks together a Dyſentery had made great Havock in the Army, and inſtead of decreaſing, ſeemed to grow worſe every Day. Every Evening they buried hundreds, and each Battalion had behind it a Church-yard of the ſame Extent of Ground it was encamped on. It was the ſame thing with reſpect to the Horſes, they died too in as aſtoniſhing a Manner. They had not been at all fatigued, for except very eaſy Forages, they had done nothing but their ordinary Duty: In ſhort, it grew ſo bad, that full one Half of the Cavalry were diſmounted. It muſt be allowed that this was a very embarraſſing Situation; every Body judged either as his Underſtanding or his Paſſion led him; ſome patiently expected a Deliverance from theſe Evils, through the Wiſdom and Courage of the Prince; others were doubtful, afraid and ſilent; a third Party believed themſelves loſt beyond Reſource. The Enemies of the Prince (for what great Man is without them) ſpoke in the ſame Terms of him that they did of *Quintus Fabius Maximus*, in the time of *Hannibal*: Where, (ſaid they) is now that Hero whoſe Wiſdom and Caution continually founded in and directed by Reaſon, ought to ſerve ſucceeding Generals as a Rule in all their Wars? which way will he get out now? he would beſiege *Belgrade*, he did beſiege it, and now he is beſieged himſelf. They cannonade, they bombard, they throw Strones into the very Centre of his Camp, and he contents himſelf with returning them the ſame Uſage; what can be his Deſign? how ſhall we account for his Inaction? If he flatter himſelf that, in Spight of their Superiority, he ſhall beat the *Turks*, why does he not attack them? or if covered with Trenches and ſtrong Works, he hopes to take *Belgrade* in their View, without giving Battle, why does he not open the Trenches? Does he wait for the Trumpets of *Jericho* to make the Walls fall? or does he fancy that at laſt his Preſence will ſerve inſtead of a Miracle, and fright his Enemies into Flight on one Side, and into Submiſſion on the other.

All theſe Speculations were exactly reported to the Prince, but they did not ſeem to affect him in the leaſt; he had not brought Things to that Paſs by Accident, but had foreſeen all the Danger and its Conſequences. It was reſolved in the *Imperial* Councils that the taking *Belgrade* was a thing abſolutely neceſſary. His Highneſs had received the Emperor's Orders on that Subject: He had even ſhewn his *Imperial* Majeſty a Plan of the Place, and had concerted with him the neceſſary Diſpoſitions. Theſe were afterwards communicated to his Miniſters, and ſeveral Councils held thereupon in the Emperor's Preſence, wherein all Things were adjuſted in the beſt Manner poſſible. Never was an Army better provided with all Things whatſoever, or Troops more complete; and never had any *German* Army been ſo well paid. Every Man had Bread, Wine, Meat and Money given him every Day; as for Ammunition each Man had Powder and Ball as much as he pleaſed: All Sorts of Remedies were alſo in the Hoſpital, and his Highneſs look'd to the Diſtribution of them himſelf. He was almoſt the only Man who appeared perfectly ſatisfied in the Camp, and yet no private Centinel was more fatigued than he. The Enemy thundred from their Camp and from their Walls, but this did not conſtrain the Prince to make any Alteration in his Diſpoſitions, he continued to watch Day and Night, and to look to every thing himſelf, like another *Fabius*, not with a View however to avoid fighting, but that he might fight when and how he pleaſed.

The ſtrong Retrenchments he had cauſed to be thrown up at the Beginning of the Siege ſtood him now in good ſtead; he cauſed ſtrict Watches to be poſted on the *Turkiſh* Camp, in Hopes that either ſome Miſunderſtanding would ariſe among their

General Officers, or that through want of Proviſions they would be obliged to decamp; neither of theſe were unreaſonable Expectations, and yet neither of them came to paſs. The *Turks* lived very frugally, and though they had a hundred and fifty thouſand Horſe in their Camp, yet they were not embarraſſed for Forage, a ſmall Quantity of Corn, and a Handful of chopt Straw is ſufficient for one of their Horſes, ſo that they did not eat *per Diem*, as much as 50,000 *German* Horſe would have done.

His Serene Highneſs finding that the Multitude of the Enemy did not hinder their Subſiſtence, that his own Army diminiſhed daily, and that it was impoſſible for him to receive any Reinforcement, he reſolved to march out of his Intrenchments and to attack the Enemy, truſting in the ſame GOD who had ſo often given Victory to the juſt Arms of the Emperor by his Hand. There was another Conſideration which determined him thereto, which was this; he ſaw that for two Days together the *Turks* had been making the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for a general Attack. They had puſhed their Approaches very cloſe to his Retrenchments, they were poſſeſſed of an Eminence on the Bank of the *Save*. It would have been an eaſy Matter for them to ſend twenty or thirty thouſand Men on the other Side of the River, which would not have enfeebled them much, and yet would have endanger'd the Emperor's Army exceedingly, in Caſe it was forced to retreat. His Highneſs ſaw there was no time to be loſt, and the only way to prevent their Deſigns from taking Effect, was to execute without more ado his own.

In order to this the Prince aſſembled a Council of War, and propoſed the Affair. It was on the fifteenth of *Auguſt*, about three in the Afternoon, that this Council was held. I do not pretend to be ſo well informed of what paſſed there, as to enter into the Detail of it; I have been however aſſured that the *Imperial* Generals were not much divided in their Opinions; and this ſeems the more probable, becauſe one can ſee no Reaſon for their being divided at all. It was now no time to think of a Retreat, and if they had thought it, it would have been almoſt impoſſible for them to have made it; there was no Method left to perform it by but the paſſing a great River in Sight of the Enemy; and to paſs a River in Sight of ſuch an Enemy as the *Turk*, what Military Man is there but muſt ſee the Danger? To expect the Enemy in their Retrenchments was another dangerous thing, ſince it is contrary to an excellent Maxim, built upon repeated Experience, ever to fight within Works when it is poſſible to fight without them. In the preſent Caſe it was ſtill the leſs adviſeable, ſince the Surprizal of the *Turk* might afford them ſome Hopes of Succeſs, but to ſit ſtill and wait the Enemy's general Attack, according to any Diſpoſition they ſhould think fit to make, was to cut off all Expectations. The Council came readily into all this, and the Diſpoſitions were inſtantly made and put into Writing, that no Body might miſtake them, and that every Man might be at his Poſt early and without Confuſion.

The Battle of Belgrade, *fought the ſixteenth of* Auguſt, *One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventeen.*

ACCORDING to the Reſolutions taken in that Council, all the Detachments were recalled. There were left on the other Side of the *Save* only a thouſand Foot and three hundred Horſe, three hundred Men in the Iſle of *Zingari*, and a hundred more in a Redoubt. Seven Regiments of Horſe and eight Battalions, with four Companies of Granadiers, were left in the Trenches. The Cavalry under the Command of Lieutenant Veldt-Marſhal *Viard*, with the Generals of Battalia Counts *de Lautieri* and *Orſeti*. The Infantry under the Command of the Lieutenant Veldt-Marſhal

Count *de Brown*, and the General *Wobeſer*, two Battalions were left in the Lines; and all the diſmounted Horſe and Dragoons had Orders to take Poſt within the Lines of Circumvallation and Contravallation.

THE reſt of the Troops formed the Lines which were to attack the Enemy, the Horſe in the two Wings, under the Command of the Marſhal Count *de Palfi*, the Infantry in the Middle under the Command of the Marſhal Prince *Alexander* of *Wirtemberg*.

THE Right Wing was compoſed of eleven Regiments of Horſe and Dragoons, it was divided into two Lines, the firſt commanded by the General of Horſe Count *de Ebergeni*, with the Lieutenants Veldt-Marſhals Count *de Hauben*, *Lobkowitz* and Prince *Frederick* of *Wirtemberg*, and the Generals of Battalia *Galby*, *Jerger*, *Uffeln* and *Arroy*. The ſecond by the General of Horſe Count *de Mercy*, with the Lieutenants Veldt Marſhals *Croix* and *Vehlen*, and the Generals of Battalia *Hamilton*, *la Marche* and *Elz*.

THE Left Wing conſiſted of twelve Regiments of Horſe and Dragoons, divided alſo into two Lines, the firſt commanded by the General of Horſe *Montecuculi*, the Lieutenants Veldt-Marſhals *Walmerode* and *Hautois*, and the Generals of Battalia *Cordova*, *Rottenham*, *Arrigony* and *Windiſgratz*; the ſecond by the General Count *de Martigni*, the Lieutenants Veldt-Marſhals *Veterani*, *Gondrecourt*, and the Generals of Battalia *Eck*, *Locatelli* and *Zollern*.

THE firſt Line of Foot conſiſted of twenty-two Battalions and twenty-three Companies of Granadiers, commanded on the Right by the General of Artillery Count *Maximilian de Staremberg*, and the Lieutenants Veldt-Marſhals *Wachtendonck*, and the Duke *de Aremberg*, on the Left by the General of Artillery Count *de Harrach*, and the Lieutenants Veldt-Marſhals Count *de Daun*, *Maffei* and *Bonneval*.

THE ſecond Line conſiſted of eighteen Battalions and ſixteen Companies of Granadiers commanded by the General of Artillery Prince *de Bevern*, with the Lieutenants the Veldt-Marſhals Duke *de Holſtein*, *Wallis* the Elder, and *Piſchau*.

THE Corps of Reſerve conſiſted of nine Battalions and eight Companies of Granadiers, and had Orders to remain within the Lines, under the Command of the Lieutenant Veldt-Marſhal Count *Seckendorf*, who had under him the Generals of Battalia Count *Dieſbach* on the Right, and *Marulli* on the Left.

THE whole of the Army might amount to ſixty thouſand Men, but the two Lines which were alone concerned in the Battle, did not amount to above forty thouſand. One thing is very remarkable, that notwithſtanding this extraordinary Superiority of the *Turks*, the *German* Army were perfectly eaſy; the Soldiers ſhewed an Ardor abſolutely unaccountable, and wiſhed each other Joy on the Orders for fighting; the beſt News they had heard for a long time. This the Friends of his Highneſs attributed to their Confidence in their General, founded in an Opinion, that whatever he directed muſt of Conſequence ſucceed. Thoſe of another way of thinking attributed this Spirit in the Soldiery to a very different Cauſe; they ſaid they were weary of being cannonaded on both Sides, and having their Brains beat out without having any Opportunity of defending or revenging themſelves; that as there was no way of getting out of this ugly Situation but by fighting, they were glad to ſee it come to that while they were yet enough to form an Army, and that they exhorted each other to behave bravely, becauſe the Loſs of Victory would be attended with Conſequences the moſt ſhameful and the moſt fatal, *viz.* either of being made Priſoners of War, or being put to the Sword in their Camp.

THE Volunteers in the Army were ſo numerous, that ſome adviſed Prince *Eugene* to form them into a ſeparate Body; but this was found impracticable on Account of

their different Qualities and Views, for ſome were Princes, ſome Noblemen, ſome Soldiers of Fortune; and again many ſerved in particular Regiments in Hopes of obtaining Commands, and ſeveral were experienced Officers, and had great Commands, but came there merely to diſplay their Zeal, by expoſing their Perſons againſt the *Turks*. Among the Perſons of the firſt Rank were the Electoral Prince of *Bavaria*, and Prince *Ferdinand* his Brother, Prince *Emanuel* of *Portugal*, the Count *de Charolois*, the Prince *de Dombes*, the Hereditary Prince of *Anhalt Deſſau*, with Prince *Leopold Maximilian*, a Prince of *Saxony*, a Duke of *Holſtein*, two Princes of *Ligni*, the Prince of *Pons*, and the Chevalier *de Lorrain* his Brother.

The whole Army was in Battalia by one in the Morning, at which time there was the deepeſt Silence in both Camps; the Infidels were very Intent on their Diſpoſitions for an Attack, and had not the leaſt Notion of being themſelves attacked, when the *Imperialiſts* marched out of their Retrenchments. The Night, which was very clear, would have diſcovered their March, but about the time they began to move there fell a thick Fog, which covered them like a Cloud. The firſt Line advanced, favoured by this Accident, for two Hours ſlowly and without beat of Drum, the Right having Orders to extend it ſelf towards the Bonnet before the *Imperial* Camp, that it might be ſuſtain'd by the Artillery on that Work; the Left, where it was expected the Streſs of the Battle would be, was ordered to extend it ſelf into the Plain; the Foot advancing in the Middle, the Fog all this time encreaſed, ſo that at laſt the Soldiers could ſcarce ſee a Yard before them. What had hitherto been an Advantage proved now a Detriment to the *Imperialiſts*, for the Right Wing not being able to diſtinguiſh the Bonnet before their own Camp, fell in mal-a-propos with the Head of one of the *Turkiſh* Trenches; both Sides were ſurprized. The *Turks* however made a briſk Diſcharge, and then fell a ſcreaming and crying in ſuch a Manner as alarmed indeed, but alſo confounded their own Army, which likewiſe fell to ſhouting and crying, ran in a Hurry to their Arms, and, in as great a Hurry advanced towards the *Imperial* Camp. The *Imperialiſts* endeavoured to take their Poſts, but were forced to grope and feel for them; and as one Error is generally followed by another, the Infantry on the Right regulating their March by the Cavalry, ſtray'd out of the Line after them, and left a Void in the Centre capable of affording room to ſeveral Battalions.

In Spight of all this the Engagement which began on the Right, ſoon became general: The Left Wing fought without ſeeing its Enemies, they heard each other and that was enough, they fired and advanced; fired again, received the Enemy's fire and advanced ſtill; this however gave the *Germans* great Advantage, becauſe they were regular Troops, and knew what they did. The *Turks* on the other hand were all in Confuſion; ſuch as had Courage knew not how to uſe it, and ſuch as had none knew not how to fly. When they came to fight hand to hand, ſome of the *German* Corps acted very imprudently, from a falſe Notion of Bravery, they puſhed forward before they could be ſupported, and were conſequently enveloped and cut to Pieces, without doing any great Service to the Common Cauſe.

However on the whole, the *Imperialiſts* every where gained Ground, the Infantry did Wonders, they kept cloſe in their Ranks and overturned every thing that ſtood in their way. It would be great Injuſtice not to aſcribe this in ſome Meaſure to the Prudence of their Officers: They had however beſides, all the Advantages they could either hope or wiſh; they never perceived their Enemies nor were perceived by them, till the Muzzles of their Muſkets were at the Breaſts of the *Turks*, who were utterly unprepared; ſo that every Diſcharge did prodigious Execution, and before the remaining *Turks* could fire, they had either Bayonets in their Breaſts or their Brains beat out

by a clubb'd Muſket. No *German* Soldier moved a Step before his Companion in the Centre, which ſecured them from the Miſchief which had happened in the Left, and which put it out of the Power of the *Turks* to make even a tolerable Reſiſtance. Multitudes were at work in the Trenches when the Fight began, and as they endeavoured to get out the *Imperialiſts* cut them down. In a Word, the Slaughter amongſt them was great, and the Confuſion ſtill greater.

THE Cavalry on the Right as well as on the Left were not ſo ſucceſsful; the Ground before them was every where cut through with Trenches, the Fog made it ſo dark they could ſcarce perceive them, and while theſe Obſtacles obliged them to advance but ſlowly, the *Turkiſh* Artillery incommoded them very much. Theſe however were not the only Misfortunes they met with, the *Turks* puſhing out of their Camp, run by Chance into the Void before-mentioned, and thereby cut off the Right Wing from the reſt of the Army, and fell on the Flanks of both. About this time the Fog ſuddenly clear'd up, and the Air became perfectly ſerene; this proved the Ruin of the Infidels. The ſecond Line advanced upon thoſe who had puſh'd through the firſt, routed them, drove them back to their Retrenchments, and fill'd up the Void at once.

THE *Imperial* Army perceiving now the Advantages they had gained in the dark, clamour'd againſt their Officers for not leading them on. His Serene Highneſs Prince *Eugene* and the reſt of the General Officers, in order to pacify them, were forced to explain the whole of their Diſpoſitions, and then the Troops ſtood quietly under the *Turkiſh* Fire, till all Things being in Order, the Signal was given to advance.

THE Right Wing poſſeſſed itſelf inſtantly of the Batteries which had been playing upon them all the Morning, and without moving farther, turned their own Cannon on the Infidels and ſcour'd the Retrenchments, which immediately after they carried Sword in Hand.

THE Troops on the Left endeavoured to do as much, but they were not able to Effect it with the ſame Eaſe; the Enemy were ſtrong on that Side, and thoſe who fled from the Right encreaſed their Numbers to ſuch a Degree that they charged the *Imperialiſts* with prodigious Weight. The *Germans* ſuſtained this Shock, though with great Loſs, without reclining a Yard, and notwithſtanding they were enfeebled, advanced on the *Turks* when they found the Fury of their Attack abate. They then puſhed them from Trench to Trench, till on a ſudden they found the Battle was to begin again. Behind thoſe Troops there was a Battery of eighteen Pieces of heavy Cannon, the *Germans* cried out, That they would make themſelves Maſters of it, but advancing nearer there appeared 20,000 Foot and 10,000 Spahi's in excellent Order. The *Imperialiſts* were conſtrained to halt, in order to form and to draw Breath, the Cannon play'd upon them all the time. After ſome Minutes they advanced again, the Infantry with their Muſkets on their Shoulders, the Horſe Sword in Hand. The Janizaries behaved at firſt very well, but when they ſaw the *Germans*, who were vexed with the Cannon-ſhot, throw themſelves all at once on the Battery, and creep through the Embraſures, they were ſtruck with Aſtoniſhment, and knew not what to do; the Cavalry in the mean time trod down the Spahi's, and, by the Weight of their Horſes, carried all before them. This Buſineſs was bloody, but it ended entirely in Favour of the *Imperialiſts*, the Remains of this Corps of Infidels retiring towards the Groſs of their Army in the Plain.

THE Retrenchments were now forced, the Troops were much fatigued, and yet there ſeemed to be but little done. The *Turks*, to the Number of 150,000 were forming in the Plain, and there ſeemed to be no Reaſon to queſtion that a new Engagement would enſue. The *Imperialiſts* prepared for it, the Horſe and Foot repaired to

to their reſpective Poſts, and then began to move in Battalia towards the *Turks*, who remained firm and in good Order in the Plain. When they arrived however within Muſket-ſhot, the Janizaries threw down their Arms and ran away, the reſt of the Troops with great Readineſs followed their Example, leaving their Standards, Tents, Artillery and Baggage all behind them. The *Imperialiſts* now thought the Buſineſs all over, when a Body of Spahi's and *Tartars* took it in their Heads to fall upon three Regiments of Horſe and Dragoons, which put them into Diſorder: They were preſently ſuſtained by the Fire of the Retrenchments, and two Regiments of Dragoons advancing to flank the *Turks*; they made as quick a Retreat as could have been wiſhed. This happened about ten in the Morning, and was the laſt Scene of this important Action; for the *Turks*, when once out of Sight of the Field of Battle, thought of nothing but getting away as faſt they could.

THE *Germans* had now Leiſure to ſurvey their Camp, which looked like a large City well furniſhed with Proviſions, and crowded with Ammunition; all the Tents were new, as were likewiſe their Waggons and Equipage, and even their Artillery. As to the Number of the Dead it was never computed, but without doubt the *Turks* loſt here a Multitude of Men; they lay in Heaps, the *Germans* rolled them into their own Trenches, covered them with the Works they had thrown up, and gave themſelves no more Trouble about them.

THE Royal Booty conſiſted in a hundred and thirty-one Braſs Cannon, thirty Mortars, of which ſome threw Bombs of 200^{lb} Weight, twenty thouſand Cannon-bullets, three thouſand Bombs, three thouſand Grenades, ſix hundred Barrels of Powder, three hundred Barrels of Lead, fifty-two Colours, nine Horſe-tails, four Trumpets, a great Drum of the Janizaries, a leſſer Drum, a great Kettle-Drum of Copper, a leſſer one, and two Pair of the ordinary Size. All the reſt of the Camp was abandoned to the Soldiers; but that this might occaſion no Diſorder, his Highneſs gave Directions that the Camp ſhould be pillaged by Detachments, which marched each in its Turn. They found, without Diſpute, prodigious Riches; for the Sultan empty'd his Coffers to ſupply this Army, which was by far the moſt numerous of any ſet on Foot ſince the famous Siege of *Vienna*.

THE Lieutenant Veldt-Marſhal Count *de Hauben* was kill'd upon the Spot, the Marſhal Count *de Palfi* was dangerouſly wounded; as was likewiſe Prince *Frederick* of *Wirtemberg*, General *Wallis*, and ſeveral Colonels were alſo wounded, and General *Dalberg* died of his Wounds. The Loſs however was not very great, conſidering the ſignal Victory obtained. It conſiſted, as appear'd from the Liſts, of 1846 Men ſlain, and 3282 wounded. In all 5128, of whom 2000 recovered.

An ACCOUNT of the Remainder of the Campaign in *Hungary*, in the Year One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventeen.

IT was found, after the Battle was over, a very reaſonable Precaution in Prince *Eugene*, who left ſo conſiderable a Body in the Trenches. In Caſe Things had any where gone wrong, they might have furniſhed Reinforcements; as it was, they kept the Garriſon ſo much in awe that they durſt not ſtir, but contented themſelves with looking from their Walls, in order to ſee as much as they could, and when they perceived their Army totally routed, they very magnanimouſly reſolved to think no longer of defending the Place. They were not driven to this by any great Diſtreſs, for they might very well have held out a long time, the Garriſon being very numerous and well provided. The Place itſelf was in very good Condition on the Land Side, all its Out-works


THE
BATTLE OF PITERWARADIN
AUGUST THE V.
1716.

being min'd; and if the *Imperialiſts* had been conſtrained to make a Siege in Form, it would undoubtedly have coſt ſome Weeks and the Lives of ſome Hundreds. But the Soldiers, being moſt of them married, could not bear the Thoughts of expoſing their Wives and Children, by a Defence, which however obſtinate, muſt at laſt have proved uſeleſs. The Bombardment on the *Save* diſcouraged them exceſſively, they could not endure ſuch warm Duty, and therefore gave the Officers to underſtand in very broad Terms, that they expected ſuch a Capitulation as might ſecure their Perſons and Effects, and of Conſequence a very ſpeedy one. Their very Commanders were not inclined to do any thing extraordinary, as appeared by their abandoning the Iſles on the *Danube* that very Day, as alſo a ſtrong Fort, contenting themſelves with carrying away their Effects and their Saicks.

THE next Day being the ſeventeenth they held a Council of War, in Conſequence of which, about a Quarter after twelve, two Officers of the Garriſon were ſent to his Serene Highneſs; theſe, when they were admitted to Audience, were very conciſe; they ſaid that the Garriſon ſubmitted themſelves moſt humbly to his *Imperial* Majeſty, and were ready to render the Place, if they might be allowed to march out with Marks of Honour, and have their Perſons, Families and Effects ſecured. Prince *Eugene* diſſembled as well as he could his Satisfaction at this Meſſage, whereby the Lives of ſo many brave Men were preſerved, as alſo the Fortifications of this important Place; he contented himſelf with giving the Officers a very gracious Reception, and telling them civilly at their Departure, that he would grant the Garriſon all they deſired. This put an End to the Matter, the *Turks* thought of nothing but marching out, and the *Imperialiſts* of marching in. Hoſtages were preſently exchanged, and the Capitulation reduced into Writing, to the Joy of the *Turkiſh* Soldiery as well as of Prince *Eugene* and his Army.

ON the eighteenth the Capitulation was ſigned, and immediately afterwards the *Imperialiſts* took Poſſeſſion of a Gate and of the Outworks. On the nineteenth *Te Deum* was ſolemnly performed in the Tent of the Grand Vizier, which was now that of his Serene Highneſs Prince *Eugene*, under the ordinary Diſcharges of Cannon and Small Arms. On the twenty-ſecond the Place was evacuated. The Garriſon by the third Article of their Capitulation might have marched out in Rank and File, Drums beating and Colours flying, but it was enough for them that they might have done it, they troubled themſelves no farther; for being moſt of them married, as was obſerved before, they liked better to take Care of their Wives and Effects than to march in Parade: Beſides, the Rules of War amongſt the *Turks* have no Affinity with ours, tho' they have ſome Diſcipline too. In ſhort, the Men marched out Pell Mell on the Land Side, with three hundred Waggons and about a thouſand Horſe and Camels, the Women and Children were conveyed by Water in eight large Saicks, and a great Number of ſmaller Veſſels. The Garriſon might amount to twenty-five or thirty thouſand Men capable of bearing Arms: the ſame Civility and Reſpect was paid them as to the Garriſon at *Temiſwar*. They were not only ſafe from any Inſult or Injury, but were alſo permitted to go to and from the Camp as they thought fit, to ſell there whatever they did not care to carry away, and to buy whatever Waggons and Horſes they might want. Such was the Concluſion of the Siege of *Belgrade*, a Place of the laſt Importance to the *Imperialiſts* and to the *Turks*; the Bridle of all the adjoining Country, the glorious Trophy of his Serene Highneſs Prince *Eugene*'s Valour and Conduct; and the Bulwark, not of *Germany* only, but of all Chriſtendom on this Side. As to the Artillery taken in the Place in the Iſles on the *Danube*, and on board the Saicks or Frigates, the following is a very exact Account.

IN

A

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

SECOND VOLUME

OF THE

MILITARY HISTORY

OF

PRINCE *EUGENE*

AND THE

DUKE of *MARLBOROUGH*,

CONTAINING

A ſuccinct Account of the moſt remarkable Events which happened in the late WAR, and in which neither of thoſe Illuſtrious Generals had any Share, particularly in *SPAIN*.

FROM THE

YEAR One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſix, to the TREATIES of *UTRECHT* and *BADEN*.

To which is added,

A Conciſe HISTORY of the laſt WAR in *Germany* and *Italy*,

INTERSPERSED

Throughout with the Characters of eminent Perſons, publick and private Negotiations, and whatever elſe is neceſſary to render perfect the foregoing WORK.

TOGETHER WITH

Plans, Battles, Sieges, *&c.* curiouſly engraven.

PREFACE.

THE Reaſons aſſigned in the Preface to the Supplement to our Firſt Volume are ſufficient to ſhew the Expediency of this. The Second Volume of the Military Hiſtory is, with Reſpect to the Duke of Marlborough, *confined to* Flanders; *and in Regard to Prince* Eugene, *the Scene is only changed in his laſt Campaign, when he commanded in* Germany *againſt the Marſhal* de Villars. *But while the War raged in* Flanders *it was far from being extinguiſhed elſewhere.* Germany *was all that time haraſſed by the* French, *as* Spain *was by the* Germans, Engliſh, Dutch *and* Portugueſe. *The Duke of* Savoy *made ſome Efforts on his Side, and the Malecontents in* Hungary *did not conclude a Peace till the Death of the Emperor* Joſeph. *The Supplement therefore to this Volume will be no leſs fruitful of extraordinary Events than that annex'd to our former, and we dare engage farther to our Readers that it ſhall be written with the ſame Impartiality.*

AS Military Tranſactions are frequently unintelligible, where the Springs of Motion, which often lye at a great Diſtance, are not known; and as in the foregoing Volume we have ventured to give the Reader, from time to time, an Account of what paſſed in Great Britain, *both as to the Support of the War and the bringing on the Peace, that there might be no Obſcurity in any Part of our Narration: From the ſame Motive we ſhall frequently touch on the Political Intrigues in the* German, French, Spaniſh *and* Portugueſe *Courts, as likewiſe on the Negotiations in* Italy, *and the deep laid Schemes, whereby the Revolution in* Naples *was brought about, and* Philip V. *intirely driven from that Part of the Continent.*

THOUGH we might, in Regard to our Title, have very well excuſed ourſelves from purſuing the Hiſtory of our Heroes, after the ſigning the Treaties of Utrecht *and* Baden; *yet that this Work might be render'd as compleat as poſſible, and all the various Tranſactions therein be carried to their Concluſion, as well as derived from their reſpective Sources, we have been content to add the Hiſtory of the late War in* Italy *and* Germany, *before we give an Account of the Demiſe of Prince* Eugene. *And we preſume that though theſe Facts are recent, yet they will be however entertaining, becauſe we have hitherto had but very imperfect Details of what paſſed in either Country; ſo that the Hiſtory in* Engliſh *of the Battles of* Bitonto, Parma *and* Guaſtalla, *will appear as new as if we had never heard of them. It was not either through Inadvertence or a Deſire of avoiding Labour that the War in* Poland *hath no Place here, but upon looking into the beſt Memoirs we could procure of what happened in that Kingdom, after the Death of the late King* Auguſtus, *we found nothing very remarkable, and few Things of which we could be well aſcertained, except the Siege of* Dantzick *and the Eſcape of King* Staniſlaus, *both too well known and too much detached from the Body of our Hiſtory for us to detain the Reader with them here.*

PREFACE.

IN collecting Materials for this Supplement we have had recourſe to Memoirs of all Sides, and have endeavoured, by comparing them, to diſcover the Truth. Where Facts are of very great Importance, and yet not notoriouſly known, we have mentioned our Authors; in other Places we thought it unneceſſary, being no way inclined to multiply Quotations, or to make a Diſplay of Reading merely to amuſe, which muſt alſo frequently perplex the candid Peruſer. Such as it is, if this Hiſtory ſhall be ſo happy as to receive the Approbation of the Publick, its Author will conſider it as an Obligation laid upon him to act with the ſtricteſt Regard to Truth and Juſtice, in any ſubſequent Work, for which this may make way; and in the Hopes of this, he ſubmits his Labours to the Judgment of the Impartial and Judicious.

THE

A SUPPLEMENT TO THE SECOND VOLUME OF THE MILITARY HISTORY OF PRINCE *EUGENE* AND THE DUKE of *MARLBOROUGH*, &c.

Preparations for the Campaign on the Side of the Confederates.

IN our First Volume we have given the Reader the Hiſtory of the Affairs in *Flanders* and *Italy*, in the Year 1706, but that we might not exceed the propoſed Number of Sheets, we were obliged to refer the other Tranſactions of that memorable Year hither, where of Conſequence the Reader is to expect a Continuation of the Hiſtory of the War throughout the reſt of *Europe*, during that Year, and from thence till the Treaties of *Utrecht* and *Baden* were fully executed, which Expectation we ſhall endeavour to anſwer as thoroughly as our Materials and the Room allow'd us will permit.

THE Emperor *Joſeph* finding himſelf ſtrenuouſly ſupported by his Allies, took ſuch Reſolutions at the Beginning of this Year, as had not much Correſpondence with the flegmatick Motions uſual in the *Imperial* Court. *Great Britain* and the *States General* reſolved to make very great Efforts for the ſetting King *Charles* III. on the Throne of *Spain*. The Commons of *England* voted for that Purpoſe two hundred and fifty thouſand Pounds for her Majeſty's Proportion of the Charge for proſecuting the Succeſſes already gained by King *Charles* III. for the Recovery of the Monarchy of *Spain* to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, as alſo one hundred and twenty thouſand Pounds towards the Expence of tranſporting Land Forces. They likewiſe addreſſed her Majeſty in reſpect to her Treaties with the *Dutch*, repreſenting to her the great Conſequence of keeping up a perfect Amity with that Republick, and concurring with her in all her Deſigns for the Good of *Europe*. Thus the Affairs of the Confederates had Life and Spirit given them in every Part: Let us turn now to the Affairs of *France*.

And on that of the Side of the French King.

HIS Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty intended to have exerted himſelf in a very extraordinary Manner during this Campaign; and the *French* Writers are unanimous in aſſerting, that never were grander Deſigns formed, or Plans better laid than thoſe which employed the Cares of *Lewis* XIV. and his Miniſters at the Beginning of this Year. If ſo, we muſt aſcribe their want of Succeſs almoſt on all Sides to the diſtreſſed State of

of his Kingdom, to the ſuperior Strength of the Allies, or rather to the Will of GOD, which frequently determines worldly Events againſt all the Principles of human Wiſdom and Foreſight. Among other Preparations for the Campaign of 1706, the *French* King ordered no leſs than thirty new Regiments to be raiſed all of Foot, five of which were to conſiſt of two Battalions each, the other twenty-five of one only. Several of theſe the Princes raiſed at their own Expence, and their Example was followed by ſuch of the great Lords as had any Money. The Marſhal *de Villars* was appointed to command the Army on the *Rhine*, where he was to be aſſiſted by the Marſhal *de Marſin*, who was to aſſemble a Body of Troops on the *Moſelle*: They were to act in Concert for the obliging the *Imperialiſts* to quit the Lines of the *Moutré*, and to raiſe the Blockade of Fort *Loüis*. After which M. *de Marſin*, if he ſaw Occaſion, was to join the Marſhal *de Villars*, in order to act offenſively againſt the Duke of *Marlborough*.

Campaign in Germany.

PRINCE *Lewis* of *Baden* knowing the Conſequence of the Conqueſts he had made the laſt Year, fortified the Lines on the *Moutré* and the Towns of *Druſenheim* and *Haguenau*, which are likewiſe ſeated on that River. He alſo ordered a conſiderable Body of the Troops of the Empire to winter in the Country between the *Moutre* and *Landau*, and another Corps on the other Side of the *Rhine*, from the Lines of *Stolhoffen* to *Philipſbourg*. General *Thungen* commanded in Chief at *Haguenau*, and other Officers had their Poſts in the adjacent Towns. His Highneſs cauſed likewiſe all the Villages in the Neighbourhood of Fort *Loüis* to be poſſeſſed by *German* Troops, fortified ſuch as could be fortified, and where that was attended with great Difficulty, put the whole Country under Water; ſo that all Sorts of Aſſiſtance and Correſpondence with *France* were cut off from that important Fortreſs. His Highneſs cauſed a Bridge of Communication to be thrown croſs the *Rhine*, from *Druſenheim* to the Iſle of *Dalunde*, which had been for ſome Years fortifying, and by this Contrivance the Troops poſted in the Lines of *Stolhoffen* and thoſe poſted in the Lines along the *Moutré* were enabled mutually to aſſiſt each other. His Highneſs's Intention in the Beginning of the Spring was to have beſieged the Town of *Phalſebourg*, and to have penetrated into *Lorrain*, which the Court of *France* ſaw into and were reſolved to hinder at all Events.

Marſhal Villars *forces the Lines on the* Moutre, *and relieves Fort* Lewis.

THE Marſhal *de Villars* at his ſetting out for the Army, gave out to ſome People in Confidence, that he intended to beſiege *Traerbach*, which being communicated to Prince *Lewis*, obliged him to keep a conſiderable Body of Troops in that Neighbourhood. The Marſhal ſet out from *Paris* the twenty-third of *April* for the Army, as did alſo the Marſhal *de Marſin* for that which he was to command; they conſiſted together of eighty-eight Battalions and a hundred and thirty Squadrons. On the firſt of *May* the Marſhal *de Marſin* marched directly to *Scheiveghuſen*, a Village between *Haguenau* and *Neubourg*, the Count *de Bourg*, who commanded his Van, finding eight hundred *Imperial* Horſe poſted ſo as to diſpute the Paſſage of the *Moutré*, attacked them, killed and took about two hundred, and put the reſt to flight. The Marſhal *de Villars* continued his March the ſame Day to *Bichwiller*, a Poſt of conſiderable Importance, and well fortified. The Marſhal ſtopped here, and ordered the fifty Field Pieces in his Train to be brought to the Head of the Army: But Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* being informed that the Marſhal *de Marſin* had paſſed the *Moutré*, and was in full march to attack him in Flank, while the Marſhal *de Villars* did the ſame in Front, he found himſelf obliged to retire towards *Druſenheim*, where he covered himſelf by laying the Country under Water, and cutting down Trees. The Marſhal *de Villars* immediately took Poſſeſſion of *Bichwiller*, where he was joined by the Marſhal *de Marſin*, and advancing to the very Brink of the Inundation, cannonaded the *German* Troops till Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* paſſed the *Rhine*, whereby Fort *Loüis* was relieved, as well as the Lines of the *Moutre* penetrated.

penetrated. This terminating the Commiſſion of the Marſhal *de Marſin*, he retired with eighteen Battalions and thirty Squadrons into the Country of *Metz*, while the Marſhal *de Villars* cauſed the Garriſon of Fort *Loüis* to be changed, ſo that all theſe extraordinary Things were performed in two Days.

Prince Lewis retires before the Marſhals Villars and Marſin.

PRINCE *Lewis* of *Baden*, when he retired broke down the Bridge of *Statmat*, left a Garriſon of five Battalions in *Haguenau*, a Garriſon in *Druſenheim*, and ſome Troops in the Redoubt of *Statmat*. M. *de Villars* reſolved to reduce them all at once. On the third of *May* Lieutenant General *de Pery*, at the Head of ſix Battalions and two Regiments of Horſe and Dragoons inveſted *Haguenau*, having Orders from the Marſhal to break Ground that very Night; the Marſhal being miſinformed as to the Strength of that Garriſon. The Marquis *de Vieuxpont* the ſame Day inveſted *Druſenheim*, as the Count *du Bourg* did the Redoubt of *Statmat*. M. *de Villars*, that he might loſe no time, advanced in Perſon at the Head of a Body of Horſe, into the Neighbourhood of Fort *Loüis*, where receiving Information that the *Germans* had abandoned ſome adjacent Places, he ordered the Count *de Broglio*, at the Head of fifteen hundred Horſe, to march without Delay to the ſtrong Poſt of *Lauterbourg*, which had ſtopped the *French* Army in the laſt Campaign, and which he was apprehenſive might check his preſent Run of good Succeſs. Count *Broglio* executed his Orders with the Diligence they required, and the *Germans*, on his Approach, abandoned that important Place, of which the Count immediately took Poſſeſſion. The Marſhal *de Villars* finding the Road to *Landau* entirely open, formed a Deſign of beſieging that ſtrong Fortreſs. He diſpatched inſtantly two Couriers, one to the King, with an Account of the preſent State of his Affairs, and the Reaſons why he apprehended that the Siege of *Landau* ought to be the firſt Enterprize undertaken, the other to the Marſhal *de Marſin*, with a Letter beſeeching him to rejoin him with his Forces, in order to aſſiſt ſo glorious a Deſign. M. *de Marſin* returned him for anſwer, That he could not do what he deſired him, being bound down by poſitive Orders; but as he had always the higheſt Eſteem for the Marſhal *de Villars*'s Conduct, he had diſpatched a Courier to Court to intreat the King's Orders on that Head, and would halt till his Return. The Reader may poſſibly ſee nothing very extraordinary in this, yet the Enemies of the Marſhal *de Villars* attributed the Loſs of the Battle of *Ramillies* to this Letter of his to M. *de Marſin*. That General, ſay they, was advancing to join the Marſhal *de Villeroy*, and this Junction would infallibly have happened before the Battle, if at the Inſtance of the Marſhal *de Villars*, he had not made this unfortunate Halt. But in anſwer to this, ſay the Friends of the Marſhal *de Villars*, what Certainty is there that M. *de Villeroy* would have been victorious, if he had been joined by Marſhal *de Marſin*'s Troops? They alledge farther, that M. *de Villeroy*'s fighting was his own Choice, that the Errors in his Diſpoſitions was the Loſs of that Battle; and that M. *Marſin*'s Body of Troops joining the Army afterwards, was of as great Conſequence as his joining it before could have been. The Reader will decide, as he ſees proper, the Fortune of the Marſhal *de Villars*, preſerved him at the *French* Court, where the King would hear nothing againſt a Man who had ſo effectually ſerved him.

THE Count *de Broglio* had ſcarce taken Poſſeſſion of *Lauterberg*, and made himſelf Maſter of a Redoubt in which there were a few Men, before three thouſand *Germans* advanced into the Neighbourhood of the Place, in order to relieve the Garriſon which they ſuppoſed to be in it, but finding that they had abandoned it, and that the *French* were in actual Poſſeſſion of it, they retired with Precipitation. On the fifth the Redoubt of *Statmat* was taken, and its Garriſon made Priſoners of War. The Garriſon of *Druſenheim* retired the ſame Night in their Boats, and left the Place with a

conſiderable Quantity of Proviſions and Ammunition to the *French*. *Haguenau* however was not ſo eaſily maſter'd, inſtead of five hundred Men, as Marſhal *Villars* believed there were in it, there were indeed two thouſand five hundred, and inſtead of five Pieces of Cannon forty-ſix. The Marſhal was therefore forced to appear before it in Perſon, to augment the Troops before it conſiderably, and to ſend for heavy Cannon from *Straſburgh*. On the eighth the commanding Officer deſired to capitulate, inſiſting that himſelf and Garriſon ſhould march out with the uſual Marks of Honour. Lieutenant General *Pery* offered him the ſame Conditions, which had been propoſed to him a Year before, when he found a way to retire with his Garriſon and leave them the empty Town, and the next Day the *German* Governor and his Garriſon ſurrender'd Priſoners of War. In *Haguenau* moſt of the Proviſions and Ammunition deſigned for the Siege of *Phalſebourg* were taken. The Marſhal *de Villars* gave Orders for fortifying ſtrongly the ſeveral Poſts that he had taken, and for throwing up Lines from *Lauterbourg* to *Weiſſembourg*, and from thence to the Top of the adjacent Hill. In theſe Works he employed eleven thouſand Pioneers, and while they were thus buſied his Horſe and Dragoons made ſeveral Excurſions, but he was able to do little of Conſequence; becauſe by repeated Orders from the Court of *France*, he had, at ſeveral times, detach'd half his Army to ſupply the Loſs of the Battle of *Ramillies* in *Flanders*. About the latter End of *June* M. *Villars* received the King's Orders to go into *Italy*, and ſerve under the Duke of *Orleans*, at the ſame time that Marſhal *Marſin* arrived in the Army to take the Command thereof on the Departure of M. *de Villars*. But this laſt mentioned General wrote to Court in ſuch preſſing Terms to be excuſed from ſerving in *Italy*, that his Deſire was complied with, and M. *de Marſin* received Orders to go there in his ſtead.

M. Villars *poſſeſſes himſelf of the Iſle of the Marquiſate.*

M. *de Villars* formed a Deſign of ſurprizing the Iſle of the Marquiſate ſeparated from Fort *Loüis* by the *Rhine*. When the *French* King built that Place he erected a Horn-work which covered a Bridge over that River; but this Work, in purſuance of the Treaty of *Ryſwick*, was demoliſhed. This Iſle is about two Leagues in Circuit, the *Germans* had eſtabliſhed ſeveral Poſts therein, and preſerved a Communication between them and the Land, by a Bridge near *Sellingen*, which was covered by a Redoubt well palliſadoed in the Iſle itſelf, and their Army was at hand and capable of ſupporting the Troops left in thoſe Poſts at Pleaſure. Marſhal *Villars* intended to make himſelf Maſter of this Place, in order to re-eſtabliſh the Horn-work and to erect once more a Bridge there, from whence he hoped he might be able to paſs when the Water of the *Rhine* was low, as it uſually is in the Months of *October* and *November*, and ſo get within the Lines of *Stolhoffen*. But he knew very well that all his Schemes would be in danger of Diſappointment, if they were not conducted with the utmoſt Secrecy. He made therefore all the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for this Enterprize, with ſuch Caution, that they ſeemed to have no other View than ſecuring an eaſy Subſiſtence for his Army, and the hindring the Prince of *Baden* from paſſing the *Rhine*. The Regiment of *Navarre* was ſent to *Offendorff*, under Pretence that it had ſuffered very much by Sickneſs and Deſertion. This Place has a little Iſle divided from that of the Marquiſate by a ſmall Canal of the *Rhine*, very narrow but very deep, directly over-againſt Fort *Loüis*. It was reſolved from this Place to make the firſt Deſcent. The great Difficulty lay in providing Boats and Pontoons for the paſſing of Troops enough over the *Rhine* to ſuſtain the Aſſailants againſt ſuch Forces as might be famiſhed by the *Germans*, for the Support of thoſe who were at preſent poſſeſſed of the Iſland. There was no way of doing this but by bringing Boats down the *Rhine*, without the *Germans* perceiving it, even though they paſſed the Retrenchments; yet Marſhal *Villars* found

Means, partly by ſending Pontoons by Land, and partly by bringing Boats by Night down the River to *Offendorf*, to get all Things neceſſary for this Attempt in order.

THE Situation of Fort *Loüis* was very favourable for this Enterprize, becauſe the Works towards the *Rhine* command abſolutely the Iſle of the Marquiſate, the Marſhal therefore gave Orders that a great Quantity of Cannon ſhould be tranſported from the other Side of the Fort to this; and likewiſe gave Directions that Part of the Artillery in the Train ſhould be ſent thither, in order to the facilitating this Enterprize.

IN the Night between the nineteenth and twentieth M. *de Barbere*, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment of *Navarre*, embarked at *Offendorf*, with three hundred Granadiers in eight Barges, with theſe he paſſed under the Retrenchments of the Iſle of *Dalund*, from whence the *Germans* fired with great Fury and diſabled two of his Veſſels, ſo that he arrived at Fort *Loüis* with only ſix. He found there five hundred Granadiers embarked in fifteen Barges, his two diſabled Boats were there made good, and the whole Fleet, conſiſting of twenty-three ſmall Veſſels, weighed under the Command of M. *de Stref*, Marſhal de Camp. They paſſed under one of the Poſts of the *Germans*, who made a briſk Diſcharge upon them, and mortally wounded M. *de Stref*. M. *de Barbere* ſailed on and landed the Granadiers on the little Iſland before-mention'd, between Fort *Loüis* and the Iſle of the Marquiſate. The Workmen then began to throw up a Retrenchment, the *Germans*, who were directly over-againſt them, and but at a ſmall Diſtance, fired upon them without Intermiſſion. The *French* Granadiers returned it, and had no ſooner diſcharged a Volley than the *Germans* were ſaluted with a Fire of fifty Pieces of Cannon from Fort *Loüis*. M. *de Hautefort* Brigadier, who was in the Boat with M. *Stref*, having relanded that Gentleman at Fort *Loüis*, returned to this little Iſland and took the Command of the Troops. While this great Fire was made on both Sides, the *French* continued to fill the little Iſland with Men. In the mean time the Hereditary Prince of *Bareith*, General of the Troops of *Franconia*, entred the Iſland with two thouſand Men, which rendred the Fire extremely heavy on the *French* Granadiers. M. *de Villars* therefore ſent fifteen Companies of Granadiers more under the Command of Count *de Broglio*. The *Germans* remained ſtill firm in their Poſt, but M. *de Quincy* (the ſame who wrote the Military Hiſtory) having the Direction of the Artillery at Fort *Loüis*, play'd on them with ſuch Vivacity that the Prince of *Bareith* with his Troops were at laſt obliged to retire, after having loſt five hundred Men killed and wounded. A *French* Captain of Granadiers having obſerved this, jumped into the Canal and ſwam over; he was followed by two or three Granadiers, and they finding no Body on the other Side, found Means to eſtabliſh immediately a Bridge of three Barges, over which all the Troops in the little Iſle paſſed preſently. Marſhal *Villars* having Notice of this ſupported them with ſeveral Battalions, and followed himſelf with all the General Officers; he ſent the Moment he arrived to ſound the River of *Stolhoffen*, in Hopes to find it ſome where fordable, but he was deceived, ſo he was forced to content himſelf with re-eſtabliſhing the Horn-work, in order to which he encamped there nine thouſand Men, as well to aſſiſt in the Works as to cover the Workmen.

Reaſons for the Prince of Baden's Conduct.

THE Reader may poſſibly wonder what Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* was doing all this time, but this Wonder will ceaſe when he is told that this experienced General was confined to his Trenches, becauſe his Army was not above a third of what it was reputed to be, and they were not thoroughly provided with Ammunition. He was conſtrained therefore to contrive new Works for ſecuring the Lines of *Stolhoffen*, but while he was endeavouring to erect them, he received the Emperor's Orders to ſend five Regiments into *Hungary*. In vain Prince *Lewis* repreſented that his Army was already

already too weak, and that he every Day expected Marſhal *Villars* would make ſome Attempt or other; the Orders were repeated till the Regiments were detached, and the Prince thinking it unneceſſary for him to ſacrifice his Health to no End or Purpoſe, retired to his Caſtle at *Raſtadt*, from whence he ſoon after went to drink the Waters, and left the Command of the Troops to General *Thungen*, with Orders to attend till Winter the Troops of the Circle, which ought to have been there in the Spring.

On the ninth Marſhal *Villars* received Orders to ſend ten Squadrons into *Flanders*, on the fourteenth he received another Courier from the Court, with Orders to go and immediately beſiege *Landau*, that the Emperor might be obliged to withdraw Part of his Troops out of *Flanders*; but General *Thungen* having received ſtrong Reinforcements, and M. *de Villar*'s Army being weakned by continual Detachments, he repreſented to the Court that the Thing was abſolutely impracticable, tho' it might have been eaſily performed when he propoſed it, and with this the King was ſatisfied.

Motions of the Imperial *and* French *Armies.*

The Marſhal *Villars*'s Army conſiſted ſtill of thirty-five Battalions and ſeventy-four Squadrons, he diſpoſed theſe on one Side of the *Rhine*, while General *Thungen* did the like with his Army, which had been reinforced with forty Battalions and fifty-eight Squadrons. Things remained in this Situation till the Beginning of *September*, when General *Thungen* reſolved to paſs the *Rhine*, and act offenſively; which accordingly he did on the thirteenth at *Philipſbourg*, with twenty thouſand Foot, ten thouſand Horſe, ten Pieces of heavy Cannon, thirty-five Field Pieces and four Mortars. He advanced with this Body of Troops towards the *French* Lines, but at the ſame time gave Orders for the Conſtruction of a Bridge, whereby the Communication might be preſerved between the Troops he commanded in Perſon and thoſe he left on the other Side of the River. As ſoon as his Bridge was finiſhed he encamped at *Agenbach*, a Poſt ſurrounded by Woods and covered by a Moraſs, the Bridge over the *Rhine* lying directly behind him. Here he was joined by ſome *Saxon* Foot and two thouſand *Muſcovites*, who had the *Swedes* at their Heels as far as *Wilſbourg*, and were forced to leave their Baggage behind them, and follow the *Saxon* Troops wherever they would lead them. By theſe Motions of General *Thungen* a Check was put to all Marſhal *Villars*'s Schemes. He was conſtrained to remain very quiet in his Quarters; for though the *Imperial* General did not care to hazard a Battle, yet by Means of his Bridge, having it continually in his Power to render his Troops ſuperior to thoſe of the *French*, they were forced to employ themſelves in fortifying their Lines, and to live as well they could, while the *Germans* made uſe of all the Forage on that Side. By the Middle of *November* they began to be ſtraitned in their turn, ſo that on the fifteenth General *Thungen* ordered his heavy Baggage to repaſs the *Rhine*, and on the ſixteenth repaſſed it himſelf, in Sight of the *French*, who durſt not attempt any thing, their Cavalry being in a very bad Condition. A few Days afterwards the Troops on both Sides went into Winter Quarters, and M. *Villars* returned to *Paris* to give the King an Account, not only of what he had done this Campaign, but of what he hoped to be able to do the next.

Diſturbances in the Empire.

Before we quit the Affairs of *Germany*, it may not be amiſs to obſerve here, that there did not reign the greateſt Harmony in the World between the *Imperial* Court and the Princes and States compoſing the *Germanick* Body, at this Juncture of Time. The *States General* had made a very warm Repreſentation againſt the cold tedious Method in which many of the Princes and States of *Germany* carried on the Affairs of the Grand Alliance, to which, in Point of Intereſt, they were as much bound to lend their beſt Aſſiſtance as any of the Powers concerned therein. The Miniſter of the Elector of *Mentz*, who received this Memorial, and whoſe Maſter's Affairs ſuffered miſerably from the Continuance of the War, at leaſt while the *French* had ſuch Advantages,

perceiving

perceiving that no ... Regard was likely to be had to this than to former Memorials, invited moſt of th... Miniſters then at *Ratiſbon* to a Conference, wherein he preſſed them to think ſeriouſly ... the preſent State of Things, and to have ſome Regard to their Neighbours as well as t... nſelves, ſince if once it came to paſs that the Frontier States of *Germany* were over-run, ... ey would ſee the Affairs of the Empire in the ſame Situation as before the Battle o... *Hochſtedt*. In anſwer to this moſt of the Miniſters pretended that their reſpective Ma... had furniſhed their Quota's, and even more than their Quota's. In ſhort, though t... allowed that for ſome Years there had been great Deficiencies, yet none of them ...uld admit that their Conſtituents had been defective. At laſt the Secret broke out! ...he Deputies of *Sax-Gotha*, *Weimar*, *Brunſwick*, *Wolfembuttle*, *Wirtemberg*, *Mechlemb...rg*, *Heſſe Caſſel*, *Hennenberg* and *Radſbourg* preſented a Remonſtrance, in which they ...mplained heavily of the Manner in which the Electors of *Bavaria* and *Cologn* had ...n put under the Ban of the Empire, without his *Imperial* Majeſty's demanding the Suff...ges of the Princes. They ſaid that no time was more proper than the preſent to ſettle ...d ſecure the Rights of the Princes and States of the Empire when they were engaged in a War, chiefly for the Intereſt of the *Imperial* Houſe; they therefore deſired that this Matter might be immediately brought upon the Tapis, that they might have ſuch Satisfaction given them as might effectually ſettle the Tranquillity of the Empire, and leave its Members nothing to apprehend. At the time they delivered their Remonſtrance to the Cardinal Commiſſary, they intreated him to tranſmit it immediately to the Emperor, and declared that they had this Buſineſs the more at Heart becauſe they were well informed that it was intended to put the Duke of *Mantua* under the Ban of the Empire, in the ſame Manner, which they were willing to hinder, becauſe if it ſhould take Effect, they ſhould be obliged to look upon it as a new Invaſion of their Rights. The Religious Diſputes in the Empire began about this time alſo to make a great deal of Noiſe. The King of *Pruſſia* applied to the Diet of *Ratiſbon*, in order to have the fourth Article of the Treaty of *Ryſwick* cancelled, becauſe it was inſerted therein without the Conſent of the Empire, by the Intrigues of the Miniſters of Roman Catholick Princes, for which Reaſon it ought to be annulled, and the Treaty of *Weſtphalia* again eſtabliſhed. Theſe Debates laſted all the Winter, and even to the Beginning of the next Campaign, but it is not neceſſary that we ſhould enter into a farther Detail of them, and therefore we will proceed to the Operations in *Spain* during the Year 1706.

Campaign in Spain.

KING *Charles*, who ſeemed to be highly delighted with his new Subjects, was intent upon every Method he could think of to maintain himſelf in the Poſſeſſion of that Part of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy which he had obtained, and to drive his Competitor by Degrees out of the reſt; with this View he earneſtly ſolicited the Courts of *Vienna* and *London*, and the *States General*, to afford him ſtill greater Supplies of Men and Money than they had hitherto done. He procured Forces hitherto employed in *Portugal*, to be ſent from thence into *Catalonia*; he tried every way he could think of to engage the *Spaniſh* Grandees to quit the Party of King *Philip* and come over to him, and he gave all the Aſſurances that Men could either wiſh or deſire, that he would make a perfect *Spaniſh* Prince, and not ſuffer, as he himſelf expreſſed it, the ſmalleſt Stone to be loſt out of that glorious Diadem. Theſe Meaſures had Effects, though not ſo great as expected.

Meaſures taken by King Philip.

KING *Philip* on his Side was not idle, he took a Reſolution in Council to put himſelf at the Head of his Army, and ſent into *France* the Count *D'Aguila*, Captain of his Guards, to carry the News of it to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty; which when he had

had his firſt Audience, he did in the following Words: *Sir, th[illegible]ng, my Maſter, is reſolved to go into the Field in Perſon: His Council are charme[illegible]th this Reſolution, and there is not an honeſt* Spaniard *who will not be ready to [illegible] him.* The *French* King immediately gave Orders for compleating the Duke d[illegible]oailles's Army in *Rouſſillon*; and on the Duke of *Alva*'s demanding, in the N[illegible]e of his Catholick Majeſty, the Duke of *Berwick* to command the Army whic[illegible] was deſigned againſt *Portugal*, the King readily complied therewith, and name[illegible]im Marſhal of *France*. King *Philip* conceiving it neceſſary to make the moſt[illegible] the Royal Revenues, and to ſhew that he was reſolved to reign as well as to [illegible] called King, publiſhed the following Declaration to the Surprize of all the World:

" THE Continuance of the [illegible]r in the Provinces of the Kingdom of *Spain*, which " I am obliged to maintain fo[illegible] the Service of GOD, and the Liberty and Honour of this " Nation, have put me [illegible]der the Neceſſity, conſidering the preſent bad State of the " *Finances*, to think [illegible] ſome way of ſupporting the Forces at preſent on Foot, and " of augmenting th[illegible]m, without having recourſe to the worſt and laſt Remedy, that " of impoſing n[illegible]w Taxes on my People, at a time, when from the Bottom of my " Soul, I wiſh to relieve them from a Part of the Burden they already bear, in Return " for the hearty Zeal and Fidelity they have ſhewn in my Service. And as it is juſt " and reaſonable that I ſhould make uſe of my own, before I pretend to meddle with " other People's, or to take, though for their Preſervation, any Part of the Property " of my Subjects, I am reſolved to reſume all the ſeveral Branches of the Royal Re- " venue, which either my ſelf or my Predeceſſors may have alienated; but as I do it " only to ſerve a preſent Neceſſity, I declare that ſuch Reſumption is only to take " Place for one Year, to commence from the Feaſt of *St. John* next enſuing. It is " further my Will and Pleaſure, that all ſuch as have any Right to the ſaid Branches " of Revenue ſo alienated as aforeſaid, ſhall bring their Papers and Vouchers of all " Sorts, to Commiſſioners whom I ſhall appoint, it being my Royal Intention to treat " them with the utmoſt Juſtice and Lenity that the preſent State of my Affairs will " admit of. The ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall likewiſe deliver as ſoon as poſſible to the " Council of *Croiſade*, as full and perfect an Eſtimate as may be of all the ſaid " Branches of Revenue, that I may be perfectly informed of their Amount, and may " be enabled to take ſuch further Meaſures as ſhall be neceſſary for the Subſiſtence of " the Troops, *&c.* without further burthening my Subjects.

Done at Madrid, *&c.* *I The KING.*

French *Auxiliaries enter* Spain.

THE *French* Forces began to enter *Spain* in the Beginning of the Month of *February*, but the *Spaniards* did not ſeem to be very well pleaſed with their Appearance: On the twenty-eighth of that Month the Regiment of *Sillery* arriving at the Gate of *Sarragoſſa*, the Captain of the Town Guard cauſed it to be ſhut in his Face. Marſhall *de Teſſé* and the Viceroy went thither and opened it, and the Regiment marched in with their Bayonets fix'd to their Muſquets, but with ſtrict Orders not to fire. Thoſe Orders however were ſoon diſcerned to be uſeleſs and unnatural; for the Townſmen began to fire from the Windows, and in a few Minutes the City was all in Confuſion, the Marſhal *de Teſſé* was forced to retire, three of his Domeſticks being wounded, his Baggage was pillaged, and the Regiment of *Sillery* loſt all theirs. The Marſhal was for bringing the People to Reaſon by Force, but the Magiſtrates interpoſed and promiſed that they ſhould behave better for the future; however the Officers of the Regiment were very uneaſy, two of their Number being killed, with thirty Men, and

upwards of fifty wounded. The next Day the Marſhal, without much Ceremony, borrowed the Palace of the Inquiſition, fortified it, furniſhed it with five Pieces of Cannon and as many Mortars, and a Garriſon of twelve hundred Men, upon which the Inhabitants ſent Deputies to beg the King's Pardon, and to intreat his Mercy.

Proceedings in Valencia.

THE *Conde de las Torres*, who was commiſſioned by King *Philip* to put the Kingdom of *Valencia* into a Poſture of Defence, began to act offenſively againſt ſuch as had taken Part with King *Charles*, and were under the Command of Don *Francis D'Avila*. The *Conde* took ſeveral Places, and ſeveral others ſubmitted upon Terms. At laſt he arrived before *Villareal*, a Place conſiſting of about eight hundred Houſes; he ſummoned it, but the People obſtinately refuſed to ſurrender. It was of no Force, and therefore there was a Neceſſity of proceeding to ſtorm it. The Inhabitants made a moſt obſtinate Reſiſtance, but finding it abſolutely vain, they after three Hours Conteſt, yielded the Place at Diſcretion. As ſoon as the *Conde* began to enter with his Troops, the Prieſts preſented themſelves with the Holy Sacrament in their Hands, beſeeching him to have Mercy on the poor People. The *Conde* anſwered, GOD forbid that I ſhould put People to death in cold Blood; but while he was ſpeaking the Inhabitants fired and killed five or ſix Officers, upon which the *Conde* put every Man therein to the Sword, and afterwards ſet the Town on Fire. This had terrible Effects, the Inhabitants of *St. Matheo* were the next the *Conde* ſummoned, but they made ſo vigorous a Reſiſtance that he was obliged to retire. He ſucceeded better in the Country about *Valencia*, where moſt of the little Towns, terrified by his Severity, rendred at Diſcretion: At laſt he block'd up the City of that Name, which is the Capital. In the mean time great Diſturbances happened in *Murcia*, and on the Borders of *Caſtile*, occaſion'd by the Monks, who almoſt with one Voice declared for King *Charles*. Upon this the Biſhop of *Murcia* betook himſelf to Arms, Spiritual and Temporal. He declared that it leaſt of all became Clergymen, or Perſons who pretended to dedicate themſelves to GOD, to decide on Affairs of State; but ſince ſome Eccleſiaſtical People, forgetting their Duty, had entred into Conſpiracies againſt their Prince, he thought it became him to exert himſelf to the utmoſt in the Service of his lawful Sovereign. Having put himſelf at the Head of his Troops he threw a Reinforcement into *Carthagena*, and then enter'd the Kingdom of *Valencia*; there he was joined by the Forces of the Biſhop of *Orivella*, commanded by that Prelate in Perſon. The Biſhops gave the Command of their Army, which was now encreaſed to between three and four thouſand Men, to the Duke *de Sarva*, contenting themſelves with acting as his Counſellors, and applying the Revenues of the reſpective Biſhopricks to the exact Payment of the Troops. The Duke cauſed the Town of *Ontimente*, in the Neighbourhood of *Valencia*, to be inveſted, which he ſoon afterwards took by Aſſault; but the Inhabitants preſerved their Liberties and Effects by paying ſix thouſand Piſtoles, and delivering up their Chief. The Duke would have hanged him, but the two Biſhops interpoſed, and deſired that he might be ſent to *Madrid*, that the King might diſpoſe of him as he thought fit; becauſe having taken Arms for his Service, it did not become them to put his Subjects out of the Reach of his Mercy.

M. de Teſſe reduces the revolted Spaniards.

THE Marſhal *de Teſſé* was all this time employed in cutting off the Communication between *Valencia* and *Catalonia*, which in ſome Meaſure he effected; but he treated the People with a great deal of Severity, being chiefly provoked thereto by the ill Uſage they gave the *French* Troops, killing their Officers in cold Blood, and often in their Beds when aſleep. The Chevalier *D'Asfeld* was at the Head of another independent Body, and reduced a great Number of Towns. The Duke *de Noailles* enter'd while all this was doing from *Rouſſillon*, and the Earl of *Donegal* having drawn toge-

ther ſome Forces in order to impede his Paſſage, his Troops were routed, and himſelf obliged to retire to *Girone*.

King Philip *marches into* Catalonia.

KING *Philip* on the twenty firſt of *February* aſſembled a grand Council in his Palace at *Madrid:* there were preſent thirty Grandees of *Spain*; he declared that he was reſolved to march into *Catalonia*, and to leave the ſupreme Authority to the Queen, to whom he intreated them to be aſſiſtant. The Troops with which he marched from *Madrid*, conſiſted only of two Brigades of Foot commanded by Prince *Tſerclas de Tilly*, and ten Grandees of *Spain*, but on the tenth of *March* he joined the Marſhal *de Teſſé* with the Troops under his Command. The Count *de Tholouſe* on the other Hand did all that in his Power lay to facilitate this important Enterprize, ſo that on the twenty-ſeventh of *March* all the Troops were in the Neighbourhood of *Barcelona*, and on the third of *April* they appeared before that City, with an Army of thirty-ſix Battalions and thirty Squadrons, excluſive of the Troops of *Spain*. The Reduction of *Barcelona* was a Point of the higheſt Conſequence in the Eyes of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty as well as of King *Philip*, therefore the utmoſt Force of both Nations was employed, and the King himſelf graced the Expedition by undertaking the Command in Chief himſelf.

Meaſures taken by King Charles.

KING *Charles* III. if we may credit the beſt Memoirs we have, had very bad Accounts of the Enemy's Proceedings; and either knew not or would not believe they intended to beſiege *Barcelona*, when all the World knew it. The Earl of *Peterborough* being terribly afraid of that important Place, and at the ſame time apprehenſive of the King's Perſon being in Danger, ordered the greateſt Part of the Garriſon of *Lerida* to march and reinforce the Troops in *Barcelona*, of which, when King *Charles* received Advice, he inſtantly countermanded the March of thoſe Troops, being, as he ſaid, thoroughly aſſured that the Duke of *Anjou*'s Forces would beſiege *Lerida*, and not *Barcelona*. This Poſitiveneſs had well nigh ruined him; for the *French* and *Spaniards* continuing to advance, were at laſt within five Miles of the Place, before he had five hundred Men in it. He was then exceedingly alarmed, ſent for the Magiſtrates of the Town, and wrote a Letter to the Earl of *Peterborough*, intreating him to make the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for ſupporting and relieving him, and even begging him to abandon the Kingdom of *Valencia*, rather than delay doing all Things that could be done to preſerve *Barcelona:* But his Lordſhip conceiving that theſe Meaſures were as much too warm as the former were too cold, contented himſelf with acting according to the Rules of War, and would not abandon any of thoſe Conqueſts at the King's Command, which were acquired by the *Engliſh* Troops, almoſt without Orders. The People of *Barcelona* in the mean time, gave King *Charles* all the Aſſurances he could wiſh of their inviolable Attachment to his Perſon and Government.

Siege of Barcelona.

ON the fourth of *April* the Army before *Barcelona* attacked and made themſelves Maſters of a Place called *The Tower of the River*, in which were thirty Men and ſome Pieces of Cannon; this opened a free Communication between the Army and the Fleet, which, under the Command of the Count *de Tholouſe*, lay before the City. It would be needleſs to trouble the Reader with an exact Journal of the Siege of *Barcelona*, it is ſufficient for us to obſerve that King *Philip* carried on the Siege but ſlowly at firſt, too much time being ſpent in Parade and Compliments; and thoſe who were intruſted with the chief Commands, were ſo far inferior in Skill to the Earl of *Peterborough*, and thoſe who commanded under him, that the latter play'd the Fool with them, kept them in continual Apprehenſions, and never ſuffered any of their Schemes to take Effect. The Beſiegers having formed a Camp between the City and Fort *Monjuick*, whereby they believed they had cut off all Communication between them,

and in Conſequence thereof carried on their Attack with great Vigour, his Lordſhip found Means to preſerve a free Correſpondence between the City and Fort, till the latter being in no Condition to hold out any longer, the Earl cauſed the whole Garriſon to be withdrawn, the Beſiegers having ſo little Intelligence thereof, that they were thirty Hours preparing for a general Aſſault, when there were only ſix Men in the Fort. The Earl himſelf entered the Town, when King *Philip*'s Generals believed it thoroughly inveſted, and alarmed them ſo much with his Army of three thouſand Men, that they were more plagued with him than with the Place. In the mean time the Count *de Cifuentes*, who was at the Head of the *Miquelets* and *Catalans*, in the Intereſt of King *Charles*, cut off the Communication between the Army which formed the Siege, and *France*, ſo that they could not ſend ſo much as a Courier. They flattered themſelves however that they ſhould quickly reduce the Place, and indeed they were obliged to do their utmoſt towards it, their Honour, and even their Safety depending on the Succeſs of the Siege. On the twenty-ſeventh of *April* the Beſiegers began to batter the Town in Breach with forty Pieces of Cannon, and to bombard it at the ſame time from twenty-five Mortars, part mounted in the Fort and part on Gallies in the Road. The ſame Day a Succour of two hundred Horſe entered the Place, as alſo a conſiderable Body of Troops embarked on board twenty-three ſmall Veſſels, covered by two Brigantines and two large Galliots, after having chaced away ſome Ships poſted by the Count *de Tholouſe* near the Fort, arrived in the Port, and ſafely debarked the Forces ſhip'd on board them. The Earl of *Peterborough* from time to time changed the Troops that were moſt fatigued, and furniſhed ſuch farther Recruits as there was occaſion for; while the Prince of *Darmſtadt* and the Count *de Cifuentes* were continually haraſſing the Beſieged, in ſuch a Manner that they never had a ſingle Day's Quiet during the Siege; their own Miſmanagements were ſtill more fatal, the Batteries upon which they depended, after a conſiderable Space of Time, were diſcovered to be too far from the Place, ſo that beſides the time already loſt they found themſelves obliged to be at the Trouble of removing all their Artillery and Mortars, which alſo took up no ſmall time, and broke in anew upon the Siege. By the firſt of *May* however Things were once more in a Poſture for Action, and the Engineers threatned the Reduction of the Place in a very Days; and indeed no human Power could have ſaved it, had they taken their Meaſures as well at firſt as at laſt; for by the fifth there was a Breach made ſo practicable, that the Beſiegers ventured an Aſſault the ſame Day, perceiving now that there was no time to be thrown away, but they were repulſed with great Loſs. The next Day the beſieged made a Sally with the greateſt Part of the Garriſon, ſupported by the Burghers, who behaved better by far than the greateſt Part of the *Spaniſh* Troops. The Beſiegers beat to Arms as ſoon as they perceived the firſt Companies of Foot iſſue from the Place. The Combat was very long and obſtinate, inſomuch that no leſs than three thouſand Men were left dead upon the Spot. By this time the *Engliſh* Fleet was upon the Coaſt, the Count *de Tholouſe* was obliged to retire, and the Earl of *Peterborough*'s Troops being very much augmented by a Body of Foot and of Marines, landed by the Fleet, as alſo by the Acceſſion of a vaſt Number of *Catalans*, King *Philip* ſaw no Manner of Hopes of reducing the Place. On the tenth therefore of this Month they held a grand Council of War, in which two Points were particularly preſſed by the King of *Spain* himſelf; the firſt was that it would be extremely dangerous to proceed to a ſecond Aſſault in the Sight of Troops very little inferior in Number to the whole *Spaniſh* Army. The ſecond, that in Caſe *Barcelona* ſhould be reduced, it would not be of much Conſequence, ſince without doubt the Confederates would immediately form a new Siege before the Works could be repaired,

paired, or the Garriſon provided either with Ammunition or Proviſions. On the whole therefore it was reſolved to raiſe the Siege, which was done in the Night between the eleventh and twelfth, after thirty-ſeven Days open Trenches. This Retreat was no leſs fatal to the *Spaniſh* Army than the Siege, their Generals being obliged in the firſt Place to ſink or nail above ſixty Pieces of Cannon, to burn their Magazines, and to leave their Sick and Wounded behind them. The Marſhal *de Teſſé* wrote on this Occaſion a Letter to the Earl of *Peterborough* loaded with Compliments, aſſuring his Lordſhip that he was in little Pain for thoſe he left behind him, ſince they were to fall into the Hands of a Perſon of ſo much Honour. The Earl's Conduct anſwered perfectly well the Marſhal's Expectations; for he took no leſs Care of the *Spaniſh* Soldiers than if they had been a Corps of Troops under his Command.

KING *Philip*, with the Marſhal *Teſſé* marched to *Perpignan*, and thence to *Pampelona*, where, on a Review they found their Army fifteen thouſand ſtrong. The Marſhal having left the Duke *de Noailles* to command in *Rouſſillon*, with nine Battalions and three Regiments of Dragoons, began to advance again through *Navarre*, to retrieve, if poſſible, the Reputation he had loſt before *Barcelona*.

Operations on the Side of Portugal.

THE Duke of *Berwick* ſet out from *Madrid* on the eighteenth of *March* for *Eſtramadura*, where he found the *Spaniſh* Army, conſiſting of twenty-ſeven Battalions and forty-five Squadrons. As ſoon as he arrived the *Portugueſe* retired; but towards the latter End of the Month my Lord *Galway* arriving amongſt them, reinſpired them with a Deſign to act offenſively. On the thirty-firſt a Council of War was held, in which it was reſolved to beſiege *Badajox*; the Duke of *Berwick* not contenting himſelf with putting that Place into a Poſture of Defence, reſolved to give the *Portugueſe* and their Confederates as much Trouble as poſſible in their March. The Earl of *Galway* marched on the fifth of *April*, and being arrived in the Plains of *Borcos*, divided his Troops into two Bodies, the largeſt under the Command of the Marquis *das Minas*, continued their March, the ſmaller under the Earl of *Galway*, remained with the heavy Baggage, Artillery and Ammunition. The Marſhal *de Berwick* obſerving the Confederates advancing with greater Alacrity, and a far greater Number of Troops than he expected, retired with his Forces into an adjacent Wood, but the *Portugueſe*, contrary to their uſual Cuſtom, ſhewed a great Eagerneſs to attack him, and the Marquis *das Minas* heading them in Perſon, they fell on the Duke's Rear, and treated them ſo rudely, that beſides a conſiderable Number of private Men, he loſt ſeveral Officers of Rank, and two or three Perſons of great Quality, and was obliged to continue his Retreat with ſome Precipitation.

Alcantara *taken by the Allies*

THE Marquis *das Minas* ſoon after beſieged *Alcantara*, which held out only a few Days, notwithſtanding it was perfectly well provided with Ammunition and Proviſions, and ſixty Pieces of Cannon, of which forty-ſeven were Braſs. The *French* ſay, and not without Reaſon, that the Governor betrayed the Place, which was of great Conſequence, and mightily mended the Affairs of the Confederates on that Side. King *Philip* had before received Intelligence that the Governor of *Alcantara* held private Intelligence with the Court of *Liſbon*; but as there was no Evidence of this, that Prince declared that he would not injure the *Spaniſh* Nation ſo far as to remove any Man of Quality on private Informations. He even ſent him an Account of what had happened, and gave him freſh Orders, according as the Situation of Affairs required; but the Governor for all this betray'd him, even without ſaving Appearances, by corrupting ſome of his Officers, cauſing a Gate to be opened, and thereby putting his Garriſon under a Neceſſity of ſurrendering upon any Terms they could obtain. As for the Duke of *Berwick* he was in its Neighbourhood with his Army, which he found willing to

do any thing but march or fight. Two thirds of his Infantry conſiſted of Militia half armed, and one half of what was called Cavalry without Horſes. In this Diſtreſs he was forced to keep at a Diſtance and look on while thoſe were making Conqueſts, who a Campaign or two before were in as bad a Condition as himſelf.

THERE being nothing to hinder my Lord *Galway*'s marching directly to *Madrid*, the Queen aſſembled a Council of the Grandees, wherein ſhe told them that ſhe was the firſt Queen reduced to the hard Neceſſity of beſeeching them to engage the Townſmen to take Arms for the Protection of themſelves as well as her, in the Capital of *Spain*. The Magiſtrates were thereupon aſſembled, and both they and the People teſtified all the Inclination in the World to ſerve her, but not being acquainted with martial Affairs, it was altogether out of their Power. Thus the Affairs of King *Philip* on a ſudden went wrong every where, and if his Enemies had acted with a becoming Vigour, he would, in a few Weeks, have been driven out almoſt of all his Kingdoms.

THE Earl of *Galway* did all that was in his Power to engage the *Portugueſe* Generals to march immediately to *Madrid*; but they conceiving it moſt for the Advantage of *Portugal* to make Conqueſts in *Eſtremadura*, would ſtay where they were, in Spight of all he could ſay; they went on from Day to Day, taking one little Place or other, and at laſt formed the Siege of *Cividad Rodrigo*, notwithſtanding the King of *Portugal* himſelf ſent Orders for them to march to *Madrid*. This Siege coſt them five Days, and as ſoon as it was over the Marquis *das Minas* talked of going into Quarters of Refreſhment, but my Lord *Galway* wrought ſo effectually at the Court of *Liſbon*, that the Marquis received poſitive Orders to march to *Madrid*, from whence they were but ſeven Days March when at *Alcantara*.

The Portugueſe waſte their time on the Frontiers, inſtead of marching to Madrid.

THE Marſhal *de Teſſé* marching with all imaginable Expedition to join the Duke of *Berwick*, King *Philip* went to *Pampelona*, where he arrived on the ſecond of *June* in a Poſt Chaiſe, accompanied by the Conſtable of *Caſtile*, the Duke *de Benevento*, the Duke *de Medina Sidonia*, and the Duke *D'Oſſuna*, his Majeſty ſaying, as he enter'd the Gate, *You ſee, my Lords, I have now no Guards left but the Love and Fidelity of my Subjects*. The next Day a grand Council was held, in which M. *Amelot*, Ambaſſador from his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, gave them an exact Detail of the Battle of *Ramillies*, and all its fatal Conſequences. He added, that after this Misfortune, and that of raiſing the Siege of *Barcelona* in ſo ſhameful a Manner, that the King, his Maſter, did not pretend to maintain his Grandſon on the Throne of *Spain* by Force of Arms; he therefore deſired to know their true Sentiments, Whether they deſired to retain King *Philip*, whom they had choſen for their Prince, or to make Terms with the Archduke who had made Choice of them for his Subjects; concluding, that rather than behold *Spain* in the miſerable Condition ſhe was in, her King driven from his Capital, and Strangers in her Bowels, his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty would immediately recall his Grandſon, inaſmuch as he regarded the Service of GOD and the Peace of Mankind more than the Acquiſition of all the Crowns upon Earth. The Duke *de Medina Celi* made a Repreſentation of certain Grievances which the *Spaniards* conceived themſelves under from the Influence of *French* Councils. M. *Amelot* replied, that hitherto *French* Troops had kept the King upon the Throne, and that certainly his Maſter had a Right to direct his own Forces; but that now his Catholick Majeſty was to depend upon his own Subjects, the Moſt Chriſtian King would never pretend any Right of directing them. The Duke *de Medina Celi* then roſe up, and looking ſternly round about him, ſaid he ſpoke for himſelf and all the Nobles of *Spain*, that they were reſolved with their Lives and Fortunes to ſupport the Title of the King then preſent, that his Majeſty might ſafely on his Aſſurance think of returning to his Capital,

which could not be long in any Enemy's Hands. Then turning to the Lords who were preſent, he ſaid, "If any Body here is in the Intereſt of the Archduke, let him "go to him, with an Aſſurance that his Eſtates ſhall not be touched, nor himſelf hin-"dred from receiving the Revenue; but if after this any ſhall attempt to betray his "King and his Country, let him be aſſured that he ſhall loſe his Head on a Scaffold, "and that the Nation will indemnify herſelf from the Miſchiefs occaſioned by him "by ſeizing his Eſtates; as for my own Part, added he, if, after this, I ever enter into "any Negotiations contrary to the Intereſt of my Prince, I freely conſent my Death "may ſerve as an Example to others." All the Lords then cry'd, *Long live King* Philip V. and aſſured him that the Duke had ſaid no more than what they would be always ready to perform. King *Philip* took them at their Words, and ſet out the next Morning Poſt for *Madrid*, without ſo much as a Troop of Horſe to eſcort him. He arrived on the ſixth, but was ſoon after obliged to quit the City by the precipitate March of the Lord *Galway*'s Army.

The Confederates make themſelves Maſters of Madrid.

THE Confederate Army paſſed the Mountain of *Guadarama*, which is within Half a League of the *Eſcurial*, and ſeven of *Madrid*, on the ſeventeenth of *June* in the Afternoon; but they had ſo managed their Affairs, that for three or four Days the Soldiers had but a Pound and a Half of Bread each Man. On the eighteenth the King of *Spain* retired from *Madrid*, and it was reſolved that all the Grandees, all the Councils, and all the Tribunals ſhould likewiſe quit it; which accordingly they did the next Day, without leaving ſo much as a Notary Publick, or any other Perſon capable of drawing up an authentick Act behind them. His Majeſty put himſelf at the Head of the Duke of *Berwick*'s Army, which conſiſted of five thouſand Foot and four thouſand Horſe, having nothing with him but the Jewels of the Crown.

ON the twenty-fifth the Lord *Galway*'s Army took Poſſeſſion of the Place, the Marquis *das Minas* paſſed in great Pomp through the Streets, and ſaw, with Surprize, that neither Men, Women, or Children came out to meet him. They then aſſembled the Town-Council and the Chiefs of the Companies of Tradeſmen, whom they directed to go out into the moſt publick Places of the City, and cry, *GOD ſave King* Charles, which they abſolutely refuſed to do; and when the Marquis *das Minas* threatned to force them, they cry'd, one and all, *GOD ſave King* Philip; upon which the *Portugueſe* fired on them and killed many, but the reſt remaining as obſtinate as ever, the Marquis thought fit to diſmiſs them. The next Day they proclaimed King *Charles*; but while they did it in one Street the People cry'd out in another, *Long live King* Philip, *our only lawful King*.

AT *Toledo* King *Charles* was likewiſe proclaimed by the Partizans of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, but the next Day the Nobility aſſembled, and with great Solemnity re-proclaimed King *Philip*. The Earl of *Galway* ſent three thouſand Men to take Poſſeſſion of the City; but the People unanimouſly taking Arms ſhut the Gates againſt the unheeded Garriſon, and forced them to return to the *Pardo*, where the Confederates were encamped.

The Meaſures taken by King Charles.

IT is now time for us to return to King *Charles*'s Conduct. After the Siege of *Barcelona* the Earl of *Peterborough* ſent General *Windham*, at the Head of fifteen hundred Men, to reduce *Requena*, the only ſtrong Tower between *Barcelona* and *Madrid*. That General performed all that could be expected from him; and the Earl of *Peterborough* thereupon preſſed his Majeſty (which he might have done in a Fortnight) to go to *Madrid* by the way of *Valencia*, whereas by the way of *Saragoſſa*, which his Majeſty inclined to, it was a Journey of ſix Weeks. Nothing could be more pathetic than his Lordſhip's Letters on that Occaſion, which were ſo far from containing any

Re-

Reflections on the Lord *Galway*, that when the Country People ſtopp'd one of his Couriers, and ſent the Letters to King *Philip*, he took upon him to aſſure King *Charles* that Lord would ſend a conſiderable Body of Horſe to join his Majeſty's Eſcort, in Caſe he would but begin his March to *Madrid*; to all which his Majeſty anſwered thus:

Part of a Letter from King Charles *to the Earl of* Peterborough.

My LORD,

" I OWE you Anſwers to four of yours, of the thirtieth paſt, of the firſt and fifth " of this Month, which I have received in different Places. You repreſent to me " the Importance of my arriving as ſoon as poſſible at *Madrid*, and propoſe to me the " way of *Requena*, as the ſhorteſt and ſecureſt from Inſults. You tell me the Diſpo- " ſitions you have made to accompany my Perſon, and moreover offer me to come in " Perſon to concert the reſt, which might contribute to our good Succeſs; for all " which I am very much obliged to you; but being upon the Road to *Arragon*, and " engaged to purſue my March that way, *&c.*

" I conſider that the Journey you muſt make to *Saragoſſa* to meet me would be too " long and difficult; and ſince the Fleet is expected each Moment, I conceive your " Preſence very neceſſary, where you are, to direct that important Affair of the Duke " of *Savoy*, upon which I have ſo fully expreſſed myſelf in ſome of my former Let- " ters.

CHARLES.

IT is very hard to give any Account of the Reaſons which influenced King *Charles* to take theſe Meaſures; the beſt hitherto given are that the Count *de Cifuentes*, and the Marquis *das Minas* perſuaded his Majeſty that the *Portugueſe* Army had made an abſolute Conqueſt of *Spain*, and that he might go to *Madrid* by what Rout he pleaſed. It is certain that the Count *de Cifuentes* wrote a Letter to the People of *Saragoſſa*, affirming that he had prevailed upon the King to march directly to their City, at the ſame time highly commending their generous Loyalty, in voluntarily taking Arms for his Majeſty, and not out of Fear or Compulſion, as the *Catalans* and *Valencians* had, which Expreſſions exaſperated the two laſt mentioned Provinces. King *Charles* himſelf, by a Letter dated *July* 3, 1706. gave the Earl of *Peterborough* to underſtand that he had no farther Occaſion either for him or his Forces, and preſſed him to turn all his Thoughts to the ſuccouring the Duke of *Savoy*; but he ſoon after altered his Language; for in leſs than a Fortnight he wrote from *Saragoſſa* to intreat his Lordſhip to march with all imaginable Expedition in order to conduct him to the Army at *Guadalaxara*. The Earl of *Peterborough* complied with his Majeſty's Deſire, and actually conducted him thither; but on their Arrival they found the Confederates ſo little able to maintain the King in the Poſſeſſion of *Madrid*, that they were retreating before the Enemy. The Truth is, that the People were obſtinately bent on maintaining King *Philip* in the Poſſeſſion of his Crown, in order to which they deſtroyed their own Proviſions, and run the Riſque of ſtarving, that the Confederates might be ſtarved alſo. In *La Mancha* the People preſerved their Corn with great Care, and even laid it up in Magazines. The Lord *Galway* and the Marquis *das Minas* ſent to demand 25,000 Buſhels: the Inhabitants anſwered, they might have twice as much for their Money, but not a Grain without; thoſe Generals thereupon ſent a great Eſcort of Horſe, the Money demanded, and Waggons ſufficient to bring the Corn; but the People riſing in all the Villages, obliged

obliged the Horſe to retire to the Confederate Camp, and ſent the Money and Waggons laden with Corn to King *Philip*. Another Party of Peaſants ſurprized five land Gallies, and plundered them of a hundred thouſand Pieces of Eight, and all the Earl of *Peterborough*'s Silver Plate. In the mean time five hundred Horſe from King *Philip*'s Army retook *Madrid*, where the People inſolently burnt King *Charles*'s Proclamation, his Picture, and the Houſes of ſuch Magiſtrates as acknowledged him. M. *Legal* a *French* General ſurprized the Confederates Magazines and Hoſpitals at *Alcala*, took the Garriſon conſiſting of ſix hundred Men, and made the Count *de Lemos*, the Patriarch of the *Indies*, and the Biſhop of *Barcelona*, with many other Perſons of Quality Priſoners, whom they ſent to *Pampelona*. Theſe and various other croſs Accidents put King *Charles*'s Army into ſuch Confuſion, that if the military Skill of the Lord *Tyrawley* had not intervened, they would not probably have been able to make any Retreat at all; as it was they were conſtrained to retire very precipitately, loſing at every turn ſmall Parties of Men, and Parcels of their Baggage, and were at laſt forced to take the Road to *Valencia*, which, of all others, was leaſt pleaſing to the King. How all this came to paſs, the Reader will beſt learn from the following original Letter of a Perſon whoſe Abilities diſtinguiſhed him no leſs than his Titles.

Letter from the Count Noyailles, *Veldt-Marſhal of the Emperor's Forces, and General in the Service of the King of* Spain, *to the Earl of* Peterborough.

My LORD,

" YOUR Excellency muſt excuſe me if you have not heard from me ſince your " Departure from *Guadalaxara*. Our Marches, which are remarkable by no- " thing but the burning of all the Towns and the Pillage of the Places through which " we paſſed, would have given you little Satisfaction. With all the *Spaniards* of my " Opinion, I could not prevent our March from *Chiucon*, or retard the Paſſage over " the *Tage*, in a Seaſon ſo little advanced and ſo proper for Action. We then were " flattered that Winter Quarters ſhould be eſtabliſhed in *Caſtile*, between the Rivers " *Xucar* and *Gabriel*, where we are now encamped; but it is plainly ſeen that we " ſhall march into the Kingdom of *Valencia*, ſo contrary to the King's Deſire. That " precipitate March that we made, ſo much reſembling running away, gives our Mo- " narch infinite Chagrin, and the laſt Affliction. Our Happineſs is, our Enemies " ſhew as little Vigour, and they ſeem to content themſelves with following us. In " my Opinion, there is but one Reſolution to be taken in this Conjuncture, to remedy " (if poſſible) Meaſures ſo inconſiſtent with the King's Intereſt, and contrary to his " Intentions. What is left us to do is to poſſeſs *Cuenca* with the *Spaniſh* Troops; per- " haps this Reſolution of his Majeſty will oblige the Generals of the Allies to ſup- " port it; at leaſt, it is undeniable that this Motion of our Troops will manifeſt to " the whole World the Aims and Intentions of this Prince. As I am informed *Cuenca* " is a great City recommended by its Situation, the Places in this Country having no " other Fortifications. The taking Poſſeſſion of it was a conſiderable Service, though " you were obliged to divide the few Troops you had. We are now under the like " Neceſſity to ſecure it, this Town being one of the beſt in *Caſtile*, after *Madrid*. I can- " not ſuppoſe that the Allies will ſo far oppoſe themſelves to the King's Deſires, and draw " upon them the Hate of the whole *Spaniſh* Nation, as they would inevitably do, if they " ſhould expoſe their Troops alone to ſecure a Poſt ſo important by all the Rules of " War. But it is hard to judge of their Actions after all we have ſeen them do this

" Campaign: We hope however the Troops may retire, and have time ſufficient for " ſo doing; ſince the Enemy cannot naturally doubt, but muſt believe that we ſhall " ſuſtain this Poſt with the utmoſt Vigour, *unleſs they are perfectly informed of our De-* " *ſigns:* A little time will clear all our Doubts.

" THE greateſt Satisfaction that I have, my Lord, is, that we have always had one " Opinion; and that we have ſo perfectly complied with what the Queen ſeemed ſo " earneſtly to deſire in that good Intelligence which was ever between us. I have en- " deavoured to keep up the ſame good Correſpondence with the other Generals; for a " certain Proof of which you know, my Lord, I have made this Campaign, attend- " ing the King's Perſon, without Command or Pretenſion. I think it is hardly poſſible " that Modeſty could go a greater Length; it is true, in thoſe Councils of War where I " have been obliged to aſſiſt, it was often impoſſible for me to be of their Opinions ſo op- " poſite to mine, and thoſe of the *Spaniards*, who ſhould beſt know their own Country.

" YOUR Fate, my Lord, is more agreeable and happy than mine; you are a Witneſs " in *Italy* of nothing but good Fortune owing to good Conduct, ſo much wanting " with us. Your Preſence is wiſhed for here; and unleſs you bring us Money, our " Affairs are in ſuch an ill Condition, that we muſt deſpair of Remedy. Nothing " would be more uſeful to the King or more agreeable to your Friends than your com- " ing. Do me the Honour to place me in that Number, and believe me, *&c.*

Conqueſts made by King Philip.

KING *Philip* growing weary of the Purſuit of the Allies, for ſuch it was by this time, his Army being encreaſed to ſixty-ſeven Squadrons and forty-nine Battalions, left the Command of the Troops to the Marſhal *de Berwick*, and ſet out for *Madrid* on the ſixteenth of *September*. The Marſhal continued to preſs on the Forces of the Allies, weakened by a thouſand croſs Accidents, by want of Proviſions, and by the barbarous Practices of the Peaſants, who, out of their falſe Zeal againſt Hereticks, were continually knocking all their Stragglers on the Head. On the laſt Day of the Month before-mentioned, *Cuenca* ſurrender'd at Diſcretion. M. *D'Amanda*, a *Spaniard*, commanded there, having a Garriſon of five Regiments of regular Troops, one *German*, one *Neapolitan*, one *Dutch*, one *Portugueſe*, and his own. The Reaſon of his ſurrendering was, that he had no Hopes of Relief, and was afraid that the Inhabitants would have riſen upon him, and put it out of the Marſhal *Berwick*'s Power to afford him Quarter. On the fifteenth of *October* M. *Berwick* appeared before *Elcha*, the Garriſon at firſt fired briſkly upon his Troops, but when they perceived that the whole Army was advancing, they ſurrender'd at Diſcretion. The reſt of the Campaign on this Side was ſpent in reducing ſeveral other little Places, which there is no Neceſſity to mention.

THE Marquis *de Bay*, with a very few regular Troops, and the Militia of that Part of *Spain* bordering upon *Portugal*, made an Irruption into that Kingdom, and did a great deal of Miſchief. King *Philip* took Care to ſupport him as ſoon as he could, by ſending him from *Andaluſia* four Regiments of Foot and two of Horſe. On the fifteenth of *December*, notwithſtanding the badneſs of the Seaſon, that Nobleman appeared before *Alcantara*, the Loſs of which had proved ſo prejudicial to the Affairs of King *Philip*. The *Portugueſe* Garriſon was very near as numerous as the Marquis's Army; he had neither Artillery nor Engineers, yet he boldly attempted it in the Night by Scalade, and ſucceeded. It is generally conceived that the Inhabitants gave him ſome Aſſiſtance; however it was, it proved a very indifferent Buſineſs, for the Garriſon, moſt of whom as they were *Portugueſe*, the *Spaniards* put immediately to the Sword; and it was with much ado the Marquis prevailed on them to give Quarter to the reſt.

There were found in this Place thirty-two Pieces of Cannon, a great Quantity of Ammunition and Proviſions, and many other Things, of which the Marquis's Troops ſtood in great need. Thus by the End of the Year King *Philip*'s Affairs were pretty well re-eſtabliſhed, though at the Beginning they had ſuch an Aſpect, that even his own Party were not a little apprehenſive of his being obliged to retire into *France*.

On his Catholick Majeſty's return to *Madrid*, he began to perceive himſelf to be more a King than ever; the People made the greateſt Rojoicings that was poſſible for them to make, and all the Members of the ſeveral Tribunals, who had not followed the King, when he retired from *Madrid*, were baniſhed that Place, and their Revenues ſeized. He likewiſe renewed the Edict formerly mentioned, and cauſed it to be ſtrictly put into Execution. Theſe Meaſures were ſoon followed by a new Act of Severity for the Eſtates of the Admirante of *Caſtile*, the Counts of *Oropela*, *Galoas*, *Cifuentes*, *della Corſana*, *de las Almayvelas*, *Delda*, and many other Noblemen were confiſcated. Some Lords expreſſing in Council an Apprehenſion that theſe Proceedings might irritate the People, King *Philip* thought fit to ſay, That he had been paſſive long enough under ill Treatment, and that he would never eſteem himſelf a King, if he had not a Power of puniſhing Traitors, which put an End to the Debate. The great Towns of *Caſtile*, notwithſtanding what they had ſuffered during the laſt Campaign, made voluntary Preſents of great Sums of Money to the King, and began, of their own Accord, to raiſe ſeveral Regiments for his Service, appointing alſo the proper Funds for their Subſiſtence: For ſuch is the Loyalty of the *Caſtilians*, that the Diſtreſs of their Prince, far from weakening encreaſes their Affection, inſomuch that it may be doubted whether their Fidelity to King *Philip* could have been any other way waſhed away than with their Blood.

Meaſures taken by King Charles III.

King *Charles* perceiving that the Intelligence he had received of the *Caſtilians* being well affected to him was but indifferently founded, that the *Arragonians* were much divided, and that the *Valencians* and *Catalonians* were greatly offended with his late Meaſures, publiſhed at the Cloſe of the Year a very long Manifeſto, in Hopes that it might reconcile the *Spaniards*, who were already of his Party to his Proceedings, and draw over great Numbers from the Side of King *Philip* to his own. The following is an Extract of that Manifeſto.

" Don *Charles*, by the Grace of GOD, King of *Caſtile*, *Leon*, *Arragon*, &c. It is " ſufficiently known to all *Europe* with what Firmneſs the moſt Auguſt Emperor, my " Lord and Father, preſerved to his laſt Breath this Maxim, *Never to ſuffer that the* " *Crown of* Spain *ſhould be diſpoiled of any of her rich Jewels of which it is compoſed, and* " *which have been purchaſed with the Blood of the redoubtable* Spaniſh *Nation.* The ſame " glorious Reſolution has been conſtantly adhered to by the invincible Emperor, " my Brother; and on my Side I have to the ſame Purpoſe ſpared neither Fatigue nor " Expence, which might contribute to ſo important and ſo glorious an End, which " all conſiderate Perſons muſt allow alike agreeable to the Intereſt of our auguſt Houſe, " the whole Monarchy of *Spain*, and its ſeveral Subjects in particular; all of whom " have been conſidered, by the Kings of the *Auſtrian* Race, rather as their proper " Children than their Subjects: Whereas it has been, and is the principal Deſign of " the *French*, however they may conceal it, to exterminate the *Spaniards*, and to de- " ſtroy their Monarchy. *France* has always endeavoured to make Peace, by dividing " the *Spaniſh* Dominions, and is at this Inſtant, ſoliciting it more ſtrenuouſly than " ever. The continual ill Succeſs of her Arms, her Defeats in the *Low Countries* and " in *Piedmont*, which have produced the Loſs of *Flanders* and the State of *Milan*, ha- " ving given her to apprehend, that if ſhe make not ſome Terms before the next

" Campaign, ſhe muſt feel within her own Bowels thoſe Miſchiefs which ſhe has ſo " often carried into the Countries of her Neighbours. But our faithful Allies know- " ing perfectly well how dangerous ſuch an Expedient would prove, are determined " to carry on the War till they have put me into the quiet Poſſeſſion of the whole " *Spaniſh* Monarchy, and to humble *France*, till, through want of Power, ſhe is " obliged to do what Oaths could never prevail on her to perform. It was the Effect " of the *French* Politicks, when they were unable to procure the Diviſion of the *Spa-* " *niſh* Monarchy, to light up this Flame therein, that they might exhauſt and de- " moliſh by Degrees that Barrier which for ſo long a Tract of Time has hindred them " from ſpreading univerſal Monarchy over *Europe*. It would be needleſs to put the " *Spaniſh* Nation in Mind of the Violences which have attended the *French* Govern- " ment, ſince the unhappy Intruſion of the Duke of *Anjou*, becauſe they are ſtill be- " fore their Eyes. It is likewiſe needleſs to detect the fooliſh Pretext of Religion gi- " ven out by the *French* to cover their damnable Deſigns; do they not at this Hour " endeavour to ſupport the Hereticks in *Hungary* and *Tranſilvania*, where the ſole " Ground of the War is Religion? At *Conſtantinople* are they not continually intrigu- " ing to bring the *Turk* into the Territories of the Emperor; though hitherto indeed " their Schemes have been ineffectual, becauſe the Infidels have kept their Faith bet- " ter than they? Notwithſtanding what has been publiſhed in the Gazettes of *Ca-* " *ſtile*, that I have given leave to the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* to erect Churches for the pub- " lick Exerciſe of their Religion; all my faithful Subjects know the contrary; they " are ſenſible that in this Reſpect I have behaved my ſelf in a Manner becoming a " Prince of the moſt auguſt Houſe of *Auſtria*, always diſtinguiſhed for her fervent " Love to the Catholick Church. As to the foreign Troops which I have brought " into this Kingdom, they have behaved themſelves ſo well, and obſerved ſuch ſtrict " Diſcipline, that I have never heard the leaſt Complaint of their having inſulted the " eſtabliſhed Religion, its holy Miniſters or Profeſſors. For my own Part I declare, " that if I had the leaſt Grounds to apprehend the Catholick Religion would ſuffer " through the Methods I have taken to ſupport my juſt Pretenſions to the Crown of " *Spain*, I would not only abandon my Title thereto, but to the whole Univerſe, if it were " equally juſt, eſteeming it far more glorious to be called the moſt faithful and zeal- " ous Son of the Church, than to enjoy all the Kingdoms in this World. My Allies " have ſent their Forces hither to ſupport me in the Proſecution of a juſt Cauſe, and " when I ſhall once have obtained the quiet Poſſeſſion of my Throne, thoſe Troops " will be withdrawn. At preſent the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Fleets are employed in carry- " ing Succours to my faithful Vaſſals in *Italy*, who ſigh to be delivered from the *French* " Tyranny, and as ſoon as thoſe Members of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy are put in a Con- " dition to return to their Allegiance, I ſhall find my ſelf enabled to act with greater " Vigour againſt ſuch as have oppoſed me in the *Caſtiles*. The Kindneſs I have ſhewn " and the Rewards I have beſtowed upon ſuch of the *Spaniards*, as abandoning the Cauſe " of the Duke of *Anjou*, have ſubmitted to me in *Flanders*, ought to open the Eyes " of all ſuch as wiſh well to their Country, and engage them to come and pay their " Duty to their natural Prince; but if it ſhall ſo happen that Blindneſs and Obſti- " nacy ſtill prevail, I ſhall no longer defer exerting a proper Indignation againſt ſuch as " continue to act as Enemies to me and to their Country. *Given at* Valencia *the twenty-* " *ſecond of* December, 1706.

I the KING.

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that they were almoſt all killed or taken Priſoners. General *Heiſter* ſerved to encreaſe the Number of both, for he fell into the Hands of the Malecontents, but ſo covered with Wounds that he died a few Days afterwards, notwithſtanding all the Care that could be taken of him. The *Imperialiſts* loſt alſo all their Baggage, and left *Stiria* and *Sclavonia* ſo expoſed, that the Malecontents made ſeveral Irruptions into thoſe Provinces, and carried off prodigious Quantities of Booty. Thus ended the Operations of the Year on this Side; and with them we ſhall conclude what we have to ſay of the military Tranſactions in the Year 1706.

The Campaign of 1707.

In the preceding Volume we have taken Notice of the Offers made to *France* for a general Peace in the Beginning of the Year 1707. The Elector of *Bavaria* wrote a Letter to the *States General*, as we have before noted; but the *French* complained, that this Letter was not communicated to all the Deputies, but only to ſuch Perſons as were concerned in the Adminiſtration of Affairs, ſo that it produced no Effects, and of Conſequence the *French* King was under a Neceſſity of providing as well as he could for another Campaign. The Allies made mighty Preparations for maintaining that Superiority which they had over the two Crowns on every Side, except *Germany*. The Emperor on his Side paid the higheſt Compliments to the Allies, and at the ſame time promiſed to do all Things which could be expected from him; though it is certain that he kept his Eyes fix'd on *Hungary* and *Naples*, without deſiring to eaſe either *Great Britain* or *Holland* of any Part of that vaſt Expence which they were at on account of the War in *Spain*, though there wanted not many who were of Opinion, that if his *Imperial* Majeſty had ſent over a conſiderable Body of *German* Troops from *Italy* to *Catalonia*, under the Command of Prince *Eugene*, which he was earneſtly preſſed to, both by his Brother and his Allies, Things would have taken another Turn in *Spain*; which if they had, *Naples* muſt have ſubmitted. But we ſhall have Occaſion to ſpeak more largely on this Topick hereafter, in the mean time the *States General* took all imaginable Care to fill the Magazines, to recruit their Forces, and to make proper Draughts for the Service of the Fleets, and of the Troops furniſhed by them to King *Charles*. In *Italy* all Things went proſperouſly, the Duke of *Savoy* made the higheſt Acknowledgments for the powerful Succours ſent him under the Command of Prince *Eugene*; and at the ſame time the diſcontented *Neapolitans* were intriguing, in order to bring about that Revolution which afterwards took Place. Let us now turn our Eyes towards *France*.

Meaſures taken by the French *King.*

His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, when he perceived that it was impoſſible to hope for Peace if his Grandſon preſerved ſo much as the Title of King of *Spain*, began to think of recruiting his Troops and of raiſing ſuch Supplies of Money as were neceſſary for carrying on the War in ſo many different Quarters, and againſt ſo many Princes and States, all acting with ſuch Vigour aud Reſolution as had never appeared in any Confederacy before. In purſuance of theſe Views he gave Orders for raiſing 21,000 Men throughout all the Pariſhes of *France*, of which fifteen thouſand were deſtined to recruit the Army in *Italy*, and ſix thouſand were to be ſent into *Spain*. His Majeſty took Care alſo to make the utmoſt Remittances in his Power to his Grandſon in the very Beginning of the Year, that he might have it in his Power to put his Troops in a Condition to act offenſively as ſoon as poſſible. The Reader may remember that we have given an Account of a very extraordinary Expedition made by one *Quintem* a Partizan, who carried off M. *le Premier* as he was returning from *Verſailles*, we will take the Liberty of remarking that *France* was not without her Friends in foreign Countries; for the very Week before this Accident happened, M. *Chamillard* received a Letter from *Flanders*, purporting that ſome Attempt would be made for carrying off

Monſeigneur the *Dauphine* or the Duke of *Burgundy* and *Berry*, which Letter he communicated to the King, who did not much regard it, but contented himſelf with giving Orders that the Guards ſhould be doubled when thoſe Princes went a hunting, and that the Lieutenant *de Police* ſhould be put in mind to have an Eye upon ſuch Strangers as ſhould from time to time arrive in *Paris*. The Accident before-mentioned gave the King to obſerve that ſuch Notices were not to be ſlighted; in the mean time he made the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for the Campaign, which proved the moſt fortunate to him of any from the Commencement of the War to the Removal of the Duke of *Marlborough*. The Elector of *Bavaria* was appointed to command in Chief in *Flanders*, and under him the Duke *de Vendome*. Marſhal *de Villars* was appointed to command in *Germany*, the Marſhal *de Teſſe* was ſent into *Dauphine*, the Duke of *Orleans* had the chief Command given him in *Spain*, with the Marſhal *de Berwick* to act under him, and the Duke *de Noailles* was left at the Head of the Troops in *Catalonia*. The Count *de Medavi* retained the Command in *Italy*, or rather was left Priſoner there with a ſmall Body of Troops under his Orders in *Lombardy*.

Campaign in Germany.

THE *Germans* conceived themſelves perfectly ſafe from any Attempts of the *French* beyond the Lines of *Stolhoffen* or *Bihel*, which Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* had taken ſuch Care to fortify, that he concluded them impregnable, and in Conſequence of that Opinion, adventured to lay out near Half a Million Sterling on his fine Palace and Gardens at *Raſtat*. We have already deſcribed theſe Lines in the Firſt Volume of this Work, when we were treating of the unſucceſsful Attempt of M. *Villars* to force them. It is certain that they were in a far better Condition at this time than at that, and that the *French*, in all probability, had been again repulſed, if there had been Troops enough to defend them, or if the Troops that were in them had been commanded by Officers as diligent as thoſe of *France*. But the Princes and States of the Empire were ſo far from making Amends for former Deficiencies, that they actually furniſhed their Quotas worſe this Year than the Year before: Their Squabbles with the Court of *Vienna* were ſtill on Foot, and they were leſs ſatisfied with the Meaſures taken by the Emperor *Joſeph* than they had been with thoſe of his Father; though it is alſo certain that they were not a little jealous of the Emperor *Leopold*'s Power. But to proceed to the Operations of the Campaign.

THE Army which the Marſhal *de Villars* was to command on the *Rhine*, conſiſted of ſixty-ſix Battalions and a hundred and eight Squadrons. He had under him, ten Lieutenant Generals and eleven Marſhals de Camp, with a Train of ſixty-four Pieces of Cannon, commanded by the M. *de Freſilliere* and the Marquis *de Quincy*, both Lieutenant Generals. The Marſhal *de Villars* ſet out for *Straſburg* on the eighth of *May*, and on the twelfth, not only he but all the General Officers were arrived. Fifty ſmall Boats were privately built there and conveyed from thence in Waggons to Fort *Loüis*, the Paſſage by the *Rhine* being block'd up by the *German* Troops in the Iſle of *Dalunde*. The Count *de Broglio* who commanded in *Alſace* during the Winter, had diſcovered an Arm of the *Rhine* between *Lauterbourgh* and *Hagenbach*, which ſeparated the Iſle of *Neubourg* from the Banks of the *Rhine* on the *French* Side; here he found Means to conceal Boats ſufficient to make a Bridge, without being perceived by the *Germans*, who content with obſerving very exactly what paſſed on their own Side, troubled not their Heads to keep any Spies upon the *French*. As ſoon as Marſhal *de Villars* had Intelligence of the Diſcovery, he determined to make the Attack on the Lines of *Stolhoffen* by this Paſſage, though at the ſame time he propoſed to make two falſe Attacks, in order to alarm and divide the *German* Forces.

ALL

M. Villars's Disposition for forcing the Lines of Stolhoffen.

ALL Things being properly disposed for the Execution of his Scheme, M. *Villars* sent Lieutenant General *Lee* and the M. *de Vieuxpont* to act on the other Side of the Isle of *Dalunde*, with four Battalions and ten Pieces of Cannon, and without any Pontons, because this was intended only for a false Attack. Lieutenant General *Pery*, with the Count *de Chamillard* Marshal de Camp, at the Head of nine Battalions, fourteen Pieces of Cannon, some Mortars, and twelve Pontons of Copper were destined for the Attack on the Side of the Isle of the Marquisate, by attempting the Passage of a Branch of the *Rhine*, separating that Isle from the Post possessed by the *Germans*. The Marquis *de Vivans* Lieutenant General, with the Count *de Broglio*, at the Head of twenty Battalions and forty-five Squadrons, with a Train of thirty-four Pieces of Cannon, were appointed for the Attack on the Side of the Isle of *Neubourg*; and that there might be no Mistake, Instructions in Writing were given to these General Officers. On the fifteenth of *May* M. *de Villars* left *Strasbourg* to go and visit, as he pretended, the Infantry posted in the Lines of *Lautre*; but his true Design was to go to Fort *Loüis*, to see how all Things stood there, and to give his last Directions about this important Design by Word of Mouth.

M. *de Villars* returned the eighteenth to *Strasbourg*, where he complained of the Backwardness of the Season, regretted the want of Opportunity of acting offensively, and said he must be obliged to divert himself for a Week or two till the Weather was a little open, and there was some Grass upon the Ground. On the nineteenth he gave a grand Supper and a Ball to the Ladies of that City. On the twentieth in the Evening he came with all the General Officers to the Opera; but as soon as he returned he gave Directions to M. *de Quincy* to send away ten Pieces of Cannon immediately to *Druſenheim*, and to follow with the rest of the Artillery himself. Early in the Morning the Marshal with most of the General Officers left *Strasburg*, passed the *Rhine* over the Bridge at *Kheil*, and at the Head of forty-five Battalions and ten Squadrons which were encamped there, marched directly to *Grissen*, in the Neighbourhood of *Offenbourg*. The Marshal sent for the Burgomaster of that Town, affected to be mightily pleased with him, asked him abundance of Questions, and seemed to lay a mighty Stress upon his Advice. He then ordered a Detachment to march towards a Village within two *German* Miles of the Lines, from a Supposition that the Peasants would immediately acquaint the *German* Officers that he was advancing in Person with the whole *French* Army. The Prince of *Durlach*, who commanded in this Part of the Lines, had with him no more than six Battalions and as many Squadrons, which however he disposed in the best Manner possible, and prepared to receive the Marshal *Villars* as well as he could.

The Marshal advances in Person to the Lines.

THAT General on the twenty-second advanced within Sight of the Lines; he then went with the Chevalier *de Broglio*, the M. *de Quincy*, and a certain Baron, who, tho' a *Frenchman*, had acted as an Engineer in the Emperor's Service, and actually wrought on these Lines, but on some Discontent or other had quitted the *German* Service and re-entred into that of *France*, to the Top of a Hill, within half Cannon-shot of the Lines, from whence he could distinctly see the Disposition of the *German* Troops, and he stay'd to consider it near three Hours, notwithstanding the *Germans* fired upon the Eminence from the Moment he appeared there. When he came down he took a new Resolution, quite different from his former Scheme, which was to make a true Attack of this false one, and to attack the Lines of *Bibel* here next Morning by Break of Day. The Prince of *Durlach* in the mean time fired incessantly from his Lines. But before we proceed farther with the Marshal's Affair, we must turn to the Attack of *Neubourg*, which the Reader will remember was that whereon the Marshal placed all his Hopes.

Meſſieurs *de Vivans* and *Broglio* aſſembled the Troops at *Lauterbourg* on the twenty-ſecond in the Evening, and having made the neceſſary Preparations, landed in the Iſle of *Neubourg*, with ſixty Boats full of Granadiers, the reſt of the Infantry paſſed immediately after in the ſame Manner, and preſently covered themſelves with a good Retrenchment, after which they fell to work on a Bridge over the Arm of the *Rhine*, upon which they paſſed ten Pieces of Cannon, which were mounted on a Battery before the *Germans* knew any thing of the Matter. The next Morning they began to thunder on the *German* Retrenchments, from whence two thouſand Men ſallied and attacked the Granadiers who had paſſed in Boats, but the reſt of the Granadiers immediately throwing themſelves into the Water to join their Companions, the *Germans* retired, and the *French* paſſed without meeting any farther Reſiſtance. The ſame Day about ſix in the Evening Meſſieurs *de Pery* and *Chamillard* cauſed a prodigious Fire to be made on the *German* Retrenchments, from Batteries erected for that Purpoſe in the Iſle of the Marquiſate; but perceiving no Returns made them, they ſent over ſome Granadiers, who quickly informed them that this Part of the Lines was abandoned; upon which the Pontons were immediately thrown over, and the Troops paſſed without any farther Trouble. Lieutenant General *Lee* alſo executed his Commiſſion very exactly, for he thundred on the Iſle of *Dalunde* with ten Pieces of heavy Cannon, and drew together ſeveral Boats about *Druſenheim*, which gave the *Germans* to apprehend that he intended to paſs with a conſiderable Corps of Troops there; upon which Expreſſes were immediately diſpatched from one Place to another, and they were every where put into Confuſion.

THE Marſhal *de Villars* having made all the neceſſary Diſpoſitions in the Night of the twenty-ſecond, cauſed the Troops at Break of Day on the twenty-third, to march directly towards the Lines. A great Fog rendred it impoſſible for him to perceive whether the *Germans* remained firm in their Poſts or not; however as there was ſtill ſome firing of Cannon, he ordered the Attack to be begun, but was a Moment after informed that the *Germans* were retired, and the Miſt clearing up ſhewed that it was ſo. By five o'Clock the *French* entred the Town of *Bibel*, and M. *de Verſeil* at the Head of a great Detachment of *Huſſars*, went in Purſuit of the *German* Dragoons.

THE Marquis *de Bareith*, who commanded the *Imperial* Troops, and who had his Quarters at *Muhlberg*, as ſoon as he was informed that the Marquis *de Vivans* had paſſed the *Rhine*, and that the Lines were attacked in two or three other Places, ſent Orders to all the Troops to retire, knowing it was impoſſible for him to defend ſo many Places with Battalions not half compleat, and Cavalry in a very bad Condition. The Prince of *Durlach* withdrew for the ſame Reaſon, and with an Intent to aſſemble all the Troops, which when drawn together might be able to make ſome Defence againſt the *French* Arms.

THUS the famous Lines of *Stolhoffen*, which under the Care of Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, who died the Winter preceding this Campaign, were regarded as the Barrier of the Empire, were forced without the Loſs of a Man. The *French* took about ſixty Pieces of Braſs and Iron Cannon, a great Quantity of Ammunition, forty thouſand Sacks of Corn, the like Quantity of Oats, an intire Bridge of Boats, and ſome Pontons. The Marſhal *de Villars* ſent M. *de Beaujeu* with the News to the King, who when he had heard it ſaid, with a Sigh, *There is none but* Villars, *who can do theſe Things!*

M. *de Villars* advanced as faſt as poſſible to *Raſtat*, but before he began his March, he went in Perſon through the Ranks, intreating the Soldiers not to plunder the Country, aſſuring them he would take all the Care he could that they ſhould be properly ſubſiſted, adding, that he would not threaten them with Severities, becauſe he hoped he had In- *M. Villars's rapid Progreſs in Germany.*

happened that this General came himſelf that Day to reconnoitre the *French* Troops, and perceiving that all Things were quiet in the Camp, returned to his Poſt without any Apprehenſions. At ten the *French* Army began to march towards *Lorch*, Marſhal *Villars* having given Orders to the advanced Guard to march in ſuch a Manner as to give the *Germans* to apprehend they were an Eſcort of a Convoy, which at firſt had its Effect; for General *Janus* diſpoſed his Dragoons to attack them, but finding in a ſhort Space that he had to deal with the whole *French* Army, he reſolved to abandon his Retrenchments, and to retire. He did ſo, and ſhewed in the Retreat that he perfectly well underſtood the Art of War; for his Troops marched off in good Order in Sight of the Enemy, though himſelf had the Misfortune to be taken in the Rear, being deſerted by his Horſe. When he was brought to Marſhal *Villars*, the Marſhal aſked him ſharply, *Where is your Artillery?* to which General *Janus* returned briſkly, *Out of your reach.* After this Exploit M. *Villars* would have attack'd the *German* Army, notwithſtanding moſt of the General Officers were of Opinion that it was againſt all the Rules of War, conſidering that they were very far advanced in an Enemy's Country, through which, in Caſe of a Check, it would be a difficult Matter for them to retreat. It was Night when this Diſpute happened; Marſhal *Villars* however remained firm in his Opinion, and determined to begin the Attack at Break of Day. The *Germans* however ſaved him the Trouble, for they withdrew in the Night, and left him at Liberty to reſume his old Buſineſs of raiſing his Contributions.

The State of Affairs in Germany.

THE Reader will doubtleſs expect that we ſhould enter a little into the Cauſes of the Inactivity of the *Germans*, during this rapid Scene of Conqueſts made by the *French*. It ſprung from various Cauſes, which we ſhall endeavour to explain as well as we may. The Marquis of *Bareith* after the forcing of the Lines of *Stolhoffen*, looked upon it as a thing certain, that Marſhal *Villars* had Orders to penetrate into *Bavaria*, for which Reaſon he thought of nothing ſo much as covering that Country. In the mean time he diſpatched Expreſs after Expreſs to *Vienna*, *Ratiſbon*, *Berlin*, *Duſſeldorp* and the *Hague*, to demand immediate Supplies, while in the mean time his Conduct furniſhed Marſhal *Villars* with an Opportunity of doing all that he wiſhed for; retiring as he did into the Heart of the Empire, the *French* had nothing to fear either from their Lines of *Lautré* or their Frontiers, which encouraged M. *de Villars* to march after him, and, as it were, invited him to raiſe Contributions throughout *Suabia*, *Franconia*, and other Provinces of the Empire. The Slowneſs of the *Imperial* Court and of all the *German* Princes, who did not immediately feel the Weight of the *French* Army, was another great Cauſe of M. *de Villars*'s Succeſs. The Emperor had cauſed Inſtances to be made to the Elector of *Hanover*, our late King, to take upon him the Command in Chief of his Army, from the Hopes that if he once appeared at its Head, all the Princes of his Houſe, and all the other Princes and States his Allies, would pique themſelves on furniſhing Troops, *&c.* above their Quotas. In this he was not miſtaken, but theſe Succours did not come in time enough to prevent the Ravages before-mentioned, nor were there any vigorous Reſolutions taken either by his *Imperial* Majeſty or the Diet at *Ratiſbon*, till the Dukes of *Wirtemberg* and the Princes of the Houſe of *Baden*, declared poſitively if they were not ſuccoured, that they ſhould be obliged to make a ſeparate Peace. Then indeed Troops were ſet on Foot, and Subſidies paid at the ſame time that Orders were iſſued to the Marquis of *Bareith*, to march immediately with the *Imperial* Army towards the *Rhine*, which had the Effect propoſed; for Marſhal *Villars* retired inſtantly the ſame way, that he might be at Hand to obſerve the Marquis of *Bareith*'s Motions.

THE *Imperial* Army growing, according to Cuſtom, very numerous in the Month of *Auguſt*, Marſhal *Villars* was forced to have recourſe to all his Arts and Expedients. The Marquis *de Bareith* gained a March upon him near *Dourlach*, and forced him to march four Hours on the grand Trot, at the Head of ſome Squadrons of Horſe and Dragoons, to ſave the Troops poſted in that Town; as it was, he entred it but juſt as the *Germans* began to appear; and if they had attacked him immediately, in all probability the Army of *France* would have been in a very unhappy Situation. Marſhal *Villars* cauſed ſuch a ſound of Trumpets and beating of Kettle Drums to be made in his Front, advancing at the ſame time without the Town, that the *German* Army halted and gave time to the *French* Troops to come up. The firſt thing Marſhal *Villars* did was to ſend ten Pieces of Cannon into the Suburb of *Dourlach*, fronting the *Imperial* Camp, where it did a great deal of Miſchief, and created a vaſt Confuſion. While they were in this Situation the Prince of *Hohenzollern*, Marſhal de Camp General of the Empire, who had been an intimate Friend of M. *Villars*, while he was Ambaſſador at the Court of *Vienna*, ſent a Trumpet to make his Compliments to the Marſhal, and to aſſure him that he would be extremely glad to embrace him between the advanced Guards of their Camps. On the twentieth of *Auguſt*, about eleven in the Morning, theſe Generals had an Interview accordingly, accompanied by moſt of the General Officers in both Armies. They ſpent about Half an Hour together, in which they converſed on indifferent Subjects, and then they returned to their reſpective Camps. The Troops on both Sides were all this time in a miſerable Condition, for it rained Day and Night, the Country totally exhauſted, ſo as to furniſh neither Food for Men nor Forage for Horſes.

The Imperial Army advance, and M. Villars retreats.

THE Marquis *de Vivans* had during this time executed very effectually the Commiſſion given him by M. *Villars* to raiſe Contributions in all the Villages between the *Danube* and the Lake of *Conſtance*. On his Return therefore the Marſhal marched back to *Raſtadt*, in Sight of the *German* Army without any great Loſs. On the ſecond of *September* the Marquis of *Bareith* quitted the Command, on Account of his great Age and Infirmities. It fell proviſionally to General *Thungen* till the Arrival of the Elector of *Hanover*, who had already quitted his Capital to go to the Army. The *French* Army was in the mean while ſtrongly entrenched, being by this time extremely weaken'd by ſeveral great Detachments ſent back to *France*, where the *French* Court were terribly alarmed by the Siege of *Toulon*.

ON the eighth of *September* the Elector of *Hanover* joined the *Imperial* Army with a conſiderable Reinforcement. All things began to take a new Turn, on his aſſuming the Command. The neighbouring Princes and States began to reſume Courage, and M. *Villars* began to act with greater Caution. His Highneſs inſtantly deviſed new Lines, leſs in Extent, and conſequently more capable of being defended than thoſe of *Stolhoffen*: He formed likewiſe a Deſign of ſurprizing a *French* Camp of Horſe which lay in the Neighbourhood of *Offenbourg*, under the Command of the Marquis *de Vivans*, and in order thereto detached a Corps of between three and four thouſand Men Horſe and Foot, under the Command of Count *Mercy* and the Prince of *Lobkowitz*. They marched with ſuch Celerity, and on their approach to the *French* Camp were ſo much favoured by a Fog that they enter'd it before they were perceived, ſo that M. *de Vivans* and his Troops had nothing to do but run away as faſt as they could, which the *French* Writers ſay they did very dexterouſly, leaving not above five hundred Dead upon the Spot, with all their Baggage and Tents behind them. After this his Electoral Highneſs gave Directions for throwing up new Lines from the Mountains of *Etlingen* to the River of *Alb*, and from thence to the *Rhine*. The Marſhal *de Villars* contented himſelf

Elector of Hanover arrives in the Army.

uneaſy, and made warm Repreſentations to the *Imperial* Court and to the *Imperial* Generals, againſt Proceedings which appeared to them directly oppoſite to the Treaty of Neutrality concluded with them; but their Remonſtrances had very little Effect, nor could they procure *Mantua* to be put into their Hands, though it had been ſolemnly promiſed them by the *Imperial* Miniſter. The Ducheſs of *Mantua* and the Princeſs of *Vaudemont* retired into *France*; Prince *Eugene* having conſented that all Prince *Vaudemont*'s Furniture and Baggage ſhould be reſtored to him, and that he ſhould be exactly paid his Appointments as Governor General of the *Milaneze*, from the very Day he quitted that Country in order to retire into the *Mantuan*.

Meaſures taken by the Imperial *Court for the Conqueſt of* Naples.

THE *Imperial* Court was never more embarraſſed than about this time; his *Imperial* Majeſty and moſt of his Miniſters, and all the Refugee *Italian* Lords at his Court, were for making an immediate Attempt upon *Naples*, on a Suppoſition that the Conqueſt of that Kingdom would be eaſily effected. This was vehemently oppoſed by the Earl of *Mancheſter* and the Miniſter of the *States General*, as well as by a great Part of the Princes of *Germany*, who repreſented to his *Imperial* Majeſty, that if Things were in the Condition, which thoſe who preſſed him to this Undertaking aſſerted they were, *Naples* would fall of Courſe into his Hands in the following Year, if this were ſpent in the Conqueſt of *Spain*: But on the other Hand, if the Troops in *Lombardy* were actually employed in this Expedition, it would endanger all the mighty Schemes which had been formed for diſtreſſing *France* on the Side of *Dauphine* and *Provence*, hazard the entire Loſs of what King *Charles* had already acquired in *Spain*, and give the *French* an Opportunity of penetrating into and raiſing Contributions throughout the richeſt Countries of *Germany*. Time hath ſince demonſtrated that nothing could be more juſt than the Reaſonings advanced by theſe Politicians; but his *Imperial* Majeſty would not hear them. He had his own Intereſt wholly at Heart, to ſerve which he concluded the Capitulation in *Italy*, which left him at Liberty to ſend a great Reinforcement into *Hungary*, and to make the Conqueſt before-mention'd, while in the mean time the Empire was ravaged by Marſhal *Villars*, the Affairs of the Allies ruined in *Spain* by Marſhal *Berwick*; and the Duke of *Savoy*, and Prince *Eugene* forced to raiſe the Siege of *Toulon* by the Marſhal *de Teſſé*.

PRINCE *Eugene* having received poſitive Orders from *Vienna*, made the following Diſpoſition of the *Imperial* Troops for the Conqueſt of *Naples*. He aſſigned ten Battalions of ſix hundred Men each for the Infantry, and the Cavalry conſiſted of five Regiments of Horſe and Dragoons, making in all about 10300 Men, under the Command of Count *Daun*, with the Baron *Vaubonne*, the Baron *Wezel*, and other General Officers under him. The Pope, much againſt his Will, was obliged to give theſe Troops a Paſſage, in order to their entering the Kingdom of *Naples* by the Province of *Abruzzo*: But they had hardly begun their March before they had Orders to halt, which was occaſioned by the Duke of *Savoy*'s ſending Courier after Courier to the Court of *Vienna* to repreſent the Impropriety of this Expedition, and the Dangers to which the Affairs of the Allies would be expoſed thereby. Cardinal *Grimani*, who was the grand Promoter of the *Neapolitan* Expedition, diſpatched Couriers as faſt he, but with better Succeſs; for in the Beginning of *May* Prince *Eugene* had freſh Orders ſent him to execute the Deſign on *Naples* without Delay.

THE Duke *de Eſcalona* was at that time Viceroy of *Naples*; he was thoroughly in the Intereſt of King *Philip* V. and did all that a Man could do who was alike deſtitute of Forces and of Hopes; he ſent his own Plate, with the Plate of the Dukes of *Matalona* and *Lorendano*, and the Prince *de Cellamere* to the Mint. He exhorted the People to do their Duty, but it was all in vain; the Monks one and all declared for the

Germans, and the *Neapolitans*, with equal Readineſs, gave their Faith and Oaths to the Duke *de Eſcalona*, and within a week after broke them for Count *Daun*. The Marquis *de Tiberia* ſurrender'd the ſtrong Fortreſs of *Capua*, after firing five Pieces of Cannon; as ſoon as the Duke *de Eſcalona* retired to *Gaeta*, *Naples* opened her Gates, the Prince *de Monteleon* render'd the Caſtles, though he had promiſed to defend them to the laſt Extremity, and was able to have done it for ſeveral Months. The *Neapolitan* Cavalry unanimouſly deſerted the Prince of *Caſtiglione*. The famous Sea Captain Seignior *Pepefuma*, having the Duke *de Eſcalona*'s Baggage on board, went over to the *Germans*, and delivered them to Count *Martinitz*. All this was eaſily unravelled, when it appeared that Cardinal *Pignatelli*, Archbiſhop of *Naples*, and the Duke *de Monteleon* his Brother, were the principal Authors of this Revolution. The former profeſſed himſelf to Cardinal *de la Tremouille* and the Duke *de Uzeda*, King *Philip*'s Ambaſſador at the Court of *Rome*, the moſt zealous Subject of that Prince. The Duke *de Monteleon* on the other Hand lived in the ſtricteſt Intimacy and Friendſhip with the Viceroy, who communicated to him all his Diſpatches; and thus the two Brothers, one at *Rome* the other at *Naples*, deſtroyed King *Philip*'s Affairs, at the Expence only of their Honours and their Oaths. There was but one unlucky Accident which attended this whole Affair, and that no great one, which fell out in this Manner. In *Calabria* a ſmall Squadron of Ships appearing on the Coaſt, with *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Colours flying, the Monks immediately iſſued out of their Cloiſters to exhort the People to declare for King *Charles*, and to run in Crowds to the Coaſt to welcome their Deliverers. When they came there however the Strangers proved *Turks*, who carried off all the Monks, with four or five hundred of their moſt zealous Followers into Slavery. Count *Daun*, when he had ſettled Things a little in *Naples*, publiſhed ſeveral Proclamations flattering the People with the Hopes of ſeeing there ſpeedily the Empreſs Dowager, aſſuring them alſo that the Terms ſtipulated for them by their Chiefs, ſhould be ſtrictly complied with. Thoſe Terms were, firſt, that the Privileges granted to the *Neaplitans* by the Emperor *Charles* V. ſhould be confirmed and obſerved. Secondly, that a good Port ſhould, at the Expence of King *Charles*, be made at *Salerno*. Thirdly, that no *Spaniard* ſhould ever be capable of holding any Office of State. Fourthly, that all Eccleſiaſtical Benefices, without Diſtinction, ſhould be conferred on *Neapolitans*. Fifthly, that the Caſtles of *St. Katharine* and *St. Laurence* ſhould be fortified and put into the Hands of the Citizens; with ſome other Articles of leſs Importance.

THE whole Kingdom of *Naples* ſoon followed the Example of the Capital, which on the laſt of *October* preſented a Sort of Addreſs to be tranſmitted to his *Imperial* Majeſty by the Counts *Martinitz* and *Daun*, ſigned by Half-a-dozen Princes and Dukes, who ſtiled themſelves the moſt humble, the moſt devoted, and the moſt obedient of Servants, proſtrate at the Feet of his *Imperial* Majeſty, the Deputies of the moſt faithful City of *Naples*. We have ſince ſeen theſe moſt faithful People quit with like Alacrity, their Allegiance to the Prince of whom they were now ſo fond, to receive the Son of that King whoſe Statue they now broke to Pieces; and we now ſee them not a little diſſatisfied with this young Prince, merely becauſe it is their Duty to ſubmit to him. Such is the fluctuating Humour of this fickle Nation, who have neither Honour enough to obey, or Virtue enough to be free.

The City of Gaeta *taken by the* Germans.

THE only Place that held out was the City of *Gaeta*, where the Duke *de Eſcalona* commanded in Perſon. It is very probable that it would have held out much longer than it did, if one of the Regiments of the Garriſon had not been compoſed of *Catalans*. When their Turn came to mount the Breach, they threw down their Arms, and ſuffered the *Germans* to enter the Place. The Duke *de Eſcalona* knew nothing of

it till they were in the Middle of the Town; the *Spaniſh* and *Neapolitan* Guards made however a vigorous Reſiſtance, wherein Don *Joſeph de Caro* killed General *Vaubonne*. The Duke *de Eſcalona*, with ſome other Perſons of Diſtinction, and about fifteen hundred Men retired into the Caſtle. The Town was pillaged by the *Imperialiſts*, and moſt of the Soldiers who were left therein put to the Sword. The Duke *de Eſcalona* ſent the next Day to capitulate; Count *Daun* anſwered fiercely, if they did not ſurrender that Moment at Diſcretion, he would order him and his Garriſon to be hanged. The Duke finding it impoſſible to make any farther Reſiſtance, render'd as he was directed, and with the Duke *de Biſacia*, the Prince *de Cellamere*, Don *Horatio Capella*, Don *Joſeph Caro*, with ſeveral other Perſons of Diſtinction, were led in full Day, through the Streets of *Naples*, and expoſed to the Inſults of the Populace, and were afterwards confined to the Caſtle of *St. Elmo*, as Traitors to the State. But it is time to leave this Country, and turn our Eyes to *Spain*.

Campaign in Spain.

KING *Charles* III. after his unfortunate Retreat from *Madrid*, left nothing uneſſayed to keep up the Spirits of his Subjects; he promiſed them mighty Succours, as well from his Brother as from *Great Britain* and the *States*. He ſent Courier after Courier with Letters to the Earl of *Galway* and the Count *das Minas*, to intreat them to make all the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for entering *Caſtile* as early as poſſible, that they might once more contribute to the bringing him in Safety to *Madrid*. He likewiſe gave full Power to the Earl of *Peterborough* to borrow a hundred thouſand Piſtoles, or any greater or ſmaller Sum, on ſuch Intereſt and Conditions as his Lordſhip ſhould think fit, and to make the neceſſary Aſſignments upon any or all of his Majeſty's Rents and Revenues for their Security. 'Till theſe Schemes were brought to bear the King did his utmoſt to put the Troops he had into the beſt Condition poſſible, for the Defence of the Provinces already in his Hands, and that they might be in a Condition to act offenſively as ſoon as the Seaſon ſhould permit.

THE Efforts made by King *Philip* to keep Poſſeſſion of that Crown which he had aſſumed were wonderful; he found it impoſſible, with all the Aſſiſtances his Grandfather gave him, to ſupport both his Court and Army; he therefore diminiſhed at once half of his Civil Liſt and half that of his Queen's, which was ſo far from diſpleaſing the *Spaniſh* Grandees, that they inſtantly did the ſame thing, and applied their Savings towards the Expences of the War. The Duke of *Berwick* returning in the Month of *December* to *Madrid*, the King was very deſirous that he ſhould immediately undertake the Siege of *Alicant*: But that experienced General repreſented to the King and his Miniſters, that unadviſed Sieges were the only Means by which his Majeſty's Army could be deſtroyed, that *Alicant* was ſtrong by Nature, well fortified, had a great Garriſon of regular Troops, ſo that it would be againſt the Rules of War for him to fatigue his Majeſty's Forces with the Siege of ſuch a Place, while the Kingdoms of *Valencia* and *Arragon* were in the Hands of the Arch-duke. King *Philip* following his Advice, abandoned this Deſign, and bent all his Endeavours to the compleating his Army againſt the Seaſon for Action, in the following Proportions. The *Spaniſh* Troops were to conſiſt of forty-nine Battalions, including the Guards, and a hundred and ten Squadrons, excluſive of eight Provincial Regiments in *Gallicia*, and ten in *Andaluſia*. The *French* Troops were to be compleated to thirty-three Battalions and twenty-four Squadrons; for the Pay and Subſiſtence of theſe Troops, beſides the Reſources before-mentioned, the Provinces, Cities, and Nobility of *Spain*, furniſhed ſuch Sums in free Gifts as anſwered tolerably well.

THE Court of *France* loſt no time on their Side, in putting the Duke *de Noailles*, who commanded in *Rouſſillon*, in a Condition to act againſt *Catalonia*, by that time the

Duke of *Berwick* ſhould be able to enter the Kingdom of *Valencia*. For the Sums remitted to that General King *Lewis* was conſtrained to make many Shifts, and to part with ſome of the magnificent Utenſils which adorned his ſtately Buildings at *Verſailles*; and yet even theſe would have been inſufficient, if the *French* Officers, pleaſed to ſee the Loyalty of the *Spaniards*, to a Grandſon of *France*, had not conſented to ſerve almoſt without Pay, that they might facilitate King *Philip*'s quiet Poſſeſſion of the Throne of *Spain*.

THE *Arragonians* and *Valencians*, to ſhew their Loyalty to King *Charles*, as ſoon as the Corn was off the Ground, carried it into fortified Places, and left themſelves almoſt without Subſiſtence. The former made ſome Incurſions alſo into *Navarre*, and the latter readily liſted themſelves, that the Troops left in *Valencia* might be able to make a vigorous Reſiſtance in Caſe the Duke of *Berwick* attacked them. Lord *Galway* and the Marquis *das Minas* having received conſiderable Reinforcements from *Great Britain*, in Compliance with King *Charles*'s earneſt Requeſt, did all that in them lay to enter early upon Action, and to make *Caſtile* once more feel the Weight of their Arms. In Conſequence of theſe Reſolutions they drew together all their Forces on the laſt of *March* at *Xatria*, whither their Artillery had been conveyed. The Marſhal Duke *de Berwick* could not be ſo early in the Field. In the Beginning of *April* he cauſed his Troops to aſſemble at *Pretota*, while the Duke *de Popoli* drew together the *Spaniſh* Army at *Yecla*. After their Junction the Earl of *Galway* and the Marquis *das Minas* encamped at the laſt mentioned Place.

Motions of both Armies.

THE Marſhal Duke *de Berwick*, when he firſt came to the Army, had encamped at *Villena*, and when he left it put a Garriſon of a hundred Men into the Caſtle, under the Command of a *French* Officer, on whoſe Courage and Conduct he depended very much. The Earl of *Galway* conceiving that *Villena* would be of great Advantage to him, immediately cauſed it to be inveſted, of which when the Duke of *Berwick* had Notice, he inſtantly advanced to *Almanza*, within ſix Leagues of *Villena*. Upon this Motion of the Enemy the Earl of *Galway* called a grand Council of War, in which he repreſented to the General Officers, that it was apparently the Duke of *Berwick*'s Deſign to ſuccour *Villena*, or to cut off their Communication with *Valencia*, from whence they drew their Subſiſtence. He therefore gave it as his Opinion, that ſince they were already diſtreſſed for Proviſions, they ſhould march immediately and fight the Duke, in order to open themſelves a Paſſage to freſh Quarters. The Members of which the Council of War was compoſed came readily into his Sentiments, and accordingly every thing was diſpoſed for an Engagement.

Battle of Almanza.

ON the twenty-fifth of *April* in the Morning the Army of the Allies marched in four Columns towards *Almanza*, to attack that of the two Crowns, commanded by the Duke of *Berwick*. They found him perfectly well prepared for them, and his Army, which conſiſted of fifty-two Battalions and ſixty-ſix Squadrons drawn up in excellent Order, the *Spaniards* in the Right and the *French* on the Left. The Duke as ſoon as he ſaw the Heads of the Columns, rode to the Right and ſaluted the Line, ſaying in *Spaniſh*, *I reckon Gentlemen on your Loyalty*; and then advancing to the *French* Line he ſaid, *I depend on your Valour:* After which he delivered to every General Officer his Directions in Writing, which were very ſhort and clear. When the Earl of *Galway* was come within a ſmall Diſtance of the Army of the two Crowns, after a pretty long March, he made a Halt in order to diſpoſe his Troops in Battalia, and to ſupport his Deficiency in Horſe, by mingling with them ſome Corps of Foot. The Lord *Tyrawley* had the Command of the Left Wing, which he endeavoured to diſpoſe in ſuch a Manner as to make its Front equal to that of the *Spaniſh* Cavalry. As for the

Duke

Duke of *Berwick* he remained without Motion in his Poſt, and without making the leaſt change in his Diſpoſitions. But his Grace at laſt perceiving the Left Wing of the Allies beginning to move, cauſed a Battery which he had raiſed of nine Pieces of Cannon to play upon them with great Fury, while in the mean time the Earl of *Galway* diſpatched Colonel *Dormer*, at the Head of a Detachment of Dragoons, to make himſelf Maſter of thoſe Cannon, in which he was prevented; for after three Diſcharges the Engineers had Directions to withdraw them, ſo that Colonel *Dormer*'s March ſerved only to weaken the Wing from which he was detached. The Left Wing however charged the Army of the two Crowns briſkly, but the Duke *de Popoli* at the Head of the *Spaniſh* Cavalry, ſoon broke them and forced them to retire; but two *Engliſh* Regiments of Foot, whom the Earl of *Galway* had poſted by way of Precaution behind the *Portugueſe* Horſe, made ſo warm a Diſcharge on the Duke *de Popoli*'s Troops, that they forced them in their Turn to retire in ſome Diſorder. The Earl of *Galway* upon this ordered five *Engliſh* Battalions to defile by the Left, in order to attack the Infantry of the two Crowns in Flank, which was now left naked. But the Duke of *Berwick* cauſing the Brigade of *Maine* to advance at the ſame time with thoſe Battalions, not only preſerved his own Infantry but flanked thoſe five Battalions. By this time the Troops in the Centre were engaged, ſo that the five Battalions were not properly ſupported; whence it came to paſs that they were entirely routed, the Horſe which had rallied behind them flying at the ſame time, a dreadful Carnage enſued. The Right Wing of the Allies had better Succeſs, a Brigade of *Dutch* Troops broke a *Spaniſh* Brigade, and ſoon after obliged the Brigades of *Orleans* and of the Crown to retire a little precipitately. The Chevalier *D'Asfeld* obſerving that this made a great Impreſſion on the Infantry, ſent his Aid de Camp along the Line to tell them, that it was done by the Marſhal *de Berwick*'s Order, and that they would ſee the Reaſon of it preſently. It ſeems the Marſhal on the firſt Motion of the *Dutch* Brigade, had detached four Squadrons of Dragoons, who as ſoon as they ſaw the *French* Troops rally and return to the Charge, took the *Dutch* in Flank and fell to cutting them in Pieces. The *Engliſh* Regiments of *Hill* and Lord *Mark Ker* advancing to ſuccour the *Dutch*, the Brigade of *Maine* advanced at the ſame time from the ſecond Line of the Army of the two Crowns, and filled up the Void, which the retiring of the *French* Infantry had left in the firſt. The Duke of *Berwick* cauſing the *French* Horſe to fall upon the Cavalry of the Allies on the Right, the latter, which was moſtly *Portugueſe*, broke at the ſecond Charge and left the Battalions poſted to ſupport them naked; but this Accident was more fatal to themſelves than to thoſe Battalions, for two Battalions of *Portugueſe* Foot being poſted at ſome Diſtance, and obſerving a Body of Horſe advancing towards them with great Celerity, made no doubt but that it was the Cavalry of the two Crowns, and fired upon them ſo briſkly that a great Number of them were killed and wounded. The *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Battalions remained yet firm and could not be broken, though they were much out numbred by the *French*, which the Duke of *Berwick* obſerving, and afraid that he ſhould want Light, cauſed two Brigades to attack them in Flank, which they perceiving, retired in very good Order toward the Mountains, followed by the Horſe of the Right Wing of the two Crowns, who cut to Pieces ſeveral *Portugueſe* Battalions in the Retreat. A *Portugueſe* Regiment of Foot forming itſelf into a ſquare Battalion in Sight of the Duke of *Berwick*, he thereupon cauſed it to be attacked in the Right by the *Spaniſh* Horſe, on the Left by the *French* Foot, who alſo fell upon its Rear, but the *Portugueſe* ſuffer'd themſelves to be cut to Pieces in their Ranks, rather than break, in Hopes of eſcaping by Flight. The Left Wing of the Allies conſiſting moſtly of *Engliſh* Troops, repulſed fifteen or ſixteen Squadrons of

Cavalry from the Right Wing of the Army of the two Crowns, and being ſuſtained by the Regiments of *Southwell*, *Blood*, *Wade*, *Montjoy* and *Stewart*, made a very brave Stand. The Duke of *Berwick* cauſed nine Battalions and as many Squadrons of freſh Troops to fall upon this Wing, which at laſt broke it. The *Spaniſh* Guards and the Brigade of *Maine* purſued the Centre of the Allies towards the Mountains, however General *Shrimpton*, Brigadier *Macartney*, Colonel *Hill*, and ſome other *Engliſh* Officers drew together a mix'd Corps of Troops, *Engliſh*, *Dutch* and *Portugueſe*, and carried them off from the Field of Battle in the beſt Order poſſible. The Troops of the Left Wing of the Allies finding the Paſſages in the Mountains ſecured, were obliged to ſurrender, which they did to the Chevalier *D'Asfeld*, to the Number of thirteen Battalions, commanded in Chief by Count *Dhona*: Of theſe five were *Engliſh*, five *Dutch*, and three *Portugueſe*, which with ſix taken before, made in all nineteen. The Duke took alſo all their Artillery, conſiſting of twenty-four Pieces of Cannon, together with a hundred and twenty Colours and Standards.

THE Allies loſt five thouſand Men killed upon the Spot, among whom were Brigadier *Kelligrew*, the Lieutenant Colonels *Roper*, *Lawrence*, *Dormer*, *Deloches*, *Green*, *Mac-Neil*, *Wollet*, *Withers*, *Areſkine*, *Ramſey* and Coll. *Areſkine*; ſix General Officers were made Priſoners, twenty Colonels, and eight hundred Subalterns, with nine hundred private Men, excluſive of the Battalions before-mentioned. As to the Officers who eſcaped they were almoſt all wounded. The Earl of *Galway* had two deep Cuts in the Face, the Marquis *das Minas* was wounded in the Arm, and his Miſtreſs, who fought in the Habit of an Amazon, was killed by his Side. Colonel *Pierce* and Colonel *O Hara*, the preſent Lord *Tyrawley*, were wounded, as were alſo the Lord *Mark Ker*, and Colonel *Clayton*. The Army of the two Crowns did not gain a bloodleſs Victory, they loſt at leaſt three thouſand Men, among them ſeveral General Officers, and a great Number of other Officers. The Regiment of the Crown loſt its Colonel, Brigadier *Polaſtron*, ten Captains, and moſt of its Subaltern Officers. The Duke *de Sarno*, who commanded the King of *Spain*'s Guards, received no leſs than eleven Wounds, but he and his Corps did Wonders; and it is owned on all Hands that the *Spaniards* did their Duty on this Occaſion with amazing Fidelity and Firmneſs. The Earl of *Galway* behaved with all the Courage that was poſſible: The Marquis *das Minas* did all that could be expected from him, and many of the *Engliſh* Officers diſtinguiſhed themſelves on that unfortunate Day, particularly Colonel *Hill* and the preſent General *Kirk*. It is conceived that the unlucky Iſſue of the Battle of *Almanza* was owing to the great Fatigue the Troops had undergone, and to their want of Proviſions, which was the true Reaſon why the Earl of *Galway* propoſed fighting. He retired after the Battle was over towards *Alcira*, with about twenty-five hundred Men, and having put a Garriſon into it and into *Xativa*, then withdrew towards *Tortoſa*, with Intent to join the Troops of King *Charles* in *Catalonia*.

Duke of Orleans takes the Command of the Spaniſh Army.

THE Duke of *Orleans*, who had demanded of the *French* King the Command of the Army in *Spain*, ſet out from *Paris* on the ſecond of *April*; and, to the Amaze of all the World, arrived at *Madrid* on the eighteenth early in the Morning. King *Philip* ordered him to be received with the ſame Honours that were given to the Infants of *Spain*. He arrived in the Army towards the End of the Engagement; and it is ſaid that he would have been as well pleaſed if it had not happened till after his Arrival. On the ſecond of *May* he took *Requena*, in which were about five hundred Men, whom he made Priſoners of War. On the fourth he diſpatched the Chavalier *D'Asfeld*, with eleven Battalions and two Squadrons to reduce *Xativa*. On the ſixth he ſent to ſummon *Valencia*, which rendred, demanding only that they might have the Marquis *de Poſo-*

Poſoblanco for their Governor, which was accorded to them. The Count *de Corcena*, who commanded therein for King *Charles*, having marched out the Day before with his Garriſon, a great Number of the Inhabitants of *Valencia* followed him. On the ninth his Royal Highneſs left the Army to go to *Madrid*. On the tenth the Marſhal Duke *de Berwick* enter'd *Valencia*.

THE Chevalier *D'Asfeld* found it not ſo eaſy to reduce *Xativa* as he imagined, the Garriſon compoſed of *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Troops, ſhewed a Reſolution to defend the Town to the utmoſt, and the Inhabitants of the Town took up Arms to ſecond them: M. *D'Asfeld* however carried the Town and two Monaſtries Sword in Hand, upon which he put all the Townſmen to Death without Diſtinction, but the Garriſon retiring into the Caſtle, he left four Battalions to block them up, and marched with the reſt of his Troops to reduce other Places.

M. *de Mahoni* in the mean time took *Alcira*, after five Days open Trenches, he afterwards went to command the Blockade before *Xativa*, and having obliged the Garriſon to capitulate on Condition of being ſent into *Catalonia*, he received Orders from the Court of *Madrid* to ſend all the Inhabitants who had taken Shelter in the Caſtle to *Caſtile*, and to burn the City down to the Ground. The Biſhop of *Xativa* having Intelligence of this, went to M. *D'Asfeld* and threw himſelf at his Feet, beſeeching him that the Churches might be ſpared, which he not only granted, but directed that a hundred and fifty Houſes belonging to People who had not taken Arms againſt the King ſhould neither be burnt nor pillaged.

THE Duke of *Orleans* leaving *Madrid*, arrived in *Arragon* the twenty-fourth of *May*, and having joined the little Army which lay there, he marched directly for *Sarragoſſa*, which he ſurprized, the Count *de Puebla*, who commanded in the Place for King *Charles*, having juſt time to quit the City with two thouſand Foot and eight hundred Horſe, with which he marched to *Lerida*. The Moment his Royal Highneſs was in Poſſeſſion of the Town, he diſarmed the Inhabitants and ended this before he ſuffered any of his own Troops to enter it, for fear they ſhould fall to their old Practice of killing People out of their Windows. The next Day he demanded forty-five thouſand Piſtoles, declaring at the ſame time, that not a Penny ſhould be taken from the Monks, becauſe knowing how liberal they had been to King *Charles*, he expected a ſeparate Contribution from them. In the Evening he hanged a Couple of eminent Tradeſmen at their own Doors, for having concealed Arms contrary to his Orders, upon which a Multitude of People came and brought Muſkets and Swords which they had in their Cellars, and were excuſed, notwithſtanding the Proclamation.

THE Marſhal *de Berwick* told the Inhabitants of *Valencia*, that ſince they had approved themſelves ſuch loyal Subjects of the Arch-duke, he could do no leſs than build a Citadel for them, and becauſe his People could not go far for Materials, it ſhould be compoſed of their own Walls. He demanded likewiſe forty thouſand Piſtoles over and above what the King of *Spain* charged them with.

WHILE theſe things paſſed in the Heart of *Spain* the Duke *de Noailles* had Orders to act on the defenſive, and to keep the People on one Side of *Catalonia* from taking Arms in Favour of King *Charles*; which he did very effectually, for he continually alarmed them, ſo that the *Catalans* could not be perſuaded to leave their Houſes and Families to ſerve in *Arragon* and *Valencia*, as otherwiſe they would have readily done.

THE Duke of *Orleans*, after ſettling Affairs in *Sarragoſſa*, reſolved to beſiege *Lerida*, but in the mean time he ſent M. *de Arenes* to beſiege *Mequienenza*, which in a few Days he reduced, and made the Garriſon Priſoners of War. It conſiſted of *Portugueſe*, *Engliſh* and *Dutch*, and ſome Natives of the Place: The former were ſent into *Caſtile* and

the latter to the Gallies. His Royal Highneſs finding the Troops exceedingly fatigued was obliged to put them into Quarters of Refreſhment, before he could make the Siege of *Lerida*, as he propoſed.

AFTER the Battle of *Almanza* the *Spaniſh* Governor of the Provinces bordering upon *Portugal* thought fit no longer to ſtand upon the defenſive, but began to enter that Kingdom on all Sides. The Marquis *de Bay* began firſt on the Side of *Eſtramadura*, the Duke *D'Oſſuna* Captain General of *Andaluſia* followed him, and actually took the Tours of *Serpa* and *Moura*. The Marquis *de Bay* took all the neceſſary Meaſures for beſieging *Cividad Roderigo*, the Marquis *de Riſbourg* who commanded in the little Province of *Galicia*, when the *Portugueſe* leaſt expected it, made an Irruption on his Side, and laid the whole Country under Contribution.

THE Marquis *de Poſſoblanco*, who commanded in *Valencia*, treated the People with all the Kindneſs imaginable; but on the Duke of *Berwick*'s marching to join the Duke of *Orleans*, many of the Peaſants took Arms again and fell to their old Trade of Plundering. A hundred and ten of them being made Priſoners the Marquis *de Poſſoblanco* cauſed them every one to be hanged, upon which the reſt threw down their Arms, were pardoned, and that Part of the Kingdom reſtored to Quiet. M. *Mahoni* in the mean time had inveſted *Denia* on the twenty-ſixth of *June*, but the Garriſon obliged him to make a regular Siege. On the ſeventh of *July* a very wide Breach being made in the Town-Wall, he made an Aſſault with all his Troops, but the People behaved themſelves ſo obſtinately, that notwithſtanding that Things were brought to the very laſt Extremity, he thought fit to raiſe the Siege, and leave them to be reduced by ſome Body who had more Troops than he, it being evident that the Garriſon were reſolved to periſh in their Poſts, rather than be expoſed to the Severities which had been lately practiſed. The Allies being very well informed of the Duke of *Orleans*'s Deſign to beſiege *Lerida*, took all the neceſſary Precautions for putting it into the beſt State of Defence of which it was capable. *Lerida* is from its Situation one of the ſtrongeſt and moſt important Places in *Spain*, and the Allies had been now two Years in contriving additional Fortifications, Proviſion and Ammunition was in great Abundance, and the Garriſon compoſed of the beſt Troops in the Service of King *Charles*, *viz.* two *Engliſh* Battalions, two *Dutch*, two *Portugueſe*, and two *Catalans*, under the Command of the Prince of *Darmſtadt*. The Place was commanded by a very ſtrong Fort, inacceſſible on all Sides, but that of the Town, which was defended by a prodigious Outwork. The Duke of *Orleans* however perſiſted in his Deſign, and drew together for its Execution an Army of thirty-three Battalions and fifty-four Squadrons, moſt of his Artillery being brought from *France* with infinite Trouble and Expence. The Trenches were opened between the ſecond and third of *October*, in the Preſence of the Duke of *Orleans*, who very narrowly miſſed being killed, a Horſe being ſhot dead within two Yards of him by a Cannon-Ball. It is certain that his Preſence contributed much to the Reduction of the Place, for he went continually from one Battery to another, giving Handfuls of Money among the Cannoneers, careſſing the Officers and Men, beſeeching them in the moſt ſubmiſſive Terms, for his Sake, to do their Duty, which had ſuch an Effect, that they made ninety Diſcharges a Day with every Piece of Cannon they mounted. In ten Days there was a Breach large enough for half the Granadiers in the Army to have mounted, his Royal Highneſs therefore cauſed the Aſſault to be given on the twelfth of *October*. It was performed at the Entrance of the Night, and the *French* Troops made a Lodgment; the Garriſon thereupon rung the Toxin. The Townſmen attacked the Beſiegers twice in their Poſts, but it was to no Purpoſe, for at ten the Action was entirely over, which had been very bloody on both Sides.

Siege of Lerida *by the Duke of* Orleans.

Sides. The Duke of *Orleans* might, if he had pleaſed, taken the Town Sword in Hand, but being willing to ſpare ſo great an Effuſion of Blood, he ordered the Troops not to ſtir till Morning, when it was perceived that the Prince of *Darmſtadt* had retired with his Garriſon, and whatever elſe he could carry away into the Caſtle. A Drum came preſently after with Letters from the Prince of *Darmſtadt* to the Duke of *Orleans*, intreating him to uſe kindly a great Number of Perſons of Quality, Women and Children, who were retired to a Mountain near the Caſtle. His Royal Highneſs ſent him Word, that as theſe People had been inſtrumental in defending the Place, he muſt either ſurrender the Caſtle, and thereby purchaſe their Liberty, or elſe receive them into it, ſince it was impoſſible for his Highneſs to conſider them if they fell into his Hands in any other Light than Rebels to their Prince; whereupon the Prince ſent for a great Number of them, and left the reſt to his Royal Highneſs's Diſcretion. The City was afterwards pillaged, which was entirely owing to the Prince of *Darmſtadt*'s obſtinate Reſiſtance.

Caſtle of Lerida *taken.*

The Earl of *Galway* was all this time encamped at no great Diſtance from the Place, with an Army conſiſting of ſeventy Squadrons and nineteen Battalions, but moſt of them were new raiſed. The Prince of *Darmſtadt* thought himſelf ſo ſecure of being relieved that he defended the Caſtle yet more obſtinately than he had the Town. On the ſixth of *November* he play'd off ſix Rockets, from whence the Duke of *Orleans* conjectured that he could hold out but ſix Days; however his Royal Highneſs continued to proceed by *Sap*, following his ſtanding Maxim, rather to loſe Time than Men. The Mines being all ready by the tenth, and the Breaches practicable alſo, his Highneſs reſolved to ſpring the former, and to cauſe thirty-two Companies of Granadiers to attack the latter at the ſame time. The Prince of *Darmſtadt*, when he perceived the *French* Soldiers retire from the advanced Guards, comprehended preſently what would follow next; whereupon he beat the Chamade, and ſent a Major and another Officer to inform his Royal Highneſs that he would ſend the next Day a Brigadier to make ſome Propoſitions. The Duke of *Orleans* anſwered, That he could hear Propoſitions from them as well as from a Brigadier, and that if his Highneſs would not capitulate for the *Fort Garden* as well as the Caſtle, he would grant him no other Terms than ſurrendering Priſoners of War, and that he would allow only an Hour for them to come to a Reſolution. The Prince of *Darmſtadt* ſent him Word, That the Officer who commanded in the Fort was ſick, and therefore intreated him to reſpite Matters till the next Day. His Highneſs replied, That if the Prince of *Darmſtadt* would accept his Terms, he would grant him an honourable Capitulation in Reſpect of his Quality, but that if he trifled away another Hour he would ſpring his Mines and make the Aſſault. The Prince of *Darmſtadt* having weighed the Matter well, accepted his Highneſs's Propoſals, and marched at the Head of his Garriſon through the Breach, leaving however the Inhabitants and all the Eccleſiaſticks to the Mercy of the King of *Spain*. When the Prince of *Darmſtadt* paſſed his Royal Highneſs, he ſaluted him with his Sword, and afterwards came back and converſed with him for ſome time. The Duke of *Berwick* cauſed General *Wilks* to be arreſted on account of ſome ill Uſage Don *Joſeph de Chaves* had met with from the Earl of *Galway*; but that Gentleman informing his Grace that his Reſtraint would be extremely fatal to him with Reſpect to his private Affairs, the Duke thereupon immediately gave him his Liberty, and only deſired him to tell my Lord *Galway* that the Uſage given to the Officer before mentioned did not ſuit with his Lordſhip's excellent Character, and that he hoped he would not be prevailed on to practiſe ſuch Things for the future.

After the taking of *Lerida* his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Orleans* returned to *Madrid*, where he arrived on the thirtieth of *November*, and was received with all poſſible Demonſtrations of Reſpect and Satisfaction. On the eighth of *December* he ſtood Godfather to the Prince of *Aſturias*, as Proxy for the King of *France*, and named him *Lewis Philip*: He afterwards aſſiſted at ſeveral Councils which were held in Relation to the Operations of the enſuing Campaign, and then ſet out for *France*.

On the Side of *Portugal* the Autumn Campaign was very favourable to the *Spaniards*. The Marquis *de Bay* took *Cividad Roderigo* on the fourth of *October* by Storm. The Governor was made Priſoner in the Breach, with two hundred and forty-five Officers and eighteen hundred private Men, who were conducted to *Salamanca*; but the *Spaniſh* Forces would not plunder the Town, becauſe moſt of its Inhabitants had been ſent into *Portugal* for refuſing to ſwear Allegiance to King *Charles*, beſides thirty Pieces of Cannon and ſome Ammunition which were taken; here the Conqueſt was of great Importance, becauſe it ſecured *Caſtile* on this Side, and ſhut the Door againſt any further Irruptions of the *Portugueſe*.

It is not to be believed that while King *Philip* was thus active, King *Charles* was without Thought; on the contrary, he ſent a Memorial to Don *Quiros* his Plenipotentiary at the *Hague*, containing the final Reſolutions of himſelf and his Council, on the State of his Affairs and of the Concerns of the Allies in *Spain*. Don *Quiros* on the twelfth of *November* preſented a Memorial ſigned by himſelf, and communicated the Paper which he had received from his Maſter; as neither of theſe have ever been printed in our Language, and as they are alike important and authentic, I doubt not but my Readers will think they deſerve a Place here.

"The under-ſigned Councellor of State and Plenipotentiary of his Moſt Catholick "Majeſty, does himſelf the Honour to put into the Hands of your Lordſhips a Wri- "ting tranſmitted to him by his Majeſty himſelf, and which contains his Sentiments "on the War of *Spain*. The Neceſſity of acting offenſively there the next Campaign "is therein fully explained. His Majeſty conceives, that in Order thereto he ſhall "have Occaſion for an Army of thirty thouſand Men, beſides the neceſſary Garriſons "in *Barcelona*, *Lerida*, *Gironne*, *Tortoſes*, *Alicant* and *Denain*, which, taken toge- "ther, will not require leſs than five or ſix thouſand Men. And as by the unfortunate "Battle of *Almanza*, and by the extraordinary Efforts which his Majeſty found it "neceſſary to make, in order to maintain himſelf againſt an Army fluſhed with Vic- "tory, he finds all his Forces in *Catalonia* reduced to thirteen thouſand Men; his "Majeſty therefore finds himſelf obliged to intreat the Queen of *Great Britain* and "your Lordſhips, that the Succours you afford him may be twenty-two thouſand "Men at leaſt; from whence deducting ſeven thouſand *Palatines* already accorded "him, there will remain only fifteen thouſand Men to be furniſhed him by her *Bri-* "*tannick* Majeſty and your Lordſhips, to compleat the Number of twenty-two thou- "ſand Men.

"The under-ſigned Councellor of State perſuades himſelf that your Lordſhips will "not think that the Succours expected by his Majeſty from your Generoſity and Friend- "ſhip exceeds either the Need he ſtands in of them or the Uſes that may be made of "them. It is for this Reaſon that, without adding any thing to the Paper hereto ſub- "joined, he contents himſelf with repreſenting to your Lordſhips how much Expedi- "tion a thing ſo commendable in all Operations of War is neceſſary in the preſent "Caſe, beſeeching you that you would take ſuch Reſolutions, and thereupon enter

" WITH Reſpect to the fourth and laſt Objection, which is by far the moſt conſi-
" derable, the King of *Spain* acknowledges, with great Gratitude and Thankfulneſs,
" the vaſt Expences which her *Britannick* Majeſty and the *States General* have been
" at in the mighty Efforts they have made to place him in Safety on his Throne. But
" without entering into any Computation of the Expences, which may yet be neceſ-
" ſary to that End, his Majeſty deſires it may be obſerved, that if a War be very ex-
" penſive, the beſt way is to make a ſhort End of it; for in Matters of this Nature
" the Expence is not ſo much to be minded as the End to which Money is laid out.
" If therefore by the advancing ten or twelve Millions extraordinary the War can be
" put to an End four or five Years ſooner than otherwiſe it would be, ſuch an Ad-
" vance ought not to be looked on as an Expence, but a Saving. Beſides, he per-
" ſuades himſelf that after ſuch Expences, neither the Queen of *Great Britain* nor
" the *States* can have any Thoughts of abandonding this great Work before it ſhall
" be compleated. His Majeſty then endeavours to demonſtrate that the Allies ought
" to act offenſively every where, but eſpecially in *Spain*; he ſays however that fight-
" ing in *Flanders*, a Country full of ſtrong Towns, and every where interſected with
" Rivers, would make very ſlow Work, and contribute little to the forcing the Duke
" of *Anjou* to quit *Spain*, which is the main and great End of this War. It ought to
" be conſidered alſo that the King of *France*, by recalling his Troops out of *Italy*,
" will be in a Condition to defend himſelf for ſeveral Years in *Spain*, though he ſhould
" loſe ſeveral Battles; ſo that in the End by diſuniting the Allies he will procure a
" Peace whereby *Spain* and the *Indies* will be continued in his Family.

" His Catholick Majeſty having anſwer'd all Objections, and ſhewn the Expediency
" of an offenſive War in *Spain*, concludes with ſhewing how he would have it carried
" on. His Majeſty deſired to have an Army of thirty thouſand Men, excluſive of
" Garriſons, in order to which he requires that the ſeven thouſand *Palatines* ſhould be
" ſent him before the Month of *February*, and that at leaſt four thouſand of theſe
" ſhould be made Cavalry, becauſe Expedition is a thing very neceſſary, but particu-
" larly in *Spain*. His Majeſty likewiſe deſires that her *Britannick* Majeſty and the
" *States General* would furniſh him with ten thouſand Men of their own Troops, of
" which he is content that ſix thouſand ſhould be Foot, for the Eaſe of tranſporting
" them, and becauſe he would have moſt of the Cavalry raiſed in *Italy*. With theſe
" Aſſiſtances his Majeſty would be able to take the Field with an Army of twenty-two
" thouſand Men; and the King of *Portugal* might draw together twenty thouſand Men,
" ſo as to enter *Caſtile* at the ſame time. As to the Command of the Armies his Ma-
" jeſty remarks, that the Generals of all of them have had too little Reſpect for him, and
" too little Regard for each other, he deſires therefore that a Perſon may be ſent to com-
" mand them all, and to be commanded only by his Majeſty; and on this Occaſion
" he is pleaſed to name Prince *Eugene:* he would likewiſe have ſome able and famous
" General ſent to command on the Side of *Portugal*. As to the Charge of the twenty-
" two thouſand Men, he hopes from the Generoſity and Friendſhip of the Mari-
" time Powers, that they will take the whole of it upon themſelves, they knowing per-
" fectly well that the Treaſury of his *Imperial* Majeſty was long ago drained. He
" likewiſe hopes that they will immediately ſend him a conſiderable Sum of Money
" for the Subſiſtence of his Court, the Payment of Arrears, and the providing himſelf
" with a Field Equipage, his Majeſty being determined to put himſelf at the Head of
" the Army in Perſon, where he hoped to have greater Conſideration ſhewed him than
" heretofore. He farther declares, that not doubting the kind Inclinations of his Al-
" lies, he will make all the neceſſary Preparations in his Power immediately. *Done at*
" Barcelona *the twelfth of* November 1707.

If the Reader carefully peruſes this Memorial, and conſiders that all the ſubſequent Meaſures in *Spain* were founded thereon, he will not think it long. In the mean time we will leave the Affairs of *Spain* here and proceed to the Actions which happened at Sea, which were more remarkable than thoſe of the former Year.

Sir *Cloudeſley Shovel* having received Orders from the *Britiſh* Court in the End of the Year ſix, to land the Forces on board his Fleet at *Liſbon*, in Caſe the King of *Portugal* complied with the Demands, he was ordered to make, arrived there in *January*, but the King of *Portugal* refuſing to comply with thoſe Demands, he ſailed with the Forces on board the ſeventh, and on the twenty-eighth of the ſame Month landed them at *Alicant*: never were poor People in ſo miſerable a Condition, having been ſix Months at Sea. What they were carried thither for is uncertain; for on the ſeventeenth of *February* they embarked again, and were landed at *Liſbon* the eleventh of the next Month. As for the Earls of *Rivers* and *Eſſex*, Brigadier *Gorges*, and other General Officers, they inſiſted upon coming back to *London*, either becauſe they thought it impoſſible to do any Good in *Spain*, or that they were not willing to ſerve under the Earl of *Galway*.

Sir Cloudeſley Shovel loſt with ſeveral other Ships.

Sir *George Bynge* employed the whole Month of *April* in ſupplying the ſhattered Army of the Earl of *Galway* with Cloaths, Proviſions, and other Neceſſaries, and in carrying off the ſick and wounded Men that could be ſent to him, and then ſailed to join Sir *Cloudeſley Shovel*, who afterwards undertook the *Toulon* Expedition. Every Body allows that he diſcharged his Duty there with great Marks of Courage and Conduct, and that all the Miſchief which was done to the *French* proceeded entirely from his Directions. In their Return, coming into the Soundings on the twenty-third of *October* he had ninety Fathom Water in the Morning, and in the Afternoon he brought the Fleet too and laid by, at ſix at Night he made ſail again, he ſtood away Eaſt and by North, believing he had the Channel open and ſaw the Light at *Scilly*, ſoon after ſeveral of the Ships made the Signal of Danger, and he himſelf did the like. Sir *George Bynge* was not half a Mile to the Windward of him, who ſaw the Breaches of the Sea, and ſoon after the Rocks of *Scilly* above Water, on one of which, called *The Biſhop and his Clerks*, the Admiral ſtruck, and in leſs than two Minutes there was nothing of his Ship ſeen. He had on board him, beſides Officers and Gentlemen, nine hundred Seamen. The *Eagle* Man of War, Captain *Hancock*, with all her Company, met the ſame Fate, the Lord *Durſley* in the *St. George* was daſhed on the ſame Rock, and at the ſame time with Sir *Cloudeſley*, and the ſame Wave that ſtruck out the Admiral's Lights and ſent him to the Bottom, ſet Lord *Durſley* afloat and out of Danger. The *Phœnix* was loſt but her Crew were ſaved; the *Romney* and *Firebrand*, with both their Crews were likewiſe loſt, excepting five and twenty Men. Thus, as Biſhop *Burnet* obſerves, one of the greateſt Seamen of the Age was loſt by an Error in his own Profeſſion and a great Miſ-reckoning, for he did not conceive that he ſhould have been near thoſe Rocks till early next Morning.

The Conduct of the Britiſh *Admiralty cenſured.*

Sir *Thomas Hardy*, who commanded a Squadron in the Soundings, arriving at *Spithead* in *June*, received Orders to convoy a Fleet of two hundred and five Merchant Ships to *Liſbon*. In his Paſſage he diſcovered Monſ. *de Gue Troüin*'s Squadron, to which he gave chaſe for ſome time, but finding it impoſſible to come up with it, he gave over the Chace and proceeded according to his Inſtructions, and ſaw all the Merchant Ships ſafe a hundred and twenty Leagues from the Land's End. For this Behaviour this Gentleman was ſo unfortunate as to ſtand two or three Trials; the firſt was before a Court Martial, wherein Sir *John Leake* preſided, wherein Sir *Thomas*'s Defence was held to be ſo clear and ſatisfactory that he was moſt honourably acquitted. He was however on his Arrival in Town called upon by the Lord High Admiral, in the Preſence

ſence of ſeveral Flag Officers to juſtify himſelf, which he did to their Satisfaction. He was then examined by the Privy Council, who likewiſe approved his Conduct, but all this did not hinder the Houſe of Commons from appointing a Committee, from which Examination however he eſcaped with Honour, as alſo from another before the Houſe of Lords; ſo that at length it appeared that Weather and Accidents would defeat Orders of Council, without any Fault in the Admirals, a Point which at that time of Day ſome People affected not to underſtand; for Biſhop *Burnet* has thought fit to inſinuate that Orders were ſent ſo unhappily to Convoys, that they frequently met a *French* Squadron in the way to interrupt them, and he ſays expreſly that a Fleet of a hundred and thirty ſail bound for *Liſbon*, with Proviſions, Stores, Horſes, *&c.* was ordered to ſail, as if it had been by way of Concert, when a Squadron from *Dunkirk* had joined another from *Breſt*, and lay waiting for them, ſome Advertiſements of ſuch Junction, he ſays, were brought to the Admiralty, and not believed. There followed an Engagement, wherein the Men of War defended themſelves ſo gallantly that moſt of the Convoy got ſafe into *Liſbon*. The *Cumberland* was taken by Monſ. *de Gue Troüin*, as were alſo the *Cheſter* and *Ruby*; the *Devonſhire* eſcaped, but to no purpoſe, for in the Evening ſhe blew up, and only two Men were ſaved. It is certain that at the End of the Year great Complaints were made in Parliament and many warm Reſolutions taken. Biſhop *Burnet*'s Account of this Matter will ſet it in the beſt Light: "Great Loſſes, "ſays he, were made appear, and all was imputed to the Weakneſs or to a worſe Diſ-"poſition in ſome who had Credit with the Prince, and were believed to govern that "whole Matter: For as they were entirely poſſeſſed of the Prince's Confidence, ſo "when the Prince's Council were divided in their Opinions, the Deciſion was left to "the Prince, who underſtood very little of thoſe Matters, and was always determin'd "by others. By this Means they were really *Lord High Admiral*, without being liable "to the Law for Errors or Miſcarriages. This Council was not a legal Court, war-"ranted by any Law, though they aſſumed that to themſelves: Being Counſellors "they were bound to anſwer only for their Fidelity. Not only the Prince but the "Queen likewiſe concerned herſelf much in this Matter; and both looked on it as a "Deſign levelled at their Authority.

"In the Proſecution of the Enquiry it appeared that many Ships of War were not "fitted out to be put to Sea, but lay in Port neglected and in great decay. That "Convoys had been often and flatly denied the Merchants, that when they were "promiſed they were ſo long delayed that the Merchants loſt their Markets, were put "to great Charges, and when they had periſhable Goods ſuffered great Damages in "them. The Cruizers were not ordered to proper Stations in the Channel: and when "Convoys were appointed and ready to put to Sea, they had not their Sailing Orders "ſent them till the Enemies were laid in their way prepared to fall on them, which "often happened. Many Advertiſements, by which theſe Misfortunes might have "been prevented, had been offered to the Admiralty, but had not only been neglected "by them, but thoſe who offered them had been ill treated for doing it."

1708. *Various Proſecutions ſet on Foot for treaſonable Correſpondence in* Britain.

We are now come to the Year One thouſand ſeven hundred and eight, in which the Allies made greater Preparations for ſupporting the War in all Places than they had ever done, but were eſpecially careful as to the Affairs of *Spain*. In *England* there was much Noiſe about treaſonable Correſpondences carried on to the Prejudice not only of the Nation but of the Grand Alliance. At the Cloſe of the preceding Year the Poſtmaſter of *Bruſſels* had diſcovered that one *William Greg*, a Clerk in Mr. Secretary *Harley*'s Office, had been concerned in ſome ſuch Practices; whereupon he was apprehended, and on the third of *January* committed to *Newgate*. The Count *de Briançon*, Envoy

Extraordinary from the Duke of *Savoy*, gave Notice to the Miniſtry, that his Secretary Mr. *Claude Baud* had been alſo tranſacting Buſineſs with the Enemy; whereupon he was apprehended, as was alſo one *John Clarke*. *Greg* was brought to his Trial on the nineteenth of *January* at the *Old Baily*: He was indicted for holding a Correſpondence with Monſ. *Chamillard*, and for writing particularly to him on the twenty-eighth of *November*, and encloſing in his Letter the Reſolutions of the Houſe of Commons for augmenting the *Britiſh* Forces, a Copy of a Letter from the Queen to the Emperor, and various Papers relating to the Duke of *Savoy* and the Affairs of *Spain*; to this Indictment he pleaded Guilty, and received Sentence of Death. Much was expected from this Conviction, and all imaginable Methods were practiſed to have carried, if poſſible, this Charge of correſponding with *France*, a Step higher. But *Greg* made no Diſcoveries, becauſe, in all human Probability, he had none to make. Mr. *Harley* behaved on this Occaſion as he did on all others, with a Steadineſs that amazed his Friends and confounded his Enemies. He ordered *Greg* to be paid ſome Money which was due to him from the Office, that he might not want Neceſſaries in Priſon, but was ſo far from making him any Promiſes, that he neither had nor ſought to have any Intercourſe with him. However early in the Month of *February* this eminent Miniſter reſigned the Seals, and was ſucceeded by Mr. *Boyle*, then Chancellor of the Exchequer. At the ſame time that he retired, Sir *Thomas Manſell* Comptroller of the Houſhold, Sir *Simon Harcourt* Attorney General, and Mr. *St. John* Secretary at War, quitted their reſpective Places. But this did not ſtill the Murmurs againſt ſuch as had ſhewn themſelves no hearty Friends of the War. It was now conceived that the *French* King had formed a Project for an Invaſion, and from thence it was inferr'd that he was excited thereto by ſome Malecontents at home; and theſe Suppoſitions once laid down, every Man was ſuppoſed to be a Malecontent who did not expreſs himſelf in the warm Language of theſe Times. Yet from all that has appeared ſince, it has never been made out that there was any Conſpiracy in *England*.

The Expedition of the French *Fleet againſt* Scotland.

In *Scotland* it is true Matters ran in a quite different Channel; there had always been a great Party there for King *James* while he lived, and for him who called himſelf his Succeſſor after his Deceaſe. The Union, which was not very acceptable to a great Part of the People of that Nation, had encreaſed what was called the *Jacobite* Party very much; with theſe it is believed that the *French* King held a Correſpondence, and that he was given to underſtand, if the Chevalier *de St. George*, as he was then called, could be landed with a conſiderable Body of Forces, he would be joined by a great Part of that Nation, who were deſirous of preſerving, at any Rate, their Independency, and dreaded nothing ſo much as having all Marks of Government removed from amongſt them. The *French* Writers ſay that eight *Scots* Noblemen went over to *France*, and concluded a Treaty there, whereby they offered to engage themſelves as Hoſtages for the Performance of the Articles ſtipulated therein; but this is improbable, though without doubt, ſome of the Nobility were Friends to the Deſign. When it was almoſt ripe for Execution the Chevalier *de Nangis* was ſent privately to *Edinburgh*, to confer with the Chiefs of the *Jacobite* Faction; and, on his Return to *France*, it was publickly ſaid that the *Scots* had propoſed to raiſe an Army of thirty thouſand Men. The *French* King cauſed a Squadron to be equipped at *Dunkirk*, conſiſting of eight Men of War, twenty-four Frigates and ſeventy Tranſports, and a great Number of ſmall Craft. The Chevalier *de Forbin* had the Command given him, and twelve Battalions were embarked under the Command of the Marquis *de Gaſſé*, who, on his Debarkment in *Scotland*, was to be declared Marſhal of *France*. The Night before the Chavalier ſet out for *Dunkirk* he had an Audience of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, who, at his Departure, made

made him a Preſent of a Caſket, in which were one hundred thouſand *Loüis d'Or*. The Queen Dowager his Mother preſented him with forty thouſand *Loüis d'Or*, and with Jewels worth twice that Sum. On the eighth of *March* he arrived at *Dunkirk*, where he fell ſick, ſo that the Embarkation was retarded, though the Wind was fair. At laſt on the ſixteenth the Squadron was ready to ſail, on the ſeventeenth the Chevalier embarked. The Chevalier *de Forbin* declared that too much time had been loſt, and that it was againſt his Opinion to go to Sea; but the *Chevalier* was obſtinate, and at his Requeſt, the Wind alſo changing in their Favour, they ſailed. The Wind however changed ſhortly after, and blew ſo hard that ſome of the Tranſports were forced to put back for *Dunkirk*. The *Engliſh* Fleet lay juſt in their Paſſage, yet the Chevalier *de Forbin* fearing the Miſcarriage of the Deſign ſhould be attributed to him, took the beſt Meaſures he could to ſlip by them, and to make for the Road of *Leith*. But it is time for us to return to *Great Britain*, and to the Preparations made there for fruſtrating this Deſign.

Defeated by the Vigilance of Sir George Bynge.

Mr. Secretary *Boyle* on the fourth of *March* acquainted the Houſe of Commons that the Queen had received Advice of an Invaſion intended to be made on ſome Part or other of her Dominions; upon this both Houſes addreſſed her Majeſty, promiſing to ſtand by her with their Lives and Fortunes. On the ſixth her Majeſty iſſued her Royal Proclamation, declaring the Perſon formerly ſtiled Prince of *Wales*, *&c.* his Accomplices, Adherents and Abettors, Traitors and Rebels. In the mean time Sir *George Byng* drew together a Fleet conſiſting of twenty-three *Britiſh* and three *Dutch* Men of War. The Flag Officers then with him were Sir *John Jennings*, the Lord *Durſley* and *John Baker*, Eſq. On the ſixth of *March* he ſailed in purſuit of the *French* Fleet, leaving Rear Admiral *Baker* with a ſtrong Squadron to convoy the Troops which were embarked at *Oſtend*, and to look after the Ships which were ſtill in the Road of *Dunkirk*. On the thirteenth Admiarl *Bynge* had the *French* Fleet in ſight in the Mouth of the *Frith*. Monſ. *Forbin* hearing the *Engliſh* Admiral's Guns fired as a Signal for the Fleet to come to Anchor, immediately came to a Reſolution to retire with all the Speed poſſible: with this View he ſent Orders to his Ships to form in ſuch a Manner as if they intended to bear down upon and fight the *Britiſh* Fleet. Sir *George* thereupon gave Directions for forming a Line, which, giving the *French* time, they doubled the Point, altered their Courſe, and ſtood away with all the Sail their Ships could bear. Sir *George* however continued to purſue them, and actually took the *Saliſbury* with ſeveral Priſoners of Diſtinction. But the Reader will perhaps be better pleaſed to ſee the Circumſtances of this Tranſaction in Sir *George*'s own Words; we will therefore give them from a Letter of his on the fifteenth of *March*, from on board the *Medway*.

" We chaſed the Enemy to the Northward of *Buccaneſs*, ſometimes with reaſon-
" able Hopes of coming up with them. The *Dover* and *Ludlow Caſtle* being the only
" clean ſailing Ships we had, they were the firſt that came up with Part of the Ene-
" my's Squadron, paſſing by ſome of the ſmaller to engage ſome of the larger Ships,
" among which was the *Saliſbury*. They did not part with them till more of our Ships
" arrived, but work'd their Ship in a handſome Manner to cut them off from the reſt
" of their Fleet; but in the Darkneſs of the Night they all got out of Sight, except
" the *Saliſbury*, who falling in among our head-moſt Ships, the *Leopard* enter'd Men
" on board her. We were informed by the Officers who were taken, that there were
" twelve Battalions on board their Squadron, commanded by the Count *de Gace*, a
" Marſhal of *France*. The pretended Prince of *Wales*, Lord *Middleton*, Lord *Perth*,
" the *Macdonels*, *Trevanion*, and ſeveral other Officers and Gentlemen were on board
" the

" the *Mars*, in which alſo was Monſ. *Forbin*, who commanded the Squadron. The " Number and Strength of their Ships are very near the Account we lately received " from *Dunkirk*; nor were they joined by the *Breſt* Men of War. And they further " aſſure us, that ſome Ships which our Outſcouts fell in with off of *Calais* were Pri- " vateers and their Prizes going into *Dunkirk*. The Morning after this Chaſe we ſaw " but eighteen of the Enemy's Ships as far as we could perceive them from the Maſt- " head in the E. N. E. of us. Having no Proſpect of coming up with them, we lay " off and on *Bucaneſs* all Day Yeſterday, to gather our Ships together; and this Day, " it blowing hard at N. E. with a great Sea, judging the Enemy could not ſeize the " Shoar to make any Attempt, we bore up for this Place, (*Leith* Road) which was " thought moſt reaſonable, not only to ſecure but to give Countenance and Spirit to " her Majeſty's faithful Subjects, and diſcourage thoſe that could have Thoughts of " being our Enemies."

THE *French* ſay that Monſ. *de Forbin* was from the Beginning againſt this Expedition, that he told the *French* King he would anſwer for Landing his Troops, but that he would not be accountable for the Fleet. That on the Appearance of the *Engliſh* Fleet he called a Council of War, wherein it was reſolved to return to *Dunkirk*, which Reſolution was put in Execution with very little Loſs, all Things conſidered. There are ſome who pretend to be acquainted with this Buſineſs from other Hands, and who affirm that the whole of the Affair was managed with very little Regard to him for whoſe Sake it was pretended to be undertaken; that he was made merely the Inſtrument of the Court of *France*, followed its Inſtructions blindly, and that ſcarce Appearances were preſerved towards him on his Return, when he had no private Audience of the *French* King; ſo that he appeared not to be in the Secret, which ſome then imagined, was to damp publick Credit in *Britain*, and to diſtract the Deſigns of the Allies. If this be true, not only the Chevalier but all his Adherents, eſpecially thoſe old Lords who had attended King *James* in his Exile, were terribly ill uſed. And if the Lord *Griffin*, the Lord *Clermont*, Mr. *Middleton*, Colonel *Wachop*, and other Perſons of Diſtinction, who were taken in the *Saliſbury*, eſcaped Death, it was entirely owing to the Mercy of their Enemies, and not at all to the Faith of their pretended Friends. It is generally thought that this unhappy Expedition opened the Eyes of the *Jacobites*, and taught them to beware of truſting to foreign Aſſiſtance againſt their Country. But to return now to the general Affairs of *Europe*. *Great Britain* and *Holland*, notwithſtanding ſeveral Attempts made to incline them to Peace, acted more vigorouſly than ever, and the Miniſtry in both Countries employed themſelves chiefly in concerting Meaſures for carrying on the War with Effect.

THE Demands of the King of *Spain*, and his Sentiments on the Manner in which the War ought to be carried on, in order to the putting him into quiet Poſſeſſion of all the Dominions belonging to the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, the Reader has ſeen clearly explained; we are now to add, that notwithſtanding thoſe Demands might ſeem extraordinary, yet the Allies were ſo ſtrongly diſpoſed to favour King *Charles*, that they ſhewed a warm Inclination to come into his Sentiments in every thing. The Houſe of Commons however repreſented to the Queen, that as moſt of the Miſcarriages of the War had been owing to the dilatory Conduct of the Emperor and Empire, ſo they hoped that her Majeſty would cauſe ſuch Repreſentations to be made at the Court of *Vienna* and at the Diet of *Ratiſbon*, as might prevent ſuch Delays for the future, and procure a better Harmony than had hitherto reigned between the *Germans* and the reſt of the Allies.

THE Queen of *Great Britain* and the *States General* did not fail to importune the *Imperial* Court and the *German* Princes to act with greater Vigour and Conſtancy than hitherto they had done, preſſed eſpecially his *Imperial* Majeſty to give the utmoſt Aſſiſtance he could to his Brother in *Spain*, and heartily concurred with King *Charles* in deſiring that Prince *Eugene* might be ſent thither to command in Chief. They likewiſe inſiſted that the Elector of *Hanover* ſhould be made eaſy in his Command, and ſhould have ſuch a Body of Troops as might enable him to act with Honour upon the *Rhine*. As to the firſt his *Imperial* Majeſty's Miniſters did not diſſemble the Matter, they ſaid their Maſter had Affairs in *Hungary* which concerned him much more nearly than thoſe in *Spain*, though at the ſame time he refuſed to enter into any Accommodation with the Malecontents if they inſiſted on foreign Guarantees. Succours to the King of *Spain* therefore were ſcarce promiſed; and as to a General his *Imperial* Majeſty refuſed Prince *Eugene*, who was aſked, and named Count *Guido Staremberg*, whom neither King *Charles* nor the Allies had demanded. With Reſpect to the Army on the *Rhine* general Promiſes were made in a Stile between haughty and cold, and they were kept accordingly, ſo that it was owing to the conſummate Prudence of the Elector of *Hanover*, that the Elector of *Bavaria* did not come to glean what Marſhal *Villars* had left behind him. In the mean time his *Imperial* Majeſty was upon ſuch Terms with the Pope, that his Holineſs threatned Excommunication: Nay, he carried things ſtill farther, for he endeavoured to raiſe an Army in his own Defence. The *Neapolitans* were ſo indifferently treated that they began to be very uneaſy, upon which Count *Daun* was recalled, Cardinal *Grimani* made Viceroy, and the Prince of *D'Armſtat* ſent to command, not with any Deſign to eaſe the People, but that Meaſures might be better taken to prevent any Inſurrection in Favour of King *Philip*; and on this Account the Viceroy thought it expedient to cauſe the Duke *de Matalona*, and ſeveral other Perſons of Quality to be impriſoned, at the ſame time that new Taxes were laid upon the People, who were alſo haraſſed by a Fleet from *Sicily*, with a Body of Land Forces on board, which had the Hardineſs to appear in the very Port of *Naples*, and to exact Contributions all along the Coaſts. But it is now time to proceed to the Operations of the Campaign.

Campaign in Germany.

WE have ſhewn in the preceding Volume how the Elector of *Hanover* was prevailed on to take the Command of the *Imperial* Army, notwithſtanding he knew that its beſt Forces would be drawn into the *Netherlands*, under Prince *Eugene*, maugre all the Demands that King *Charles* had made, and all the Inſtances of the Allies. The Elector of *Bavaria* was ſent to command on this Side by the *French* King, and the M. *de Berwick* acted under his Orders. Before theſe Diſpoſitions took Place M. *Villars* had made an unſucceſsful Attempt on *Friburgh*. A Colonel, much in the good Graces of that General, entred into a Correſpondence with the Officers of a Regiment in Garriſon there, and even with the Major of the Place; they drew from the *French* Colonel a conſiderable Sum of Money, and promiſed in Return to open a Gate of the Place. M. *Villars* being drawn into this Snare, had a Conference with one of the Conſpirators, who drew out of him ſixty Piſtoles, and then fix'd the Enterprize for next Morning, when a Detachment of *French* Troops march'd accordingly, commanded by the Marſhal in Perſon. But when they were within three Leagues of *Friburgh*, a Scholar, who by Accident diſcovered the Governor's Scheme, met them and acquainted M. *de Villars* that he had been impoſed upon, that the Governor of *Friburgh* had employed the pretended Traitors, had remov'd all the Artillery to the Gate which was to be open'd, and had drawn up his Garriſon in two Lines, in order to give the *French* a warm Reception. M. *Villars* ſent a Detachment to reconnoitre the Garriſon, and finding Things as

the Scholar repreſented them, withdrew without any other Loſs than of the Money advanced to the *German* Officers. M. *Villars* being ſent into *Dauphiné* to oppoſe the Duke of *Savoy*, and the Duke of *Burgundy* having the Command given him of the Army in *Flanders*, the Elector of *Bavaria* found himſelf conſtrained to go to the *Rhine*, which could not be very grateful to him; and in the Foreſight of this the *French* King ſent no leſs a Perſon than M. *Chamillard* to carry his Orders, and to confer with the Elector on the Operations of the Campaign. Thus Compliment was to make amends for want of Confidence!

THE M. *de Berwick*'s acting under his Electoral Highneſs could not but afford the latter ſome Conſolation as well on Account of that General's Valour and Conduct as of the Complacency of his Temper, but the Elector had not long even this ſmall Satisfaction, M. *de Berwick* was commanded with a Body of Troops into *Flanders*, and the Elector left almoſt without an Army to act againſt the *Germans*. The Elector of *Hanover* joined the Army, which before his Arrival was commanded by General *Thungen*, on the laſt of *May*, and made it his Buſineſs to haraſs and diſturb the *French*, it being no ways in his Power to act offenſively, as on the other hand the Elector of *Bavaria* could only obſerve his Highneſs's Motions, and from thence invent ſuch Methods of providing againſt thoſe Schemes which his Electoral Highneſs had formed. Thus the Campaign was ſpun out in Marches and Counter-marches, without any Action of Moment on either Side. Towards the End of the Year the *Imperialiſts* made an Attempt on *Luxembourg*, by endeavouring to corrupt ſome Workmen, but it was diſcovered very early, and ſo rendred abortive. Let us turn our Eyes from this unentertaining Scene to the Invaſion of *France* by the Duke of *Savoy*.

THE Miſcarriage before *Toulon* did not diſcourage the gallant *Victor Amadæus*, or hinder him from meditating a new Irruption into *France*, in return for the Siege of *Turin*. The Preparations made by his Royal Highneſs's Command through *Piedmont* during the Winter and the Spring, his aſſembling ſo great a Body of Troops on his Frontiers, and preparing not only a Train of Field Pieces, but a Quantity alſo of heavy Cannon, gave the *French* to apprehend not an Incurſion only but a Siege of ſome important Place. Nay, if ſome *French* Writers might be believed, his Royal Highneſs never diſſembled his Intentions, which were to enter *Dauphiné*, and to extort Contributions as far as *Lyons*. That his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty was under no ſmall Apprehenſions of what the Duke of *Savoy* might effect, is clear from his recalling M. *Villars* from the *Rhine*, and ſending him hither, but that he had no greater Army than fifteen thouſand Men under his command, as the Writer of his Memoirs ſays, is an errant Falſity; for M. *Quincy*, who had better Opportunities of knowing, owns that the Marſhal had ſeventy-four Battalions and twenty Squadrons, which were diſperſed indeed in different Quarters, as Occaſion required.

Campaign in Dauphiné.

THE Duke of *Savoy* had a very conſiderable Corps of Troops, *viz.* eighteen Battalions of *Piedmonteſe*, twenty-four Battalions of *German* Troops, twenty-four Squadrons of *Piedmonteſe* Horſe and Dragoons, and about forty Squadrons of *German* Horſe and Dragoons, in all about twenty-five thouſand Foot and nine thouſand Horſe. The *German* Troops were commanded by Count *Daun*, who was ſubordinate however to his Royal Highneſs. The *French* Writers pretend that Marſhal *Villars* prevented him in his Deſigns, but the contrary is certainly true: He forced the Paſſages which he found guarded, and frequently deceived the *French* ſo effectually as to paſs through very difficult Defilées without meeting with any Oppoſition at all. *Feneſtrelles* was taken in Sight, and in Spight of all the Efforts M. *Villars* could make to ſave it. It is true he did prevent the Duke of *Savoy* from penetrating as far as *Briançon*; but it is likewiſe ſaid,

Feneſtrelles taken by the Duke of Savoy.

ſaid, that when his Royal Highneſs had ſecured the Places he could keep, he was not over fond of riſquing his Troops. As for General *Daun* he had Orders to go with his Forces into the Dutchy of *Ferrara*, and to live there at Diſcretion, in order to puniſh the Inhabitants for having taken up Arms for their Sovereign the Pope, againſt his *Imperial* Majeſty. Let us now turn our Eyes to *Spain*, which was truly a Field of Blood this Year.

Count Staremberg *takes the Command in* Spain.

Count *Guido Staremberg* arrived at *Barcelona* on the laſt of *April*, the Supplies demanded by King *Charles* being arrived before; that General inſtantly reviewed them, viſited all the ſtrong Places in *Catalonia*, and leaving in *Terragona* five hundred Men, and in *Barcelona* as many, drew out all the reſt of his Garriſon to encreaſe his Army, which by that Means ſwelled to eleven thouſand Foot and five thouſand Horſe, beſides four Regiments of Miquelets. Great Hopes were conceived from the Opinion all the World had entertained of the Military Capacity of this new General. He had the Command of the *Imperial* Troops in *Hungary*, when his *Imperial* Majeſty made Choice of him inſtead of Prince *Eugene*, to go and command in Chief the Troops of the King of *Spain*; but it is generally believed that Affairs would have gone better if Prince *Eugene* had been ſent thither, as well on Account of his ſuperior Quality as of his Complacency and Politeneſs.

The Army of the two Crowns was commanded this Year, as it had been the Year before, by his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Orleans*, who had under him the Count of *Bezons*; it conſiſted of thirty-ſix Battalions and fifty-five Squadrons.

Tortoſa *beſieged and taken by the Duke of* Orleans.

It would be to no Purpoſe to fatigue the Reader with a particular Account of the Marches and Counter-marches which happen'd at the Beginning of this Campaign. On the twelfth of *June* the Duke of *Orleans* with his Army inveſted *Tortoſa*. This Place was fortified before it fell into the Hands of King *Charles*, with good Ramparts flank'd with Towers, ſome Baſtions, and very good Ditches; it was covered by a Caſtle built on a little Hill in tolerable Condition, with a good Horn-work before it, which laſt Addition to its Strength was owing to the Care of King *Charles*, whoſe Engineers had ſtrengthned the Covered-way and erected ſome advanced Works. Near the *Ebro* ſtood a Convent of *Carmelites*, which was well fortified alſo, it being concluded after *Lerida* was taken, that this would be the next Place beſieged by the Forces of King *Philip*. Its Garriſon was compoſed of eight Battalions, three *Dutch*, three *German*, one *Engliſh*, and one of *French* Refugees, beſides two Battalions of Miquelets and three hundred Horſe. On the twenty-firſt the Trenches were opened before the Convent of *Carmelites*, with ſome Loſs, but the Duke of *Orleans* was preſent, and remained upon the Spot till Midnight. The Ground was very rocky, which conſtrained the Beſiegers to make but ſlow Work, and his Royal Highneſs conceiving that the Work would be ſtill carried on more ſlowly if it were not well look'd after, cauſed a Tent to be pitched at the End of the Trenches, and came thither every Morning to give Orders and to tranſact all the Buſineſs of the Day. He likewiſe went from time to time to each of the Batteries, ſpoke apart to each of the Cannoneers, commended them, gave them Money, aſked their Advice, and made them all believe they were his Privy Councellors. The Garriſon made a very gallant Defence, and incommoded the Beſiegers very much, killing a great Number of Men in the Works. In the Night between the firſt and ſecond of *July* ſeveral Officers of Diſtinction were wounded in the Trenches; the Governor ſent in the Morning a Drum to deſire of the Commanding Officer on Duty a ſmall Quantity of Snow for ſome Ladies that were ill in the Town. As ſoon as the Duke of *Orleans* was informed of it, he not only gave Orders for ſending immediately three Veſſels of it, but alſo directed that the ſame Quantity

tity ſhould be ſent every Day, which occaſioned Half an Hour's Ceſſation of Arms each time it was carried. When it was practicable to make an Aſſault his Royal Highneſs took all imaginable Care that the neceſſary Preparations ſhould be made on that Account, and that in the Night between the ninth and tenth of *Auguſt* the Covered-way was attacked by the Granadiers of thoſe Battalions which were in the Trenches ſuſtained by ſeveral Battalions. Never was any Attack more terrible, the Beſieged knowing the Weakneſs of the Place were apprehenſive that it would be taken by Aſſault, they cauſed therefore the Toxin to be rung, and obliged not only the Inhabitants of the Town but the very Monks to take Arms; every Body put out Torches at their Windows, that they might have a clearer View of the Action, which laſted an Hour and Half with much Bloodſhed, and a prodigious Fire on both Sides. It ceaſed at laſt for a Quarter of an Hour on the Side of the Beſieged, but that was only that they might have time to make a Sally, which was performed with the utmoſt Vigour, and was ſupported by a moſt terrible Fire from the Place, accompanied with Stones, Bombs and Grenades; notwithſtanding all which the Beſieged were repulſed with very great Loſs, and the Beſiegers remained in Poſſeſſion of the Lodgments they had made, tho' at the Expence of many brave Officers Lives, and with the Loſs of about two hundred private Men. The Fire on both Sides continued all Night long, but about ſeven o'Clock in the Morning the Governor cauſed the Chamade to be beat, and ſent out Hoſtages: ſome Diſputes interrupted the Capitulation a few Hours, but at laſt an honourable Capitulation was granted, whereby the Garriſon was permitted to march out with their Arms and Baggage, ſix Pieces of Cannon, two Mortars, and ſix Covered Waggons; but the Governor capitulated alſo for the Caſtle of *Arnez*, which had long ſerved for a Rendezvous for the Miquelets, who plundered the Kingdoms of *Arragon* and *Valencia*.

On the fifteenth the Garriſon marched out, and fifteen hundred of them liſted immediately in the *French* Service, being for the moſt part *Bavarians* and *Flemings*. The *Germans* formed a Project for ſurprizing four Troops of Horſe who were ſent to eſcort the Garriſon, but the Officer having Intelligence thereof, inſtead of going to Bed, as he pretended to do, when he took his Leave of the Governor of *Tortoſa*, cauſed his Party to mount, and by riding hard all Night, arrived ſafe at the Camp of the Duke of *Orleans*. The *Germans* ſay this Attempt was made by a Commander of the Miquelets without Order.

After the Siege of *Tortoſa* the Duke of *Orleans* took all the neceſſary Meaſures for penetrating farther into the Country, but Count *Staremberg* was ſo vigilant that it was impoſſible for him to gain any Ground. The Count had in his Army the Son of the Marquis *das Minas*, a young Gentleman of great Hopes, he underſtood the Country perfectly well, and undertook with a very ſmall Body of Dragoons, to watch his Royal Highneſs's Motions, and give an exact Account of them to General *Staremberg*, who in the mean time remained quietly in his Camp of *Cervera*. The Duke of *Orleans* took great Pains to draw him from thence, or to have an Opportunity of falling upon his Rear, but in both theſe Schemes he was defeated. Count *Staremberg* remained in his Poſt till all Proviſions were exhauſted, and when he found the Country could furniſh no more, he obliged two thouſand Peaſants to take Arms to defend the Paſſages in his Rear, and by keeping their Families in his Hands, made them accountable for his ſafe Retreat, which finiſhed the Operations on this Side for the Summer.

Sedition in Barcelona.

In the mean time a very extraordinary Accident happened in *Barcelona* on the Arrival of the Garriſon of *Tortoſa*; for the People having been informed by ſome of King *Charles*'s Miniſtry, that the *French* had been obliged to raiſe the Siege, they were ſo

irritated at finding themſelves impoſed on, that they ran in Crowds to the Palace and fell upon all they met; King *Charles* thereupon went in Perſon into a Balcony, from whence he intreated the People to retire quietly to their Houſes, but while he was ſpeaking, by ſome Means or other a Piece was fired, which killed a Gentleman of his Retinue in the Balcony, and thirty or forty more were killed before the Sedition could be appeaſed.

THE Chevalier *D'Asfeld*, after the Reduction of *Tortoſa*, marched back into the Kingdom of *Valencia*, where he had Orders to reduce *Denia* and *Alicant*, that that Kingdom might be entirely in the Hands of King *Philip*. The firſt of theſe had a Supply ſent from the latter by Sea, which entered the Place the fifth of *November*. The Chevalier *D'Asfeld* not being able to inveſt it till the ſixth, the Trenches were opened before it on the ſeventh, and the Breach being practicable by the twelfth, Monſ. *D'Asfeld* cauſed it to be attacked by a Body of Granadiers, himſelf being at their Head. They behaved ſo well that the Upper and Lower Town were taken Sword in Hand, and all who were found armed were put to the Sword. The Governor, with the reſt of the Garriſon, conſiſting of eight hundred Men, retired into the Caſtle. M. *D'Asfeld*, notwithſtanding his being wounded in the Attack, gave immediate Orders for forcing the Monaſtery of *St. Laurence*, a ſtrong Poſt, by Favour of which the Caſtle might be relieved from Sea. Don *Pedro Ronquillo*, to whom this Enterprize was entruſted, ſucceeded in it ſo well, that the Place render'd to the Beſiegers in a few Hours, and within a few Hours after it render'd, four Veſſels full of Troops, Ammunition and Proviſions appeared off the Port, but could not enter, which conſtrained the Governor on the ſeventeenth to beat the Chamade, and to render himſelf and his Garriſon Priſoners of War. This was a great Loſs to King *Charles*, a very great Loſs indeed! for hitherto it had ſerved for a Reſource at all times to ſuch of the *Valencians* as inclined to quit the Party of King *Philip*. Beſides there were in the Place a conſiderable Quantity of Ammunition and Proviſions, and which was of greater Value, fifty Pieces of Braſs Cannon and ſeveral large Mortars, a Body of Miquelets, conſiſting of about three hundred Men, being extremely apprehenſive of ill Treatment, in Caſe they fell into the Hands of King *Philip*'s Forces, endeavoured to force their way through, but they were ſo unlucky as to fall directly on the Quarters of the *Spaniſh* Horſe, by whom only a very few were made Priſoners, and the reſt put to the Sword without Mercy. The Chevalier *D'Asfeld* received very high Commendations, on account as well of his Conduct as of his Succeſs. As for the Siege of *Alicant* it was impracticable, conſidering the advanced Seaſon and the Condition of the Troops; M. *D'Asfeld* therefore cauſed it to be blockaded in the Beginning of *December*, conceiving that nothing more could be done at that time, but afterwards he thought proper to attack the Town, which he did with ſuch Effect, that Colonel *Richards* who commanded in it was obliged to capitulate, in order to ſave three Regiments, for which he found there would be no room in Caſtle. The Chevalier *D'Asfeld* granted them very honourable Conditions, whereby they were to be conducted ſafe into *Catalonia*, but General *Stanhope* having in Conſequence of an Order from *London*, cauſed a Part of the Garriſon of *Port Mahon* to be detained, M. *D'Asfeld* ſent a Detachment of Horſe after the Garriſon of *Alicant*, and cauſed them alſo to be detained.

Count *Staremberg* having been perſuaded by the Governor of *Tortoſa*, that it was a very practicable thing to retake that City before its Breaches were repaired, and while the Duke of *Orleans* and his Army were in Quarters of Refreſhment: In order to effect this a Corps of Troops were drawn together, at the Head of which Count *Staremberg*, General *Stanhope* who commanded the *Engliſh*, and General *Weſell* who com-

manded the *Dutch* Troops, put themſelves, with the Count *D'Effren*, who had been Governor of the Place, and ſome other Officers of Diſtinction. Their March was ſo well concealed that they arrived about three in the Morning of the ſecond of *December*, within Half an Hour's March of the City. It was then reſolved to make two Attacks, for which they had all the neceſſary Inſtructions from their Correſpondents in the Place, ſo that the *Engliſh* who attacked the Poſts on the *Upper Ebro*, entered the Covered-way almoſt without Oppoſition, two advanced Guards, one of thirty the other of fifty Men being cut to Pieces in a Moment. The Troops at the other Attack had alſo great Succeſs at the firſt, but when the *French* and *Spaniſh* Troops recovered their Surprize, they defended themſelves with prodigious Reſolution. M. *de Belancour* who commanded in the Suburbs which was firſt taken, made a very deſperate Defence, but he being killed the Troops he commanded retired into the Place, from whence after a ſhort time, continual Sallies were made; inſomuch that when the Sun roſe the Allies were forced to retire, after a moſt obſtinate and bloody Engagement, wherein there were near eight hundred Perſons killed on both Sides upon the Spot. After the Retreat of the Allies their Correſpondents were diſcovered, who were, without any Ceremony, broke on the Wheel and expoſed on the Walls, their Houſes razed, their Effects ſold, and the Money diſtributed among the Garriſon. The Abſence of the Duke of *Orleans*, who ſet out a little before for *France*, was the chief Motive to this Attempt; for while he was with the Army he had ſuch exact Intelligence, that nothing could be done or thought on without his Knowledge. He was received with great Applauſe at *Madrid* in the latter End of *November*, but he did not continue long there, the King of *France* having poſitively deſired that he might return as ſoon as poſſible to *Paris*.

In *Eſtramadura* there paſſed this Year no great Matter; the Marquis *de Fonteira* commanded the Troops of *Portugal*, and the Army of *Spain* was commanded by the M. *de Bay*. He cauſed the Caſtle of *Altura* to be inveſted pretty early, Complaint being made to him that the Garriſon had done a great deal of Miſchief; it was carried by Aſſault, and all who were therein put to the Sword. The Duke *D'Oſſuna*, who commanded in *Andaluſia*, kept the *Portugueſe* on that Side from attempting any thing, which, without doing them much Injury, we may affirm they were not ſorry for, Experience having taught them that if Subſidies were exactly paid, it was no great Matter how the War went on. His *Portugueſe* Majeſty however diſtinguiſhed himſelf from all his Predeceſſors, by the Care he took of Military Affairs; for he gave Orders that his Regiments, as well Horſe as Foot, ſhould be put under an exact Regulation. The former were reduced to eleven, thoſe of Horſe conſiſting of four hundred and eighty effective Men; thoſe of Dragoons of ſix hundred. His Infantry conſiſted of thirty Battalions of ſeven hundred Men each regularly paid every Month. One thing fell out on this Side very remarkable, the *Portugueſe* and *Spaniſh* General Officers and Governors obſerving that mighty Cruelties were committed under Colour of the War, that on the taking ſmall Garriſons the Men were generally put to the Sword, and that the Frontiers of both Kingdoms were in a manner ruined, came to a Reſolution among themſelves, which put an effectual End to all theſe Evils; it was this. The Soldiers on both Sides were forbid to plunder, not only their Friends but their Enemies; and if they contravened theſe Orders, they were puniſhed by their own Officers. Labourers and Peaſants were ordered to reſume their Employments on the publick Faith of both Nations, all Surprizes and Inroads were laid aſide by mutual Conſent, and the War was for the future conducted according to the ſtricteſt Rules of Honour, and without Danger to any who were not actually in Arms. Let us now paſs to the Naval Expeditions of this Year.

Sir

Sir *John Leake*, with the Fleet under his Command, ſailed the Beginning of *March*, and arrived on the twenty-ſeventh at *Liſbon*, from whence he ſailed the next Day with the *Dutch* Admiral *Waſſenaer* for the *Streights*. On the eleventh of *May* he intercepted a *French* Convoy of ninety Sail laden with Wheat, Barley and Oil, ſixty-nine of which he took, of which King *Charles* having Advice, he immediately ſent to compliment the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Admirals, and to deſire that the Corn and other Proviſitions might be put into Magazines, which was granted. On the ſeventeenth of *June* Sir *John Leake* having left his Fleet at *Vado*, arrived at *Milan*, where he was received with all poſſible Marks of Eſteem by her Catholick Majeſty. She embarked on board the *Albemarle* at *Genoa* on the ſecond of *July*, and was ſafely conveyed to *Barcelona*. In the Month of *Auguſt* the Admiral reduced the Iſland of *Sardinia*, of which the *Conde de Cifuentes* was declared Viceroy by King *Charles*; and ſoon after, by the Aſſiſtance of Lieutenant-General *Stanhope*, he reduced *Minorca* alſo, excepting *Port Mahon* and two other Ports, which were afterwards reduc'd by Sir *Edw. Whitaker*, who likewiſe cruiz'd in the *Mediterranean*, and ſtruck ſuch Terror into *Italy*, that the Pope acknowledg'd King *Charles*, and did every other thing that the Emperor deſir'd, tho' with a very ill Grace. Sir *George Bynge* and Lord *Durſley* alarmed all the Coaſts of *France* in the Month of *Auguſt*, by ſailing along and threatning a Deſcent, which however they did not make, his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty having taken Care to diſpoſe ſuch a Number of Troops, and to take ſuch other Precautions as render'd it abſolutely impoſſible with any Hopes of Succeſs. On the twenty-eighth of *October* his Royal Highneſs *George* Prince of *Denmark*, Lord High Admiral of *Great Britain*, departed this Life, in the fifty-ſixth Year of his Age. He was a Prince univerſally beloved and eſteemed, had better Parts than he was generally thought to have, and though he was believed to meddle very little with Affairs while he lived, yet after his Death it was found he had influenced them much; for ſhortly after his Demiſe Perſons were brought into Power who ſoon became diſagreeable to the Queen, ſo that the Miniſtry loſt firſt her Confidence, and in the End their Places, neither of which, in all Probability, had happened if his Highneſs had lived. Who, though he was remarkably moderate in all Things, was as remarkably ſteady to ſuch Meaſures as he knew to be juſt, which determined him to vote as he did with Reſpect to ſome important Points in the Houſe of Lords, which ſecured him a popular Intereſt, and ſhewed that the Queen was not implicitly governed by one ſort of Men. The Reflections that were made on his Council made him very uneaſy, as without doubt they were intended to do; but it was remarked that all Complaints were dropp'd when Naval Affairs went into other Hands, though they did not go a Grain better than they had before. It is hoped this Digreſſion will be forgiven, on Account of the Quality of the Perſon to whom it relates, and on Account of the Diſintereſtedneſs with which it is written, ſince no Subject in the World can render an Author leſs ſuſpected of Flattery than the Character of Prince *George* of *Denmark*. The Queen for a ſmall time kept the Office of High Admiral vacant; but in the Middle of the Month of *November* ſhe beſtowed it on the Earl of *Pembroke*, who had been High Admiral before.

1709. As the War advanced the Allies became more and more eager to put an End to it, by humbling *France* ſo effectually, that ſhe might not be in a Condition to give ſo much as Jealouſy to her Neighbours for a Century or two at leaſt. Their Projects in the Year 1709. were perfectly well laid, and it may be truly ſaid, notwithſtanding the Gaſconades of ſome *French* Memoirs, that the Goodneſs of GOD, and not the Wiſdom and Power of *France*, preſerved her from Deſtruction. It would be an eaſy Matter for us, after laying down this Maxim, to ſupport it on the Spot with indubitable Proofs, but

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it will be more conſiſtent with the Method of this Hiſtory and at the ſame time more eaſy for the Reader to have it explained, as we relate the Events of the Campaigns made in the ſeveral Parts of *Europe* this Year.

Campaign in Germany.

In *Germany* the Remonſtrances of the Queen of *Great Britain* and the *States General* were renewed with greater Warmth than ever, as indeed there was greater Reaſon. The Elector of *Hanover*, who was to command again upon the *Rhine*, had formed a Project in Conjunction with the Duke of *Savoy* which muſt have deſtroyed *France*. In order to this he deſired only a moderate Supply of Men and Money, the latter he fix'd at a Million of Crowns, which he deſired might be depoſited in the Military Cheſt at *Frankfort*. As to the former, he inſiſted upon eighty thouſand Men, which were promiſed him, and the Proportions were regulated in the following Manner. The Elector of *Mentz* was to furniſh two thouſand, the Elector of *Treves* eight hundred, the Electorate of *Cologn* twelve hundred, the Elector *Palatine* ſix thouſand, the Electorate of *Bohemia* three thouſand, the Circle of *Upper Saxony* ten thouſand, *Auſtria* ten thouſand, the Circle of *Franconia* nine thouſand, the Circle of *Suabia* ten thouſand, the Circle of the *Upper Rhine* and *Heſſe Caſſel* ſix thouſand, the Circle of *Weſtphalia* ten thouſand, and *Bavaria* ſix thouſand. However when the Seaſon approach'd Things went in their old Channel, and the Elector's Army was rather weaker than the Year before. General *Thungen* drew it together behind the Lines of *Etlingen*, where he remained expecting the Elector of *Hanover*, and certain Reinforcements he was to bring with him.

As for the *French* Army it was alſo but in a weak State, and the Marſhal *de Harcourt*, who was appointed to command it, went with great Reluctance to *Straſbourg*. He had under him the Count *de Bourg* and ſeveral other Lieutenant-Generals of Merit, to whom, at the very Beginning of the Campaign, he declared that he depended wholly on their Vigilance and Councils. It was peculiar to that General, that he ſeem'd to be the only Man in *France* to whom his own Abilities were not known, and yet he never failed to exert them when there was Occaſion; but his Modeſty was ſo great, that on every ſucceſsful Event he was ready to attribute all Things to the Officers under him, and nothing to himſelf, which was the Reaſon that he was better ſerved than any other General in the World; all the Generals who acted under him knowing that their Service would not only be acknowledged but over paid.

The Elector of *Hanover*, who joined the Army in the latter End of *June*, reſolved, tho' he had neither the Men nor the Money, which had been promiſed him, to attempt the Execution of the grand Project which he had formed. This Project was to ſend a great Detachment croſs the *Rhine* into the *Upper Alſace*, and to follow it with his whole Army, while the Duke of *Savoy* paſſing the *Rhoſne* penetrated into *Franche Comté*, and in this Project his Electoral Highneſs had certainly ſucceeded, if the Officers under him had acted with the ſame Prudence that his Highneſs did. The firſt Step he took was to ſend a Corps of Troops to *Agembach*, where the *French* had a Detachment, which they withdrew however on the approach of the *Imperial* Troops. His Electoral Highneſs afterwards detached Count *Mercy* with thirteen Battalions and twenty Squadrons, with Orders to poſſeſs himſelf of the Iſle of *Newbourg*, and afterwards to paſs into the *Upper Alſace*.

The Marſhal *de Harcourt*, whoſe Army was but juſt ſufficient to guard his Lines, as ſoon as the Body of Troops he had poſted at *Agembach* returned, ſent ſome Detachments into *Upper Alſace*, ſuſpecting the Elector of *Hanover*'s Deſign, which yet he imagined impracticable, becauſe to effect it his Troops muſt paſs under the Cannon of *Baſil*, that is through the Territories of the *Swiſs*; but as ſoon as he had Intelligence

that Count *Mercy* was actually on his March, he ſent Orders to M. *des Roſeaux*, who commanded in the Iſle of *Newbourg*, to abandon it, though a very advantageous Poſt, becauſe having no Troops at Hand to ſupport him, he was afraid that Gentleman ſhould be ſurrounded. He ſent likewiſe a Detachment to join the Count *du Bourg*, who commanded in the *Upper Alſace*, with this Compliment, That he left all Things to his Courage and Conduct; but that at all Events he would have him fight the *German* Troops.

Count *Mercy*, if he had been contented with his firſt Conqueſt of the Iſle of *Newbourg*, and had remained there according to the Elector of *Hanover*'s Orders, would have non-plus'd the *French*; but confiding in the Valour of his Cuiraſſiers, and having beſides a Superiority of Troops, advanced towards the Count *du Bourg* in Order of Battle.

M. *du Bourg* conceiving it impoſſible to deal with the *Imperialiſts*, with all the Advantages they had, and with all the Diſadvantages he himſelf was under, contrived a Method of fighting the Count *du Mercy* nearer an Equality, which happened thus: He ſent three Couriers one after another to the Governor of *Huningen*, to deſire him to ſend a ſtrong Detachment of Horſe and Foot to attack Count *Mercy*'s Bridge over the *Rhine*, while himſelf attacked him in his Camp. M. *du Bourg* knew very well that the Governor of *Huningen* had neither Horſe nor Foot to ſend, but he foreſaw that ſome of theſe Couriers would fall into the Hands of Count *Mercy*, and oblige him to ſend a Detachment to ſecure his Bridge, which accordingly happened. Count *Mercy*, after making this Detachment, had ſtill a Superiority of two Battalions, and therefore he advanced according to his former Deſign to fight the *French*, his Troops conſiſted of nine Battalions and twenty Squadrons, he diſpoſed the latter ten in each Wing, and drew up his Infantry in the Centre. The Count *du Bourg* diſpoſed his Troops in the ſame Manner, nine Squadrons in each Wing, ſix Battalions in the Centre, and another Battalion behind, with his Artillery. On the Left of Count *Mercy*'s Army there was a Hamlet called *Homerſtadt*. The Count *du Bourg* ſaw that his Right Wing might be terribly incommoded from thence; he therefore detached two hundred Men from the Battalion that guarded his Artillery to take Poſſeſſion of it, which Count *Mercy* perceiving, ſent two Battalions to prevent it. Count *du Bourg* order'd M. *des Roſeaux*, at the Head of a Regiment of Dragoons to go and ſupport them, he found the two hundred Men in Poſſeſſion of the Place, upon which he ordered his Dragoons to diſmount, and before the *German* Battalions could form made a terrible Diſcharge on them, which diſordering them ſtill more, M. *des Roſeaux* cauſed his Dragoons to mount and fall in upon them Sword in Hand, under the Fire of the Foot. Count *Mercy* had ſuccoured them if M. *du Bourg* had not in that Inſtant attacked his Right Wing, which was alſo ill formed, and falling at firſt into ſome Confuſion, M. *du Bourg* cauſed all his Artillery to be diſcharged thereon with Cartridge-ſhot, and then putting himſelf at the Head of his Infantry, directed them to follow him without firing a Shot, they did ſo, and having received the *German* Fire, fell in upon them with their Bayonets fix'd to their Muſkets, under the Diſcharge of their own Artillery, which on the breaking of the *German* Right Wing, took their Infantry in Flank. This put an End to the Buſineſs, for the *Germans* fled immediately towards their Bridge. Thus ended the unfortunate Action at *Rumerſheim*, eight hundred Men being killed on the Spot, two thouſand taken Priſoners, twelve Colours, eight Standards, two Kettle Drums, four Pieces of Cannon, twenty-two Pontons, five hundred Waggon Load of Proviſions, the Hoſtages they had taken in *Upper Alſace*, and all their Baggage; but the great Loſs of all was the Papers of Count *Mercy*, whereby the *French* diſcovered the Duke of *Savoy*'s De-

ſign on *Franche Comté*, and a Scheme he had laid for ſeizing of the Citadel of *Beſancon*. Count *Mercy* himſelf at the Head of three hundred Horſe, paſſed the Bridge of Boats he had thrown over the *Rhine*, and cauſed it to be broken afterwards.

Subſequent Events of the Campaign.

THE Count *du Bourg* ſent an Expreſs with the News of this Victory to the Marſhal *D'Harcourt*, that he might have the Satisfaction of ſending a Courier to Court with the firſt Advice thereof; but the Marſhal, far from deſiring to deprive Monſ. *du Bourg* in any Sort either of the Reward or Glory which ſo great an Action merited, refuſed to ſend any Courier, and remitted it to M. *du Bourg*; who thereupon diſpatched Count *Dandezy*, to whom the King gave a Commandry of *St. Lewis*, with a Penſion of a thouſand Crowns annex'd. He ſent M. *du Bourg* the Ribband of the Holy Ghoſt, and rewarded, as his Cuſtom was, all the other Officers who had diſtinguiſhed themſelves in that Action, beyond their Hopes. Some ſhort time after the Marſhal *D'Harcourt* retook *Hagembach*, and afterwards encamped at *Laukandel*, in the very Spot where the *Germans* had taken Poſt before. He afterwards raiſed Contributions in *Baden*, and in all the Country about *Landau*. As for the *German* Army it was in no Condition to undertake any thing; the Veldt-Marſhal Count *de Thungen*, an old experienced Officer, growing diſſatisfied with repeated Diſappointments he had met with in the Service, fell ill ſuddenly of the Gout in the Stomach, which carried him off at a time when his Preſence was very neceſſary. The Elector of *Hanover* returned in the latter End of *October* into his own Dominions, much diſguſted with the Treatment he had met with, and with the ſmall Regard which had been paid to his repeated Inſtances for juſt and reaſonable Supplies. The Command of the Army fell then to the Count *de la Tour*, who had not much to do, the *French* Army ſeparating ſoon afterwards, and retiring into Winter Quarters.

THE Scheme for ſeizing *Beſancon* before-mentioned, appeared to have been formed at *Neuchatel*, the Perſons concerned in it were moſt of them Monks or Prieſts, who propoſed letting in a Body of *German* Troops who were to cut the Garriſon in the Citadel to Pieces, and thereby open a Paſſage into the Heart of *France* on this Side. A Scheme, much of the ſame Nature was formed about the ſame time for the taking of *Straſburgh*, but they had no other Conſequences than bringing to Puniſhment ſeveral unhappy People, who, for the Sake of Money, had been concerned in it.

Campaign in Dauphinè.

THE Duke of *Savoy* having failed laſt Year of doing thoſe great Things which were expected from him, it was this Year expected that he would have made up all Deficiencies, by entering either *Dauphinè* or *Provence* with a great Army; yet after all theſe Expectations it ſo happen'd that his Royal Highneſs did not ſo much as quit *Turin*. The Emperor had promiſed him the Territory of *Vigivano*, dependent on the Dutchy of *Milan* and the Fiefs of the *Langes*; but notwithſtanding the earneſt Applications of his Royal Highneſs's Miniſters, there were Reaſons found from time to time to put off the Seſſion of theſe Places. His Royal Highneſs thereupon did not ſpare Remonſtrances, and amongſt other Things, declared therein, That he could no longer expoſe his Perſon as well as his Troops for the Service of them who would not do him Juſtice, after all the Riſques he had run for them. Her late Majeſty Queen *Anne*, who had a great Influence over that Prince, wrote him a Letter, intreating him to put himſelf at the Head of the Army, and aſſuring him withal that he ſhould have Juſtice done him when the Campaign was over. His Royal Highneſs ſignified to M. *Palmes*, her Majeſty's Miniſter, his ſincere Acknowledgments of her Majeſty's Goodneſs and Friendſhip, but as to going to the Army, he deſired to be excuſed, leaving the Command of it to General *Daun*, who, with General *Rebinder*, ſet out on the ſeventh of *July* from *Turin*.

THE

Excellent Conduct of M. Berwick.

THE Marſhal Duke *de Berwick* had the Command of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Troops in *Dauphinè*; they were far from being numerous or in a good Condition, but his Grace made ſuch a judicious Diſpoſition of them, that his Conduct in this Campaign, according to the *French* Writers themſelves, was not only applauded, but became a Rule to the ſubſequent Generals in that Province. Count *Daun* having a ſuperior Army made himſelf Maſter of ſeveral Paſſes and advantageous Poſts, but as for *Chamberry* and *Briancon* he was not able to take either of them, though the former was an open Town; and ſo after a troubleſome Campaign, which laſted till the Middle of *November*, he was conſtrained to abandon all the Places he had taken, and inſtead of quartering in *Franche Comité*, to retire back into *Piedmont*.

Affairs in Italy.

IN *Italy* his Holineſs was in a deſperate Condition, the Marſhal *de Teſſé*, the Duke *de Uzeda*, and other Miniſters of the two Crowns, were perpetually preſſing him to remain firm to the Party he had taken; but on the other Hand the *German* Troops were in the Heart of his Dominions, living after their old Manner, not *at* but *without* either Diſcretion or Mercy. *Rome* it ſelf was in Danger, and the *German* Miniſter the Marquis *de Prie* did not preſerve ſo much as Appearances with his Holineſs: Count *Daun* and the Prince of *Darmſtadt*, who commanded the two Armies, for there was a *German* Army on each Side of his Dominions, ſeemed to contend who ſhould treat his Subjects worſt. In the End the Marquis *de Prie* acquainted his Holineſs, that if he did not accept the Conditions offered him by the fifteenth of *February*, his full Powers would expire, which Threat made ſuch an Impreſſion on him, that on the fifteenth of *January* he ſubſcribed a Treaty, it conſiſted of nineteen Articles, the Subſtance of which are,

EXTRACT of the Treaty between his Holineſs *and his* Imperial *Majeſty.*

" THAT his Holineſs ſhall reduce his Troops to five thouſand Men, that one Moie-
" ty of the ſaid Troops ſhall be reduced in ten Days, the other after the Ra-
" tification of the Treaty. That the *Imperial* Troops and thoſe of the Allies ſhall
" evacuate the State of the Church, except ſix thouſand Men. That his Holineſs ſhall
" not receive either *French* or *Spaniards* into his Service, and ſhall Diſcharge thoſe
" that are already therein. That the Difference between his Holineſs and the Duke
" of *Modena* ſhall be left to Arbitrators, that the Pope ſhall aboliſh the extraordinary
" Taxes he hath lately impoſed, and reſtore the Money he hath taken out of the
" Caſtle of *St. Angelo*.

" THAT his Holineſs ſhall furniſh Subſiſtence to the *Imperial* Troops in his Country:
" That the Pope ſhall give free Paſſage to the *Imperial* Troops going or coming from
" *Lombardy*: That his Holineſs ſhall demoliſh the Forts that have been lately erected
" on the Frontiers of *Naples*: That the Deſerters from the *Imperial* Troops ſhall be de-
" liver'd up: That his Holineſs ſhall neither give Succours nor afford Retreat to any of the
" Malecontents of *Naples* of what Quality ſoever: That the Effects taken on board the Barks
" near *Ferrara* ſhall be reſtored, and the Emperor ſhall likewiſe reſtore Priſoners and
" Artillery: That his Holineſs ſhall not give any Aſſiſtance to the Enemies of the
" Emperor and his Allies: That *Commachio* ſhall remain in the Hands of the Emperor
" till all the Diſputes about it are ſettled: That Commiſſaries ſhall be named on both
" Sides to ſettle thoſe Pretenſions: That the *Imperial* Troops remaining in the States
" of the Church ſhall obſerve Diſcipline: That his Holineſs ſhall be at Liberty to
" make Remonſtrances at the Court of *Vienna*, with Reſpect to any of theſe Articles,
" but without retarding their Execution, *&c.*"

THE Marquis *de Prie*, in Conſequence of this Treaty ſent his Orders to the reſpective Generals to act in Conformity thereto; but thoſe Orders were obeyed in ſuch a Manner that his Holineſs was forced to quicken them with the Payment of fifty thouſand Crowns to the General Officers, who, on the Receipt of them, found their way back into the Duchies of *Parma* and *Milan*. But the Pope making no haſte, in acknowledging King *Charles* in Quality of King of *Spain*, the Marquis *de Prie* gave Notice to the Duke of *Modena* that he might act towards his Holineſs as he pleaſed, the Treaty with the Emperor containing nothing prejudicial to his Rights. And the ſame Miniſter gave his Holineſs to underſtand, that if he did not acknowledge King *Charles* very quickly, the late Treaty, inſtead of being ratified, ſhould be thrown into the Fire; his Holineſs therefore acknowledged King *Charles* as King in the *Spains*, which ſatisfied Nobody. The Marſhal *de Teſſé* returned to *France* on the ſigning the Treaty. The *French* and *Spaniſh* Auditors of the *Rota* proteſted againſt it, and ſoon after the Duke *de Uzeda* left *Rome*. As to the outragious Behaviour of King *Philip* towards his Holineſs, that will be ſeen in a more proper Place. In the mean time let us quit *Italy* for the preſent, where, though there was no actual War, yet the Tranſactions there ſo nearly concern'd thoſe which happened elſewhere in the Continuance of the War, that without Danger of Obſcurity they could not be omitted, as without incurring a Charge of Prolixity they can no longer be dwelt on to the Prejudice of thoſe of *Spain*.

The Pope falls into new Difficulties.

AT the Opening of this Year King *Charles* found his Dominions reduced within a very narrow Compaſs, that is to ſay in *Spain*, where little more than Half the Principality of *Catalonia* remained to him, and only *Gibraltar* and *Alicant* in all that large Kingdom; beſides the former of theſe was in the Hands of the *Engliſh*, and the latter block'd up. He had indeed an Army of twenty thouſand Men under the Command of an experienced General, but the Army of the two Crowns was much ſuperior. The King of *Portugal* was however better able to maintain the War than ever; he had received great Reinforcements from *England*, expected more, and had given the Command of the Army to the Earl of *Galway*. The Pope was reduced to better Language at leaſt, if not to better Temper, with Reſpect to the Concerns of his Catholick Majeſty; ſo that on the whole his Hopes were great, though his Poſſeſſions were but ſmall.

Campaign in Spain.

As for King *Philip* he began to act very independently on the firſt Notice of the Pope's having any Intercourſe with his Competitor, he treated his Nuncio at leaſt with open Marks of Diſpleaſure. That Prelate was of an extraordinary Caſt, wiſe, prudent, and what is ſtill more remarkable in an Eccleſiaſtick, humble. As ſoon as he perceiv'd the King's Diſtaſte he forbore to come into his Preſence, he wrote to his Miniſters with great Sincerity and Submiſſion; he ſhewed how much his Holineſs had ſuffered before he was compelled to take the Steps the King complained of, and endeavoured to convince them that what was done againſt the Will was in reality no Act at all. But King *Philip* would not underſtand this Language, he would not permit any Diſtinctions to be uſed about his Title, nor would allow the high Church in *Spain* to make any Remonſtrances in Favour of the Pope. He refuſed the conſecrated Linen ſent him by a Nuncio extraordinary, though her Catholick Majeſty was on the very Point of Lying-in, ſhut up the Tribunal of the Nunciature, ſeized its Archives, ordered the Nuncio to withdraw immediately out of his Dominions, and at laſt cut off all Intercourſe with the Court of *Rome*, and Payments to the Datary. Theſe Proceedings being cenſured in his Council as harſh, his Majeſty took up the Diſcourſe himſelf; he ſaid, as a Prince he could not tranſact any thing with one, who by acknowledging of another, treated him as a Uſurper; that if his Holineſs was really in ſuch Diſtreſs as to pay

great Subſidies to the *Germans*, it was his Duty to take care that they were not paid with *Spaniſh* Money, which might afterwards be remitted into *Spain* to raiſe War againſt himſelf: And that as to his Piety and Regard for Religion, it was not to be queſtioned; but that if any thought he was ſo ſuperſtitious as to prefer the Intereſt of *Rome* to that of *Spain*, they ſhould feel their Miſtake. His Holineſs complained grievouſly of this Treatment, but as he had been obliged to give the Title of Catholick King of *Spain* to *Charles* III. the *Spaniards* confeſſed their King had Reaſon, and in Obedience to his Orders, quitted *Rome*, and had no farther Intercourſe with any of the Tribunals there. King *Philip* began next to ſhew a Diſlike of *French* Politicks; he expreſſed great Reſentment againſt the *Dutch*, for having called him in their Negotiation with his Grandfather, Duke of *Anjou*. He ſaid they had once acknowledged him for King of *Spain*, and that whatever Meaſures either the Allies or his Grandfather might take, he was determined to remain ſo, and to die at the Head of the laſt Squadron of his faithful Subjects, who would follow him into the Field. The Reaſon of this Warmth was the Orders that the Marſhal *de Bezons* had received, not to act offenſively againſt the Troops of the Allies. Many of the *Spaniſh* Grandees as ſoon as they penetrated his Orders retired from the Camp. King *Philip* inſtead of ſhewing any Diſpleaſure thereat, commended and careſſed them, told them he would go himſelf to the Army, and that he would deſire nothing from the meaneſt *Spaniard* which he would not be ready to perform in Perſon. He preſerved however a great Regard for the Marſhal *de Bezons*, ſaying it was unjuſt to forget his former Services, becauſe by new Orders he was reſtrained from ſerving him any longer; and therefore in Conſideration of thoſe Services, he ſent him the Order of the Golden Fleece. *I have thrown together all theſe Paſſages, though they happen'd at a great Diſtance of time, becauſe they are ſo nearly connected in their Nature, and the Recapitulation of them here will ſerve to enlighten the ſubſequent Parts of this Narration.*

The Chevalier *D'Asfeld* continued the Blockade of the Caſtle of *Alicant* all the Winter, but receiving Advice in the Beginning of the Month of *April* that the Mine which he had directed to be made through the Rock was ready, he ſent Advice thereof to the Governor, deſiring him to ſend Perſons of Skill to look upon it, becauſe he had no Inclination to deſtroy brave Men, if it were poſſible to ſave them. The Governor accordingly ſent two Officers, who were admitted to take a full View of M. *D'Asfeld*'s Diſpoſitions; but when they returned, the Governor gave him no other Anſwer than from the Mouths of his Cannon and Mortars; whereupon M. *D'Asfeld* ordered the Powder to be carried into it and directed that it ſhould be ſprung on the ſixth of *April*. It contained twelve hundred Quintals of Powder; and when it was blown up it ruined the Houſes in the Caſtle, the Baſtion towards the Town, and the great Ciſtern; it threw down ſome Pieces of Cannon and Mortars into the Town; but its Effect would have been infinitely greater if there had not been ſome Air Holes in the Rock which were not perceived. The Governor, Major-General *Richards* and Colonel *Sibourg*, Lieutenant-Colonel *Thornicraft*, Major *Vignolles*, and thirty Officers and private Men were deſtroyed, yet the Caſtle remained as defenſible as before; ſo that M. *D'Asfeld* was conſtrained to continue his Blockade to the ſixteenth, when an *Engliſh* Fleet with a Body of Land Forces, under the Command of General *Stanhope*, appeared before the Caſtle; but it appearing a thing impracticable to relieve the Beſieged, General *Stanhope* wiſely agreed to a Capitulation, which was very honourable, ſince the Beſieged had two Pieces of Cannon granted them, and were allowed to withdraw all their Baggage and Effects. *Alicant* was a great Magazine: M. *D'Asfeld*, beſides thirty-three Pieces of Cannon found therein fifty thouſand Weight of Powder, eight thouſand Bullets, five hundred

and thirty Bombs, a thouſand Grenades, fourſcore Iron Hand Mills, with abundance of other Things. The Conqueſt therefore of *Alicant* was of mighty Importance; for now there were but four Garriſons in the Hands of King *Charles* and his Allies, *viz.* *Gironne*, *Barcelona*, *Terragona* and *Gibraltar*.

THE Marſhal *de Bezons* put himſelf at the Head of twenty-four Battalions, and as many Squadrons, which were to return to *France*. The Chavalier *D'Asfeld* remained ſtill in the *Spaniſh* Service, and King *Philip* gave Orders for raiſing twenty-two Battalions, and alſo ordered an Augmentation of his Men in each Company of Foot, hoping by this Means to replace effectually the Troops his Grandfather had withdrawn. The King appointed the Count *D'Aguilar* Commander in Chief of his Forces, and the very next Week Numbers of *Catalans* came to offer their Service to him.

Count *Staremberg* did not make any Motion till the Beginning of the Month of *Auguſt*, though his Army conſiſted of forty-ſeven Battalions, making in all ſixteen thouſand Foot and twenty-four Regiments of Horſe and Dragoons amounting to five thouſand Men; but as ſoon as he knew that Count *Aguilar* had the Command of the Army he marched to fight him; but the main thing he had in view was the taking of *Lerida*, which he very narrowly miſſed. He had enter'd into a Correſpondence with the Aid Major of Fort *Gondrin*, who undertook to put that Fortreſs into his Hands, and afterwards introduce Troops into *Lerida*. He managed his Affairs ſo well that the Governor had no Suſpicion of the thing till the very Day of its Execution, when by his own Imprudence, a Peaſant was taken with Letters directed to Count *Staremberg*, which diſcovered the whole thing. The Governor immediately arreſted two Prieſts and two Officers who had been Confederates in this Buſineſs, fired three Pieces of Cannon to give Notice for all Parties to return, and diſpatched a Courier to *Madrid* and another to Count *D'Aguilar*. On the twenty-ſeventh M. *de Staremberg* ſurprized *Balaguer*, and made its Garriſon conſiſting of a *Spaniſh* Battalion and a Battalion of *German* Deſerters Priſoners of War, which was entirely owing to the Marſhal *de Bezons*'s ſtanding Neuter, which raiſed a prodigious Clamour among the *Spaniards*, and would have had ſtill worſe Effects if King *Philip* had not enter'd *Sarragoſſa* on the ſixth of *September*, and on the tenth arrived in the Camp. He remained in the Field to the ſecond of *October*, and at his Departure made the Count *de Louvigni* Governor of *Lerida*, Lieutenant-General of his Armies. As for Count *Staremberg* he remained quiet in his Camp till the Seaſon required that the Troops ſhould go into Winter Quarters, about which time the Prince *Tſerclas de Tilly* was named to command King *Philip*'s Forces in *Aragon*.

THE Duke *de Noailles* commanded a ſmall Army this Year in *Rouſſillon*, the ſmalleſt and worſt provided of all his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Corps, with which however he made a Shift to gain two Victories, one over the Count *de Ulefeld*, and the other over General *Frankenberg*. That Gentleman behaved himſelf very bravely, but at laſt finding it impoſſible to conquer, and having received two Wounds he threw off his Coat and Waiſtcoat that he might run the lighter, but had the Misfortune to fall when he was within a Piſtol-ſhot of the Walls of *Gironne*, and was taken Priſoner. The Duke afterwards pillaged his Camp, where the Booty was ſo conſiderable that M. *de Quincy* aſſures us a Trooper had three hundred and ſixty four Piſtole Pieces for his Share. The Duke *de Noailles* ordered General *Frankenberg*'s Wounds to be dreſſed, and afterwards ſent a Trumpet to *Gironne* to deſire his Brother would come and conduct him home, and on his Arrival diſmiſſed the General on his Word. This Accident happened through Miſinformation, and by M. *de Frankenberg*'s being more ready to do his Duty than his inferior Officers. But we are now to paſs to the Frontiers of *Portugal*, where ſeveral Matters of great Moment paſſed this Year.

FROM

From the Commencement of the War to this time the Forces on this Side were generally ſpeaking compoſed rather of the Militia than regular Troops, but it ſo happened this Year that both the *Portugueſe* Army under the Command of the Earl of *Galway*, and the Army of King *Philip* under the Marquis *de Bay*, were in excellent Order. That of the Earl of *Galway* conſiſted of twenty-ſix Battalions of *Portugueze* and ſix Battalions of *Engliſh* Foot, and of thirteen Regiments of Horſe, he had with him a Train of twenty Pieces of Cannon, and threatned to make the Siege of *Badajox* in the very Beginning of the Campaign. The *Spaniſh* Army conſiſted of twenty-four Battalions and forty-ſeven Squadrons of admirable Horſe. Their Train conſiſted of twenty Pieces of Cannon, and they were eager for an Engagement; and the Marquis *de Bay* promiſed that he would not fail of giving them an Opportunity to ſhew their Valour.

The Earl of *Galway* having marched as far as the *Caya* in his way to *Bajadox*, found there the Army of *Spain* encamped and ready to engage; he cauſed however Bridges to be immediately thrown over the River, but made no farther Motion afterwards for ſome Days. On the ſeventh of *May* the *Spaniſh* Army made a Forage, upon which the Earl of *Galway* reſolved to attack them, expecting to have found them in great Diſorder; but this was a Stratagem of the Marquis *de Bay*, who foreſeeing what would happen, marched with his Infantry drawn up in two Lines, and his Cannon loaded with Cartridge-ſhot. The Horſe too had their Orders, inſtead of foraging, to return to their Poſts by eleven in the Morning. The Battle was of but very ſhort Continuance, the *Spaniſh* Horſe being much ſuperior to the *Portugueſe*, ſo that in Half an Hour the Left Wing was broken, and three Battalions of *Engliſh* Troops, with ſome Pieces of Cannon which had been placed behind them, were entirely cut off from the reſt of the Army. It unluckily happened that the Earl of *Galway* was there in Perſon, and was forced to retire into *Higuela* to ſave himſelf. The Infantry finding the Buſineſs over, drew themſelves up in a ſquare Battalion, and retired. M. *de Bay* haraſſed them with his Horſe in their March, but however they paſſed the River *Guadiana*, which was now dry, and were ſoon out of reach. There was about ſeventeen hundred Men killed and wounded, and about two thouſand five hundred taken Priſoners, amongſt them was the Count *de St. John*, General of the *Portugueſe* Horſe, General *Sankey*, Earl of *Barrimore*, Brigadier *Pierce*, Lord *Henry Pawlet*, Colonel *Meredith*, with a great Number of *Portugueſe* Officers, Don *Juan Manael*, and Don *Miguel Damaza*, Lieutenant-Generals, were mortally wounded. There were taken alſo ſeventeen Pieces of Cannon, nineteen Pontons, fifteen Standards and Colours, all the Tents, Waggons and Baggage. The *Spaniards* loſt only four hundred Men.

The Earl of *Galway* retired with the broken Remains of his Army under the Cannon of *Elvas*, and took ſuch Precautions in a few Days afterwards as hindred the *Spaniards* from making any other Uſe of their Victory than blocking up *Olivenca*; ſo that on the coming on of the Heats they retired into Quarters of Refreſhment. In order to reſtore the Army to its former Condition, ſix new Regiments were raiſed in the Pay of the Queen of *Great Britain*. The firſt was given to the Earl of *Galway*, the King of *Portugal* named the other five Colonels, and the Queen the Lieutenant-Colonels, who were all Refugees. Thus ended the Campaign on this Side.

It was in the Month of *October* that the Pope was prevailed upon to ſend his Brief of Acknowledgment to King *Charles*, upon which the Conſtable *de Colonna* ſet up his Arms over the Gates of his Palace, and mighty Rejoicings were made by all the Friends of *Auſtria* at *Rome*. The *Spaniards* however who were in the Intereſt of the auguſt Houſe of *Auſtria*, thought that the Pope might have expreſſed himſelf in warmer

Language, and that his Brief was neither very eloquent nor very inſtructive, conſidering how many Months it had been drawing up. As it is very ſhort the Reader perhaps will not be diſpleaſed to ſee it, ſince all the Writings from the Court of *Rome* are eſteemed Maſter Pieces in their Kind.

" To the Catholick King *Charles* III. of *Spain*, our moſt dear Son in CHRIST, " Health and Apoſtolick Benediction: Your Majeſty treads in the Steps of your An- " ceſtors, in ſhewing your Devotion towards the Holy See, and your filial Obedience " towards the Church. This obliges us in our Apoſtolick Miniſtry, of which we are " moſt unworthy, to give you particular Marks of our Acknowledgment. This Beha- " viour will draw on you and on your auguſt Houſe the Bleſſings of Heaven; theſe " we ſhall not ceaſe to beſeech for you with great Ardor from GOD, the Author of " all Good. Moreover we give, from the Bottom of our Heart, to your Majeſty, " our Apoſtolick Benediction. *Done at* Rome *at* Sancta Maria Majore, *under the Fiſh-* " *ers Ring*, 10 October 1709. *and of our Pontificate the ninth.*"

THE Moment this Bull was ſigned and publiſhed at *Rome* Monſ. *Molinez*, Auditor of the *Rota*, without the leaſt Regard to the Pope's Authority, cauſed to be fix'd up in all publick Places, King *Philip*'s Proclamations, forbidding his Subjects to have any Intercourſe with the Court of *Rome*, upon Pain of being treated as Rebels, and having their Eſtates confiſcated; and it being demanded of him why he did not retire? he ſaid he waited to ſee what the *Germans* would make his Holineſs do next. Much about this time General *Stanhope* retired from *Spain* without Orders, and without writing any Anſwer to a Letter written him by the King, which gave great Uneaſineſs to the Court of *Barcelona*.

IN the Court of King *Philip* there were great Confuſions, nor could M. *de Ibberville* appeaſe them. The Queen of *Spain* declared herſelf openly againſt the *French*. The King declared that he could not ſuffer their carrying on a Trade to the *Indies*. He complained likewiſe that his Troops in the Service of his Grandfather in the *Netherlands* had been treated with Diſreſpect, which he ſaid might happen from their languiſhing to ſerve their native Prince, and therefore deſired they might be ſent to *Spain*. When M. *D'Ibberville* returned to *Verſailles*, it was reſolved to leave King *Philip* to his *Spaniſh* Councils, and to recall even the Princeſs *D'Urſins*, but the Queen would not part with her. It was generally ſaid that theſe Things were tranſacted in Concert between the two Courts, but the Matter of Fact ſeems to have been otherwiſe, for in the midſt of the Negotiations with the Allies, King *Philip* wrote to the Duke of *Burgundy*, deſiring his Son might aſſume the Title of Duke of *Anjou*, which was no way reconcilable to *French* Politicks, or to any other Politicks but *Spaniſh*, where they diſdain to put on ſo much as the Colour of Falſhood, and would not tell a ſolemn Lie for a Kingdom. The Councils at *Madrid* were for the future compoſed of *Spaniſh* Grandees, and if any *French* were admitted they were ſuch as were in *Spaniſh* Intereſts, and who, like their Maſter, were in all Reſpects *Hiſpanolized*.

THERE happened this Year ſome Stirs in the *Sevennes*, in Hopes, as it was ſuppoſed, of Aſſiſtance from abroad; but whatever Hopes they had they were diſappointed, and the Buſineſs ended in their Ruin. The Duke *de Roquelaure*, who commanded in *Languedoc*, ſent ſome regular Troops towards *Vernoux*, which regular Troops fought and routed the Malecontents twice. They were commanded by one *Abraham*, who was at once their Miniſter and their Captain. In the latter End of *July* however he with fifty more were taken, *Abraham* was broken alive upon the Wheel, the reſt were hang'd

up and down the ſeveral Towns of the *Vivarez*, which ſo terrified the People that it put an End to all Commotions. It is certain that theſe poor Men were Fanaticks, and that for three or four Years together very ſtrange Things happened in this Part of *France*. People, otherwiſe of good Senſe, affirming that they had heard Angels ſinging Pſalms in the Air, Children ſeized with ſleepy Fits in ſuch a Manner that they ſuffered Pins to be run to the Bone, afterwards pretending to propheſy of ſtrange Things which never came to paſs; ſo that in Fact they ought rather to have been accounted demented than rebellious People, and have been ſent ſomewhere to recover their Senſes rather than to Wheels and Gibbets. But on the other Hand his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty had his Hands full, and perhaps found it impoſſible to ſhew that Tenderneſs towards his Subjects which he would willingly have done at another time. Or it may be his Miniſters interpoſed between the poor deluded Creatures and Mercy, and ſent them to the Gallows to ſave themſelves further Trouble.

As to Affairs at Sea we have not much to ſay of them, the Allies intended great Things, and *Great Britain* fitted out great Fleets, but they were able to do little or nothing. The Deſigns I hinted at before were the Reduction of *Sicily* and *Cadiz*, the former was to have been attemped by Sir *Edward Whitaker*, the latter by Sir *George Bynge*, but King *Charles* employed them upon ſo many little Errands, as Mr. *Lediard* rightly obſerves, that they could not ſo much as attempt it. As to the taking of Prizes and Actions in the *Weſt Indies*, they no way belong to this Work, and therefore we ſhall here put an End to our Hiſtory of the Affairs of this Year.

1710. In the Beginning of the Year 1710, the Conferences were held at *Gertruydenberg*, where the *French* Writers ſay their King offered all Things, and the Allies would accept of nothing; certain it is that the Miniſters of the Houſe of *Auſtria* were very ſanguine, they would not hear, with Patience, of giving *Sicily* to King *Philip*, but prepared a long Memorial, ſhewing of what mighty Conſequence it was to preſerve that Iſland to the Houſe of *Auſtria*: That the War would have been carried on to no Purpoſe if a Prince of the Houſe of *Bourbon* was allowed to keep two ſuch conſiderable Places as *Sicily* and *Sardinia* with the Royal Title: However to ſhew the Diſintereſtedneſs of that Houſe, it was propoſed that a Peace ſhould be made with *France* on the beſt Terms which could be obtained, and that then *Great Britain* and *Holland* ſhould turn the Expences they had hitherto been at for carrying on the War in *Flanders*, to the ſubſiſting the Armies neceſſary for the Conqueſt of *Spain*. Some diſcerning Politicians were of Opinion that the Propoſitions made by *France* for the Depoſition of King *Philip* were fallacious: However that Matter was, we know that the following Anſwer was given to the *French* Plenipotentiaries at *Gertruydenberg*; That the Propoſitions of yielding *Sicily* and *Sardinia*, and receiving a Sum of Money for carrying on the War in *Spain* were unacceptable, and that the abandoning of that Kingdom was expected on the Foot of the fourth and thirty-ſeventh Articles of the Preliminaries; whence it is clear that if *France* had been ever ſo candid in Relation to thoſe Points, ſhe could not have purchaſed Peace. It is however true that King *Philip* and his Miniſters were very much offended with theſe Propoſitions, and that the Court of *Madrid* did not diſſemble a Reſolution of defending King *Philip*'s Title to the Crown of *Spain*, in Caſe the King of *France* totally deſerted him, and even joined with the Allies. What Effect this deſperate Reſolution would have had is what we do not preſume to conjecture; but this we are enabled to ſay from good Authority, that the Loyalty of the *Spaniards* to King *Philip* roſe in exact Proportion to the Coldneſs, whether real or pretended, expreſſed by the Court of *France*, and that in the End the People of that Nation grew ſo ſanguine, that if they could not have kept him upon the Throne,

Throne, they would have ruined themſelves in endeavouring it. But we are now to give a regular Account of the Year; for as to the Preparations made on both Sides, we have already mentioned them in our Account of the Campaign in *Flanders* this Year, in the preceding Volume.

THE Emperor was very deſirous that the Elector of *Hanover* ſhould have commanded the Army on the *Rhine*, as heretofore, for which Reaſon he confirmed him in the Office of Arch-treaſurer of the Empire; but his Electoral Highneſs was ſo thoroughly wearied of being at the Head of half compleat Battalions, ill cloathed and worſe paid, that he deſired to be excuſed from ſhewing that Complaiſance which he had hitherto done, for a Court on whoſe Promiſes there were ſo little Dependance. He alledged alſo that his Preſence was neceſſary in his own Dominions, on Account of the War in the North, which had been rekindled by the King of *Denmark*, the Conſequence of which could not be foreſeen; upon which the Emperor gave the Command of the Army to Prince *Eugene*, which was Matter of Form only; for ſoon after a Patent was expedited, granting the Command to Lieutenant General *Gronsfeld*, who was directed to conform himſelf to the Orders ſent him by Prince *Eugene*, who continued to ſerve in *Flanders*. The Marſhal *de Harcourt* had the Command of the *French* Army, and the Marſhal *de Bezons* went to ſerve under him; the former finding his Health very much impaired, retired very early to *Paris*, and the two Armies after obſerving each other till the Month of *November*, went into Winter Quarters without doing or attempting to do any thing.

HIS Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty was this Year under ſome Apprehenſions that the Duke of *Savoy* would make a new Viſit to *Dauphinè* or *Provence*, attended by an *Engliſh* Fleet. He ſent therefore the Duke of *Berwick*, who had this Year ſerved under Marſhal *Villars* in *Flanders*, to command the Troops in thoſe Provinces, into which the *Piedmonteſe* and *German* Troops attempted an Irruption under the Command of Count *Daun*. The *Engliſh* Fleet likewiſe appeared before Port *Cette*, and even made a Deſcent, but to no Purpoſe, the Remains of the *Camiſſars* had ſuffered ſo terribly the laſt Year, that they could not think of truſting to a new Inſurrection, ſo that Sir *John Norris*, after having reduced a Fort and two or three Villages, was obliged to re-embark the Forces he had landed with the Loſs of about two hundred Men. As for Count *Daun*, after an unſucceſsful Campaign, underſtanding that the Duke of *Berwick* had ſent the greateſt Part of his Army towards the Frontiers of *Spain*, he thought of retiring quietly into *Piedmont*; but the Duke of *Savoy* receiving private Information that Bread for three Weeks was baking at *Grenoble*, and that the Duke of *Berwick* had countermanded the March of his Forces, he apprehended that General had a Deſign upon *Exiles*, and immediately ſent his Orders for the *Piedmonteſe* Troops to march back again; of which when the Duke of *Berwick* was informed, he put a Stop to the baking of Bread, and ordered his Forces to continue their March, having nothing more in View than that his Royal Highneſs's Troops ſhould have their Belly full of marching. After this his Grace returned to *Paris*, where he was very kindly received by the *French* King, who was pleaſed to tell him in his Drawing-Room, *That he had not either loſt Fame or Ground ſince he commanded in* Dauphinè.

IN *Italy* all the Petty Princes were this Year at their Wits End; his *Imperial* Majeſty's Commiſſaries demanding ſuch Subſidies of them as they neither knew how to pay nor how to refuſe. The Dutchy of *Mirandola* they ſet to Sale; and as for the Pope, notwithſtanding he had ſubmitted to all that was demanded of him, he had the Reſtoration of *Comachio* delayed, and even refuſed. The Pope thereupon ſet up a Demand of three Millions for the Depredations which his Subjects had ſuffered; but the Marquis

Marquis *de Prie* at firſt would hear nothing of thoſe Demands, though they were certainly well founded; at laſt he gave his Holineſs to underſtand that he might poſſibly have *Comachio* delivered up to him, in Caſe they heard no more of thoſe Damages, and his Holineſs could find a way to raiſe a hundred thouſand Crowns to indemnify his *Imperial* Majeſty for the Expences he had been at in fortifying it. What Opinion the Pope had of this is uncertain, but his Holineſs had time enough to conſider of it. *Comachio* remained in the Emperor's Hands as long as he lived, and even to the Year 1725, when it was yielded up to *Benedict* XIII. We are now to paſs into *Spain*, where ſeveral great Events happened this Year, which ſome have reckoned the warmeſt of the War.

KING *Charles*, as he had preſſed his Allies to make their utmoſt Efforts in *Spain* this Year, ſo he was no leſs aſſiduous on his Part for their having every thing in Readineſs for acting early, knowing perfectly well that almoſt all the Misfortunes which had hitherto befallen his Arms, were entirely owing to the late coming of his Troops into the Field, which gave the Armies of the two Crowns continual Opportunities of taking their Meaſures and making Conqueſts before he was in any Condition to oppoſe them. In the Beginning of the Month of *February* he reviewed all his Troops, and ſetting out from *Barcelona* viſited *Gironne*, *Vich*, *Veiga*, *Cardona* and *Maureſa*. He gave Orders for making *Balaguer* a Place of Arms, and fortifying all the little Places in that Neighbourhood. Count *Staremberg* ſent his Orders to all the General Officers to have their reſpective Corps ready to go into the Field by the twelfth of *March*, and alſo ſent a Courier to *Final*, to preſs the immediate Departure of the grand Convoy, with Proviſions and Ammunition for *Barcelona*. His Majeſty found himſelf in a Capacity of drawing into the Field between eighteen and twenty thouſand of his Troops, and the Supplies he expected by the Beginning of the Year were to encreaſe them to thirty thouſand, and at the Head of ſuch a Body he doubted not of making the Conqueſt of *Arragon*.

KING *Philip* employed himſelf and his Council all the Winter in ſettling new Funds for the Payment of the Army, and in contriving new Schemes for its Reinforcement, it being at preſent entirely compoſed of *Spaniſh* Troops. In the Kingdoms of *Arragon* and *Valencia* he had fifty nine Battalions and ſeventy one Squadrons, in *Eſtremadura* twenty nine Battalions and fifty Squadrons, in *Andaluſia* fourteen Battalions and fifteen Squadrons, in *Old Caſtile* two Battalions and ſeven Squadrons, in *Madrid* two Battalions and three Squadrons, in *Gallicia* four Battalions and three Squadrons, in *Guipuſcoa* ſixteen Battalions, in *Ceuta* five Battalions, but a great Part of theſe were new raiſed Troops, and moſt of them incompleat. His Catholick Majeſty determined himſelf to command the Army which was to enter *Catalonia*, and named for the Generals who were to ſerve under him the Count *de las Torres*, the Marquis *de Villadarias*, the Prince *Tſerclas de Tilly*, the Count *de Aguilar*, the Duke *de Saerno*, the Duke *de Aure* and M. *de Verboom*. The Marquis *de Bay* retained his Command in *Eſtremadura*. Don *Franciſco de Manriquez* commanded in *Andaluſia*, and the Marquis of *Riſbourg* in *Gallicia*. In the Beginning of *May* the Troops were ready to take the Field which were intended to act againſt *Catalonia*: They conſiſted of fifty-eight Battalions and ſixty-ſix Squadrons. The King of *Spain* quitted *Madrid* on the third of that Month, accompanied by the Duke of *Medina Sidonia*, the Conſtable of *Caſtile*, the Duke of *Oſſuna* and the Marquiſſes of *Valejo* and *Quintano*. On his Arrival at *Sarragoſſa*, the Citizens, to ſhew their Reſpect and Affection, made him a Preſent of twenty thouſand Piſtoles for his private Expences during the Campaign.

THE Army lay then encamped at a ſmall Diſtance from *Lerida*, where King *Philip* joined it, and paſſed the *Segro* with an Intent to have beſieged *Balaguer*, but the Waters of that River riſing ſuddenly, and carrying away his Bridges, his Army was thereby greatly diſtreſſed for two Days. Count *Staremberg* being inferior in Number, kept his Troops upon the Defenſive, and on King *Philip*'s marching farther into the Countty, took Poſſeſſion of his Camp near *Balaguer*. The *Spaniſh* Army often provoked that of the Allies to an Engagement, but Count *Staremberg* was one of thoſe Generals who would fight only when himſelf was in Humour, and not to ſatisfy other People. On the twenty-ſeventh of *July* King *Philip* marched towards the *Noguera* with Intention to paſs that River near *Alfaras*, but Don *Miguel de Sel*[illegible], and Don *Pedro de Ronquillo*, whom he had ſent with a great Body of Horſe and Dragoons to take Poſſeſſion of a Paſs, found it occupied by twenty ſeven Squadrons of the Allies. King *Charles* having already paſſed the *Noguera*, and being in full March with all his Army, the King being informed of this ſent to the Marquis of *Villadarias* to march that way with all the Cavalry, but the Allies firing from a Battery of five Pieces of Cannon, killed Don *Joſeph de Figuera*, Colonel of the Regiment of *Medina Sidonia*, and ſeveral other Officers. They then charged the Half formed *Spaniſh* Horſe, broke both their Lines, and forced them to retire ſo precipitately from the Hills, that running on the Foot, they put them into Confuſion, ſo that in a ſhort Space the whole Army, notwithſtanding King *Philip*'s Preſence, fled without Order towards *Lerida*, leaving Part of their Baggage to be pillaged by the Victors. The Marquis *de Vallejo*, one of the Lords of the Bed-Chamber to the King, performed an Action that Day worthy of immortal Honour, obſerving that twenty ſeven Squadrons of the Horſe of the Allies were coming down upon the broken Foot, he took a Reſolution to ſacrifice himſelf and his Regiment of Dragoons to preſerve the Army from being totally ruined. He divided his Regiment into five Pelotons, and, on a full trot, fell upon the twenty ſeven Squadrons Sword in Hand, which had the Effect deſired, though it coſt moſt of his Men their Lives. The King of *Spain* loſt here fifteen hundred Men, amongſt whom was the brave Duke *de Saerno*, and two hundred Officers. General *Verboom* was wounded and made Priſoner. The Allies had about two hundred Men killed, moſt of them by the Marquis *Vallejo*'s Dragoons, among whom were the Earl of *Rochfort* and Count *Naſſau*, the Lords *Stanhope* and *Capel* were wounded. Such was the Action of *Almanara*, which was not a little fatal to King *Philip*'s Affairs, inaſmuch as it diſcouraged his Troops and obliged him to recal the Marquis *de Bay* from *Eſtramadura*. *Battle of Almanara.*

Count *Staremberg* was extremely preſſed by King *Charles* to march into *Arragon*, but he would not be perſuaded to ſtir till he had recovered the Poſts which King *Philip* had behind him, whereby his Communication might have been cut off with *Barcelona*. This being effected he marched with his Army, which conſiſted of about twenty four thouſand Men, towards *Sarragoſſa*. King *Philip*, who was at this time much indiſpoſed, having left a good Garriſon in *Lerida*, marched the ſame way. The Allies having paſſed the *Cinca* advanced towards *Fraga* to hinder the Paſſage of King *Philip*, but finding he had already paſſed he detached twenty eight Squadrons to fall upon his Rear, which they did near *Peſialva* with great Vigour. The *Spaniards* purpoſely broke, and being diſtracted with the Reproaches they had met with for the Buſineſs of *Almanara*, charg'd theſe Squadrons when they were in the Heart of them with ſuch Fury, that they cut to Pieces ſeven hundred Men, and amongſt them a great many Officers. They loſt themſelves three hundred, but this did them little Service; for the next Day having no Bread, the Soldiers were ſo miſerably fatigued that Numbers fell down in the Road and were made Priſoners. The King growing worſe and worſe was conſtrain'd

to retire to *Sarragoſſa*, and leave the Command of the Army to the Marquis *de Bay*. The Marquis immediately cauſed it to paſs in Review, and found that of thirty-two thouſand there was ſeventeen thouſand left, and of theſe not fifteen thouſand were able to do Duty, the reſt being much fitter for an Hoſpital than for the Field. An Officer told the Marquis that it was unfortunate he ſhould be called from making Conqueſts in *Portugal* to riſque all his Honour with ſo feeble an Army: To which the Marquis anſwered, *Sir, I am ſorry for my King and Country's Misfortunes; but as for Honour I account that the greateſt to be thought worthy of the King's Commands where Things are in the worſt Order, and if I cannot reſtore them, I ſhall fall with great Satisfaction in endeavouring to do it.*

Battle of Sarragoſſa. ON the nineteenth both Armies paſſed the Night under Arms in order of Battle, the twentieth at Break of Day they began to cannonade each other. The Duke *de Avre* was killed early in the Morning by a Cannon-ſhot, which greatly diſpirited the *Spaniſh* Troops. Count *Staremberg* ſent King *Charles* away before he would engage. He then diſpoſed his Troops for the Engagement. The Right was given to General *Stanhope*, the Left to General *Belcaſtel*; the M. *Staremberg* acted himſelf in the Centre, and had a very ſtrong Body of Reſerve. The Army of *Spain* had Meſſieurs *de Amezaga* and *Mahoni* in the Right, Don *Joſeph Armandaritz* and Don *Pedro Ronquillo* in the Left, the Counts *de Meroda* and *Lancarota* in the Centre, the Marquis *de Bay* commanding in Chief. The Right of the *Spaniſh* Army fell upon the Left of the Allies and broke their Cavalry, but M. *Mahoni* advancing with his Squadrons too far, could never afterwards return. He made two Attempts to force the Squadrons between him and the *Spaniſh* Troops, but in vain. The Marquis *de Bay* ſaw the Miſtake and endeavoured to remedy it upon the Spot, but the Troops he ſent marched ſo ſlowly that Count *Staremberg's* Troops took them in Flank, and the Diſorder growing continually greater, the Allies bore down all before them. M. *de Mahoni* perceiving that all was over, marched with his Horſe to eſcort the King, who lay ſick of a Fever at a Houſe Half a Mile diſtant from the Camp. The Marquis *de Bay* retired as well as he could to *Tudela*, and Prince *Tſerclas de Tilly* carried off a conſiderable Body to *Grana*. The Allies remained Maſters of the Field of Battle, the *Spaniards* having loſt two thouſand Men killed and wounded, and fifteen hundred made Priſoners. M. *Staremberg* reſolved immediately to puſh his Conqueſt to the utmoſt, and in the mean time took Poſſeſſion of *Sarragoſſa*, and began to change the Magiſtrates and to eſtabliſh Magazines that he might be in no Danger of having his Rear attacked in Caſe of any Misfortune. He alſo ſent a great Part of the Priſoners with a ſtrong Eſcort to *Barcelona*, and gave the neceſſary Orders for fortifying the little Places in the Neighbourhood, after which he took the Road of *Madrid*.

KING *Philip* was now in a deſperate Condition, his Army exceſſively weakned, abundance of his beſt Officers killed, himſelf obliged to fly, though in a very bad State of Health, and his Competitor at the Head of a triumphant Army in full march towards his Capital. The Inhabitants of *Sarragoſſa* ſhewed an extraordinary and unexpected Affection for his Perſon, furniſhing his Troops with three Days Proviſion, and himſelf with whatever Carriages he wanted. The Count *de Louvigny*, Governor of *Lerida* having received Advice of the Loſs of the Battle of *Sarragoſſa*, and that the Priſoners were ſent back to *Barcelona*, marched in the Night with a great Detachment of his Garriſon, fell upon the Eſcort, and recovered ſeven hundred Men. As for the reſt of the Priſoners made in that Battle, they to the Number of eight hundred liſted in the Troops of King *Charles*, but deſerted again as ſoon as they got into *Caſtile*, and perſuaded a great many *Catalans* and *Germans* to go along with them. Three

thouſand Recruits marched from *Andaluſia* to join the Army of the Marquis *de Bay*, and the Conſulate of *Seville* advanced King *Philip* three hundred thouſand Crowns for his preſſing Occaſions. He was however forced to quit *Madrid*, having firſt cauſed the Duke *de Medina Celi*, whom he had impriſoned at *Segovia*, to be ſent under a Guard of Horſe to *Fontarabia*. He then reſolved to retire with the Queen and Prince of *Aſturias* to *Valladolid*, the antient Reſidence of the Kings of *Caſtile*. His Majeſty when he left *Madrid* ſummoned all the Councils, wherein he told them that his Affairs were in a very bad Condition, that he did not pretend to conſtrain any Body to follow him, and that in his deſperate Situation his ſole Reſource was in the Hearts of his Subjects. This did not hinder however great Numbers of Perſons of Quality from following him, inſomuch that when he quitted *Madrid* he had a thouſand Coaches in his Train, almoſt all the Inhabitants followed for three Leagues, wiſhing their Majeſties a happy Return, and obliging them to ſtop ſeveral times that they might weep over the Prince of *Aſturias*, who ſate in his Mother's Lap ſick of an Ague.

KING *Charles* after the Succeſſes of his Arms, which were chiefly owing to the great Military Skill of the Marſhal *Staremberg*, held a grand Council of War at *Calataxud*, a ſmall Town in the Kingdom of *Arragon*, wherein were preſent the following Generals and Perſons of Diſtinction; the Count *D'Aſſumar*, the Prince of *Lichtenſtein*, General *Stanhope*, the Marſhal Count *de Staremberg*, the Count *de la Puebla*, the Generals *Belcaſtel*, *Frankenberg*, *Carpenter* and *Wills*. The King propoſed four Points to the Conſideration of the Council: The firſt was, whether in the preſent Situation of Affairs it would be moſt expedient to carry on the War in *Caſtile*, or on the Side of *Navarre*. The ſecond, in Caſe the former was reſolved on, what Methods could be propoſed for ſubſiſting the Army in a Country which had hitherto ſhewn ſuch a mortal Averſion to the Allies. The third, whether the Fleet under the Command of Admiral *Norris*, and the Land Forces on board it, might not be employed for the Reduction of the Kingdom of *Valencia*. The fourth, what General ſhould be made Choice of to command the Forces deſigned for that Kingdom. All the Generals were of Opinion that it would be moſt for his Majeſty's Intereſt to march directly to *Madrid*. They adviſed that a very pathetic Letter ſhould be ſent to the Magiſtrates of that City to free them from any Apprehenſions they might have of being ill uſed by the Forces of his Majeſty or his Allies. General *Stanhope* propoſed ſeizing ſome Port on the Ocean, in order to facilitate the Arrival of Supplies from *Great Britain*. They all agreed that the Recovery of *Valencia* ſhould be immediately attempted, and General *Nebot* was propoſed by Count *Staremberg* for that Command. After they had all ſpoken King *Charles* himſelf delivered his Opinion; he ſaid it appeared to him more reaſonable to carry on the War in *Navarre* than *Caſtile*, becauſe if once the Communication between the Enemy and *France* could be cut off, the Conqueſt of *Caſtile*, though it might be later brought about, yet might be effected with greater Facility and Certainty. That though it might be true that the Inhabitants of *Madrid* and other Cities would receive and pay him Homage when he enter'd them with his Army, yet it was alſo to be feared they would be as ready to deſert him when they had an Opportunity, and in the mean time perhaps inſtead of furniſhing him with Supplies, take all poſſible Methods to cut off Proviſions, and to diſtreſs the Army in ſuch a Manner as to oblige it to a ſecond Retreat out of *Caſtile*, more ſhameful than the former. As to the reſt his Majeſty concurred with the Opinion of the General Officers, deſiring, ſince they were reſolved to march into *Caſtile*, that they would obſerve exact Diſcipline. He promiſed likewiſe to give Directions for blocking up the Places on the Frontiers of *Catalonia* in the Hands of the Enemy, and for doing every other thing which could be expected

pected from him. The Generals made him their Compliments, and notwithſtanding the King had declared himſelf ſo freely, all the neceſſary Preparations were made for marching immediately towards *Madrid*. I am very ſenſible that what I have advanced is directly oppoſite to every thing that has hitherto appeared, either in our *Engliſh* Accounts or in M. *de Quincy*'s Hiſtory; but as I have the Minutes of that very Council of War before me, I cannot be miſtaken.

BUT to return to the Meaſures taken by King *Philip*, his Court at *Valladolid* was extremely brilliant. The Duke *de Vendome*, who, at the King's Requeſt, was ſent to reſtore the Face of Affairs in *Spain*, arrived there the ſame Day, as did alſo the Duke *de Noailles:* The next a great Council of War was held, in which it was reſolved that the Marquis *de Bay* ſhould return to the Command of his own Army, that the Duke *de Noailles* ſhould go to *Paris*, and from thence proceed with the utmoſt Diligence to *Rouſſillon*, in order, on his Arrival, to act offenſively in *Catalonia*, and that as ſoon as the *Spaniſh* Army was recruited, the King and M. *de Vendome* ſhould repair thither, and the Count *de Aguilar*, the Duke *de Popoli*, the Count *de las Torres*, the Marquis *de Valdecaſias*, the Marquis *D'Aytona*, and the Marquis *de Thouy*, ſhould act as Captain Generals. Theſe Reſolutions taken were immediately put in Execution, and their Succeſs was greatly owing to the active as well as paſſive Loyalty of the *Caſtilians*, who ſhewed themſelves ready to do and ſuffer any thing for the Service of their Prince.

King Charles *enters* Madrid.

KING *Charles* entred *Madrid* on the fourth of *October*, but the People expreſſed very little Joy for his Arrival, on the contrary they would not ſo much as pick up the Money that was thrown in the Streets, but ſhut their Doors, and obſtinately refuſed to put out Lights. In the Evening a ſort of Play was acted, wherein there were certain Panegyricks on the Houſe of *Auſtria* and on the King, but the unfortunate Author of this Piece was found ſtabb'd in the Streets next Day. This Behaviour of the Inhabitants engaged Count *Staremberg* to publiſh an Order, commanding them to diſcover, on Pain of Death, all the Horſes in the Town, out of which he formed a Regiment called *The Regiment of* Madrid. He formed alſo two Regiments of Foot under the Names of *Toledo* and *Guadalaxara*, and when it appeared that a Retreat from *Caſtile* was inevitable, there was little Regard ſhewn to any Body, but Plunder and Proviſions were amaſſed at any Rate.

IN the mean time M. *de Louvigny*, Governor of *Lerida*, performed one of the handſomeſt Exploits which happened in the *Spaniſh* War. He had Information of a large Convoy going to *Balaguer*, which he ſurprized, killing and taking every Man of the Eſcort; but inſtead of conducting it to *Lerida*, he went on with it to the Poſt of the Allies, and ſome of his Men anſwering the Queſtion they were aſked in *German*, they were readily admitted, when the Garriſon, which conſiſted of eight hundred Men, perceiving their Miſtake, they endeavoured to rectify it by a gallant Defence. The Action was very warm, five hundred Men being killed upon the Spot, but M. *de Louvigny* at laſt prevailed, made the Governor and the reſt of the Garriſon Priſoners of War, and after blowing up the Fortifications carried off twelve Pieces of Cannon, four Mortars, and a great Quantity of Ammunition and Proviſions to *Lerida*.

ON the eleventh of *October* King *Charles* quitted *Madrid*, and took the Road of *Arragon* and *Valencia*. The Magiſtrates he had appointed during his Stay at *Madrid* were obliged to follow him, as were alſo ſuch as had taken his Part. *Toledo* was yet garriſoned by the Allies, Count *Staremberg* thinking it neceſſary for ſecuring his Retreat, for which he gave all the Orders that a prudent General could give, conſidering that in the Country they were to march through, the Inhabitants were not only diſaffected

but

but irritated to the laſt Degree. The Villages all of them poor, many of them burnt, the Horſe greatly fatigu'd, and the Battalions mightily thinn'd by Deſertion.

On the other Hand King *Philip*'s Army were by this time thoroughly recruited, and not only recruited but well provided with every thing neceſſary. The Attempt on *Valencia* had been warded off through the Care of the Biſhop of *Murcia*, who, by his double Intereſt as a Nobleman and an Eccleſiaſtick, had raiſed ſuch a Multitude of People that it was not thought convenient to make any Deſcent. The ſame Prelate ſent away a prodigious Convoy of Proviſions to King *Philip*'s Army, the greateſt Part of which his Majeſty ſent to *Madrid* the Day after the Allies retired: A moſt ſeaſonable Supply to the diſtreſs'd Inhabitants, reducing the Price of Bread, which was in the Morning twelve Pence, to three Pence in the Pound in the Afternoon.

The Allies on the twenty-ninth abandoned *Toledo*, ſetting fire to the Magazines of Proviſions which they could not carry away: The Garriſon likewiſe plunder'd the Effects of the Queen Dowager of *Spain*, and attempted to blow up the Royal Palace, but the Inhabitants luckily broke in and withdrew the Match before it reached the Train. Count *Staremberg*, that his Army might march the faſter divided it into ſeveral Bodies, taking Care however that none of theſe ſhould march at ſuch a Diſtance as not to be able to ſuſtain and be ſuſtained by the reſt. He permitted however the plundering all the Houſes and Villages in the way, and the taking by Force Proviſions wherever they could be had; indeed there was no other way of obtaining them, for People choſe to burn them and to ſtarve themſelves, rather than part with them for Money, eſpecially to the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*, who were inexpreſſible Sufferers in this haſty Retreat.

King *Philip* gave all the neceſſary Directions, by the Advice of the Duke *de Vendome*, for incommoding the Army of the Allies in their Retreat, but in the mean time he went with that General to *Madrid*, as well to revive the Hearts of his Subjects by his Preſence, as to propagate an Opinion in the Spies on his Conduct, that he intended rather to enjoy himſelf in his Capital than to endure any longer the Fatigues of War. On the ſeventeenth of *December* his Majeſty came with the Duke *de Vendome* poſt to *Alcala*, where they received Advice that they were within a League of a Place where a *German* Regiment was in Quarters; upon which his Majeſty gave Orders to Don *Felix de Bracamanta*, to march with his Brigade all Night, which he did, and on the eighth ſurrounded and made Priſoners that whole Regiment. The ſame Day the King arrived at *Guadalaxara*, where he received Advice that General *Stanhope* was in *Bribuega*, ſix Leagues from *Guadalaxara*; his Majeſty thereupon detached at Midnight all the Granadiers of his Army, with the Piquets and ſix Regiments of Dragoons, under the Command of the Marquis *de Valdecaſias*, and early in the Morning followed himſelf with all the Horſe; by Noon the next Day the Place was inveſted. This Town of *Bribuega* had a tolerable Wall with old Towers and a good Caſtle, but was in no Condition to ſuſtain any Siege: However the *Spaniſh* Army took Poſt in ſuch a Manner, and made ſuch Communications croſs the River by Bridges, that the Troops under General *Stanhope* found it impoſſible to retire in the Night, as they projected. The King of *Spain* formed two Attacks, one commanded by himſelf in Perſon, the other by the Duke *de Vendome*. On the ninth they began to fire upon the Place, and the Duke *de Vendome* diſcovered ſome Houſes joining the Town Wall; whereupon he ſent a Party of Granadiers to take Poſſeſſion of them, and ordered the Miners to go immediately to work there. The ſame Day the King received Advice that Marſhal *Staremberg* was returning with his Army to the Relief of *Bribuega*. The Duke *de Vendome* marched at the Head of the Cavalry to ſome Eminences adjacent, where having

ving taken a View of the Defilees through which the Army of the Allies muſt of Neceſſity march, he gave ſuch Directions as were neceſſary to the Troops poſted there, and then returned to the Siege.

As ſoon as the Duke returned the Mine was play'd with ſuch Effect that it opened a ſufficient Breach, and immediately the Troops mounted to the Attack. The Troops within made a vigorous Reſiſtance, ſuch a one as the *Spaniards* had never ſeen before, for they had thrown up Retrenchments within Retrenchments, at twenty Paces Diſtance from each other; but the *Spaniſh* Troops being continually reinforced, they at length penetrated to the laſt Retrenchment, when they were forced to beat the Chamade. The Garriſon at firſt inſiſted that they ſhould not be diſarmed, nor the Place given up till Morning; but the Duke *de Vendome* would hear of no ſuch thing, and declaring poſitively that he would not be trifled with, but would make uſe of the Advantages in his Power, the Capitulation was ſigned in the Evening, whereby it was agreed that all the Troops in the Place ſhould be made Priſoners of War, but ſhould retain their Baggage and whatever elſe belonged to them except their Horſes and Arms. General *Stanhope*, the Generals *Carpenter* and *Wills*, and ſeveral other Officers of Diſtinction were taken here, with ſeven *Engliſh* Battalions, one *Portugueze* Battalion, eight Squadrons of *Engliſh* Dragoons, in all about five thouſand Men; about five hundred fell in the Action, wherein General *Carpenter* was wounded. The *Spaniards* loſt alſo a great many Men. While the Capitulation was executing Count *Staremberg*'s Guns were heard, for that General marched with incredible Diligence to the Relief of his Friends, though he came too late.

Battle of Villa Vicioſa.

THE Moment the King of *Spain* had Advice of the Allies being in the Neighbourhood of *Villa Vicioſa*, he ordered his Army to march, notwithſtanding it was exceedingly fatigued with two hard Days Duty. Marſhal *Staremberg* finding it impoſſible to retire without fighting or expoſing his Rear, formed his Troops in Order of Battle about Noon, notwithſtanding Monſ. *de Belcaſtle* who commanded the *Dutch* Troops, adviſed that ſince, in all Probability, the Town of *Brihuega* was taken, that the Troops ſhould continue their March, becauſe he thought it improbable the *Spaniards*, after ſuch a fatiguing Buſineſs, would be in a Capacity to moleſt them. *I would do ſo*, (anſwered the Marſhal *Staremberg*) *if I had to deal with the* Spaniſh *Generals, but I know the Duke* de Vendome *ſo well that I am afraid he will be here before we ſhall be ready to receive him.* It happened exactly as he foretold, for within a Moment after the Horſe which the Duke *de Vendome* had poſted the Day before, began to form themſelves in Order of Battle, and immediately after King *Philip*, the Duke *de Vendome*, and the Army arrived. The King commanded the Right Wing, the Duke the Left. The Armies beginning to cannonade each other, which ſeemed to be all that could be undertaken for the preſent, the Ground between them being ſtony and interſected in ſeveral Places with Pieces of broken Walls and Ruins. The Duke *de Vendome* conceiving that if the Night came on the Allies would retire, after giving his Majeſty Information of his Deſign by one of his Aid de Camps, diſmounted, and putting himſelf at the Head of one of the Battalions, took up a great Stone and laid it on one Side, and another on the other, ſo that a File might paſs, *I am ſorry, Gentlemen*, ſaid he, *that we muſt have this Trouble, but ſince they wont come to us, we muſt go to them*; upon which the *Spaniſh* Foot immediately began to move, Count *Staremberg* cauſing his Artillery and Small Arms to be diſcharged inceſſantly on them all the time. King *Philip* being leſs incommoded attacked the Right Wing of the Allies, compoſed chiefly of *German* Troops, with great Bravery. The *Walloon* Guards, who had behaved very poorly elſewhere, fought on this Occaſion like Madmen. The King expoſed his Perſon exceed-

ingly, insomuch that of a sudden the Ardor of the Army was check'd by a Report that he was either dead or taken Prisoner; which coming to the Ears of the *Spanish* Horse about his Person, they threw their Hats into the Air, and cry'd, *The King lives and conquers, the King lives and conquers.* M. *de Bracamonte* with twelve hundred Horse under his Command, could not come up time enough to form with the rest of the Troops, but he sent an Officer express to assure the Duke *de Vendome* that he would be there by such an Hour; upon which the Officer was dispatched back again with certain Orders. It was in Confidence of his coming that the Duke *de Vendome* engaged, and at the time appointed he arrived to a Minute on the Flank of the Left Wing of the Allies, which till then had the better of the *Spanish* Army; but M. *Staremberg* perceiving that it was in vain to continue an Engagement where an Enemy had continual Supplies, retired as well as he could. All the World agrees that he performed on this Occasion whatever could be expected from so great a Man; he fought in Person at the Head of a square Battalion in the Centre, and with it protected the Rear of his Army in its March. M. *Mahoni* took some hundred Mules laden with all the Plunder of *Castile.* The Marquis *Vallejo* could not be persuaded to take any Repose, but with a small Body of Volunteers pick'd up such Stragglers as he could meet with. The old Marquis *de Thoüy* having broken some Battalions of the Allies, mistook one of their Squadrons for a Squadron of *Spanish* Troops, and went to give them Orders, where he was taken Prisoner; but the *Germans* considering that it would be impossible to carry him away without hazarding his Life, very generously dismissed him. In the Town of *Suenca* a Battalion was taken Prisoners, and a little farther a great Part of the Equipage of M. *Staremberg* fell into the Hands of the *Spanish* Troops; but the King of *Spain* immediately ordered them to be returned, and sent his Compliment by an Officer to that General. The *Spanish* Army continued its March towards *Sarragossa* but slowly, being exceedingly fatigued and Numbers of Men dying daily. This Loss was in some Measure repaired by the Arrival of the Regiment of *Abumada*, and another *Arragonese* Regiment, which having been raised by the Allies, deserted entire. King *Philip* arrived on the fifth of *January* at *Sarragossa*, where, in Consideration of his great Services, he gave Don *Joseph de Vallejo* the Title of Count *de Bribuega*, he having first invested that Place, and having scarce slept one Night from that time till his Arrival at *Sarragossa.* The *Dutch* Generals *Belcastle* and *Amand* were made Prisoners, either in the Battle of *Villa Vicioса* or in their Flight, and the *German*, *Dutch* and *English* Troops taken this Campaign, including those of *Bribuega*, were computed at nine thousand Men. This Change in his Catholick Majesty's Affairs is attributed by all to the Conduct of the Duke *de Vendome*, and the great Bravery of the *Spanish* Nobility, of whom Don *Pedro de Ronquillo*, *de Cacul*, *de Rupelmonde*, and several others fell in the Field, where the *Spaniards* are thought to have lost at least three thousand Men, a great many being slain by the Artillery of the Allies before they could come up to the Attack. We shall next give a short Account of the Campaign in *Catalonia*, and so conclude the Operations of this Year.

THE Duke *de Noailles* having been at *Paris*, and reported there the State of Affairs in *Spain*, Orders were immediately given for recruiting the Forces in *Roussillon*, and sending thither such Supplies of Ammunition, Provisions, Artillery, and other Necessaries as might enable them to act offensively, though it was so late in the Year. It was *November* before the Duke arrived in that Country, and the Beginning of *December* before his Forces were in a Condition to march; however he instantly determined to pursue the Orders he had received, and to form the Siege of *Gironne*, which he accordingly invested on the fifteenth of that Month. The Place was every way very strong, as well by its Situation as by the old and new Fortifications which had been raised

raiſed for its Defence. It had a Multitude of Outworks which conſtrained the Beſiegers to extend their Lines exceſſively. On the Summit of a ſteep Hill, at a conſiderable Diſtance from the Town, ſtood the *Red Fort*; between it and the Town there was a ſtrong Redoubt; on the Top of another Hill ſtood another regular Fort called *The Fort of Calvary*; and a hundred and fifty Paces from it a Redoubt called *The Capital:* Beyond it on the other Side was *Fort Conſtable*, which had before it the Retrenchments of the *Capuchines*, and between it and the Baſtion of the *Carmelites* there was a Redoubt with ſeveral Pieces of Cannon. On the other Side of the Town in an Iſland made by the Rivers *Ter* and *Dona*, there was a very ſtrong Redoubt called the Redoubt of *Bournonville*, beſides a new Fort erected by the Allies, and call'd, in Honour of her *Britannick* Majeſty, *Fort Anne*. The Duke *de Noailles* had an Army of forty five Battalions and fifty one Squadrons. He began with the *Red Fort* or *Fort Montjoy*, the Trenches before which were opened in the Night between the twenty third and twenty fourth. By the twenty ninth a large Breach was made, and the Duke reſolved to cauſe the Place to be attacked; he left however the Communication between it and the Town open, that the Count *de Tattembach* who commanded in the Place, might, if he pleaſe, withdraw his Garriſon. He then ordered a Lieutenant and eight Granadiers to mount the Breach in his Preſence, who reported that there were ſome Mines ready to blow up, as they apprehended, in which they were right; for they over-turned a few Minutes afterwards two of the Baſtions, and then the Granadiers entered, the Place being abandoned. The Duke *de Noailles* erected three Batteries, one againſt a Redoubt between *Fort Montjoy* and the Town, another againſt *Fort Calvary*, and the third on the other Side of the River, to batter the Town in Breach. The ſecond and third of *January* were ſpent in erecting another Battery in the Suburbs, which was alſo intended to batter the Fortifications of the Place; but when the Duke thought all things in the moſt proſperous State poſſible, he found himſelf in great Danger of being forced to raiſe the Siege; for on a ſudden there aroſe ſuch a Storm as put an End to all Thoughts of Trenches, Batteries and Attacks; the former were filled with Water, the latter demoliſhed, and the Soldiers inſtead of fighting had much ado to preſerve themſelves from ſtarving. On the ſixth the Weather grew calmer, but on the ninth the Rains fell heavier than before, and continued in that Manner for three Days and Nights without Intermiſſion. The Marquis *de Fiennes*, who was encamped in the Plain with forty ſeven Squadrons and eight Battalions, found himſelf environed by impaſſable Waters, without a Loaf of Bread or a Truſs of Hay, and without a Poſſibility of procuring either. They were forced to endure theſe Hardſhips till the fourteenth, in all which time there was not a Shot fired, but then the Rain ceaſing, the Waters falling, and the Convoys coming in, they renewed their fire, and on the twenty third two Mines having play'd with good Effect, an Aſſault was made, and the *French* took Poſt on the Covered-way. The Garriſon made an obſtinate Reſiſtance, but fearing at laſt that the Enemy, who were in Poſſeſſion of a great Part of the Town, would take the Place by Storm, they beat the Chamade; whereupon Hoſtages were exchanged, and a Capitulation agreed on, whereby the Beſieged were permitted to retire into the Forts *Conſtable*, *Anne*, and of the *Capuchins*, upon Conditions that if they were not relieved in ſix Days, thoſe Places ſhould alſo be ſurrender'd. The Duke *de Noailles* having demanded an Explication of the Term *relieved*, Count *Tattembach* readily anſwered, that he would have underſtood thereby an Army able to give Battle to that of the Duke *de Noailles*, which was the ſame Conſtruction the Duke *de Noailles* would have put on that Word; but no ſuch Army appearing the Forts were render'd the laſt Day of *January*, the Garriſon marching out with

with all poſſible Marks of Honour. As ſoon as the Duke was Maſter of *Gironne* he publiſhed a general Amneſty very little expected by the *Catalans*, who abandoned all the Villages in the Neighbourhood of that Town, to which they preſently returned when they found that King *Philip* was not ſo implacable as they had been made to believe. Thus ended the Campaign on this Side, much about the time the Duke *de Vendome* encamped at *Balaguer*.

1711. THE Affairs of *Spain* began now to take up the Emperor's Thoughts more than ever: He had brought the *Hungarians*, partly by Force, and partly by Negotiations, to Terms. He ſaw a great Part of *Italy* under his Dominion, and having the Grandeur of his Family at Heart, he reſolved to exert to the utmoſt of his Power, his Endeavours to reſtore the Affairs of *Catalonia*; with this View he cauſed it to be propoſed in *England* by his Miniſter Count *Gallas*, that there ſhould be diſburſed for the Expences of the next Campaign four Millions of Crowns. That his *Imperial* Majeſty would ſubſiſt ſeventeen thouſand *Germans* and fifteen thouſand *Spaniards*, in Caſe *Great Britain* would grant him a Subſidy of 600,000*l.* Sterling, which Sum the *German* Troops in her Service ſtood her in at preſent, ſo that *Great Britain* would then have only ſix thouſand *Palatines* and *Portugueſe* to maintain, and therefore by taking theſe Meaſures her Majeſty would ſave Money. He propoſed that the *States General* ſhould continue their ordinary Subſidies, and moreover take two complete Regiments in *Catalonia* more into their Pay, which two Regiments his *Imperial* Majeſty offered to ſend thither as ſoon as the neceſſary Funds were ſettled. But his *Imperial* Majeſty inſiſted that all the Troops ſhould be under the abſolute Command of one General, which General he alſo inſiſted ſhould be the Marſhal *de Staremberg*, not doubting but he would be able to perform all that could be hoped or expected from him, when he had the ſole Direction of Marches, Sieges, Battles, and the Diverſions neceſſary to be made on the Side of *Portugal* and elſewhere. The Count *de las Torres*, from whoſe Memoirs we have theſe Particulars, tells us farther, that if theſe Propoſitions had been accepted his *Imperial* Majeſty would have ſtood charged with a clear Expence of a Million of Crowns, and the furniſhing thirty thouſand Men, which was rather more than his Circumſtances would allow; but he adds that the new Miniſtry in *England* gave a great Check to the Endeavours of the Friends to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, by cavilling at the great Expence of the War in *Spain*, and ſhewing very little Inclination to follow the Example of their Predeceſſors, in complying with the Demands of that auguſt Houſe as ſoon as they were made. It is not however to be conceived that immediately on the Change of the Miniſtry all Regards to the Affairs of *Spain* were laid aſide; on the contrary on the fifteenth of *December* 1710, the Commons voted a Million and a Half for the Service of the War in *Spain* and *Portugal*; and in the latter End of *January* her Majeſty named his Grace the Duke of *Argyle*, her Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to King *Charles* III. and Commander in Chief of her Majeſty's Forces in *Spain*, which laſt Title was not pleaſing to ſome, who were for ſending none but Lieutenant Generals, who might be abſolutely under the Command of the Marſhal *Staremberg*. In the Midſt of theſe war-like Preparations, and when all things were put in a Condition ſuitable to the Exigencies of the War, the Death of the Emperor *Joſeph* changed the whole Face of Affairs. King *Charles* found it abſolutely neceſſary to leave *Spain* and to return into *Germany*, where many apprehended that the *French* Arms and the *French* Intrigues might have endangered his Election to the *Imperial* Dignity; and ſome have pretended that King *Auguſtus* uſed his Endeavours to procure his Son, the preſent King of *Poland*, to be elected Emperor, or at leaſt King of the *Romans*, and with this View ſent him to *Frankfort*, where he lived with prodigious Eclât: However it was, King

Charles quitted *Barcelona*, leaving his Conſort there as a Pledge for his return, that the People might be kept ſteady to his Intereſt, and not be drawn to acquieſce under any Terms that might be propoſed to them by King *Philip*.

We ought now to ſpeak of the Campaigns of *Germany* and *Dauphinè*, according to our ſettled Cuſtom; but inaſmuch as nothing was done in either of any Importance, we do not think it neceſſary, eſpecially as we ſhall want room for Matters of greater Moment, to adhere ſo ſtrictly to form, and therefore, without farther Apology, we ſhall paſs to the Campaign in *Spain*.

The Loſs of *Gironne* was exceedingly prejudicial to the Affairs of the Allies, as well on Account of the large Territory which it commanded, as by Reaſon of the Cannon and Ammunition found therein; of the former, beſides a great Number of Iron, there were fifty fine ones of Braſs, and 70,000lb Weight of Power. The *Spaniſh* Army advanced alſo all the Month of *February* in ſuch a Manner, that by the latter End thereof their Left Wing was very near the Right of the Army of M. *de Noailles*, whereby two Thirds of the Principality of *Catalonia* was brought under the Subjection of King *Philip*. On the twenty fourth Marſhal *Staremberg* withdrew his Garriſon from *Balaguer*, and cauſed the new Fortifications which had been erected there to be blown up. King *Philip* was all this while at *Sarragoſſa* with the Duke *de Vendome*. The Count *D'Aguilar* acted as Secretary and Miniſter of War, which Function he performed with great Wiſdom and Application. He ſupplied the Army in the Beginning of *March* with eight thouſand new Fuſils, and as many Bayonets: he put out alſo to make ſixty thouſand Coats and Breeches, the ſame Number of Shoes and Stockings, and double that Number of Shirts and Cravats, which, with ſixty thouſand Hats he diſtributed to all the regular Troops in *Spain*. For the opening of the Campaign there was drawn together ſeventy two Battalions and eighty five Squadrons, of theſe ſeventeen Battalions and fifteen Squadrons were deſtined for Garriſons and to eſcort Convoys, the reſt were ordered to hold themſelves in a Readineſs to take the Field.

On the other Side the Marſhal *de Staremberg* left nothing uneſſayed to put the ſmall Remains of an Army under his Command in ſuch a Condition as might enable him to preſerve at leaſt a Country he was ſtill in Poſſeſſion of, againſt a ſuperior Army. As to the Recruits he had been promiſed they came very ſlowly, and the *Engliſh* Fleet of Tranſports were detained a long time by contrary Winds, ſuffered much in their Paſſage, and arrived very late. The *Catalans* began to grow very uneaſy, however the Marſhal took the Field in tolerable time, and diſpoſed of the Troops ſo happily, that, notwithſtanding all the Vigilance of M. *de Vendome*, the Duke *de Noailles*, and the Generals who commanded under them, nothing of great Importance could be done. The Marquis *D'Arpajou* was diſpatched in *Auguſt* with a Corps of four thouſand Men to beſiege *Venaſque*. Colonel *Taff* was in a Valley in the Neighbourhood, with above fifteen hundred Men, regular Troops and Miquelets, and it was not doubted but he would give the Marquis all the Trouble in his Power; but on the Approach of the *Spaniſh* Troops the *Catalans* would not be perſuaded to ſtay, and Colonel *Taff* not knowing what to do without them, was obliged to retire; by this Means the Town of *Venaſque* was taken without Oppoſition, and the Garriſon conſtrained to retire into the Caſtle, where they pretended however to make a vigorous Defence. The Marquis *D'Arpajou* cauſed as ſoon as poſſible ſeveral Batteries to be erected, and began to fire, but his Engineers ſoon told him that it would be to little Purpoſe, the Garriſon having made an Outwork before their Walls compoſed of Beams and Sacks of Wool; the Sieur *D'Mathamort*, who commanded the Artillery, had inſtantly Recourſe to red-hot Bullets, which had their Effect, for the Garriſon being afraid of being burned alive by

the Beams taking fire, were obliged to ſurrender at Diſcretion. After this he proceeded directly to beſiege *Caſtle Leon*, a very ſtrong Place by its Situation, and the ſtronger becauſe it was impoſſible to bring Artillery near it: However the Marquis took it in a ſhort time through want of Water. In the Beginning of the Month of *September* the Army under the Command of M. *de Vendome*, and that under Marſhal *de Staremberg* approached ſo near that they cannonaded each other, whereby a good deal of Miſchief was done on both Sides. Afterwards ſeveral Meſſages paſſed between thoſe Generals; and it is ſaid they would have had an Interview if it had not been diſapproved by the Empreſs. In the Month of *October* the Duke *de Vendome* being in an ill State of Health, occaſioned chiefly by his eating Sea Fiſh, of which he received frequently Preſents from the Marſhal *Staremberg*, thought it neceſſary to drink the Waters of *Balarne*, and to that End ſued to deſire a Paſſport from Monſ. *de Staremberg*, for his Purveyor *Lambert*, which was immediately granted him, and he paſſed the Army of the Allies to take the Rout of *Languedoc*. The Marſhal alſo charged him with ſome Commiſſions for Wine and other things which he wanted; but I ſhould not have mentioned this, but if ſomething very material had not reſulted from *Lambert*'s ſhort ſtay in Monſ. *Staremberg*'s Army, who, in the Midſt of his Civilities, gave ſtrict Directions that the *Frenchmen* ſhould not be permitted to converſe either with Officer or Soldier, excepting only General *Hamilton*, to whoſe Care he was committed; however as they were paſſing through the Camp he heard ſome Officers talking in a Tent; one of them particularly ſaid that Marſhal *Staremberg* would derive great Honour from General *Wezel*'s Expedition if it ſucceeded; for, continued he, he is now encamped at *Terragona* with five thouſand Men, and his Intention is to ſurprize *Tortoſa*, as I gueſs from the Embarkation of Scaling Ladders which was made this Morning. *Lambert*, when he was about to leave the Camp deſired Permiſſion from General *Hamilton* to ſend back a Note by the Trumpet who came with him, to which the General aſſented, and called for Pen, Ink and Paper; *Lambert* immediately wrote theſe Words, *Pleaſe to pay a Peaſant fifteen Piſtoles for Brandy which I have had from him, and for which he will deliver you my Note.* The General read the Billet, and ordered the Trumpet to be called: this happening under Marſhal *Staremberg*'s Window he looked out, and ſeeing the Note in *Lambert*'s Hand, deſired to read it, which, when he had done, he ſaid *Well, well, give it him*, which *Lambert* accordingly did, ſqueezing the Trumpet at the ſame time hard by the Hand, who eaſily comprehending that there was ſomewhat the Matter, pretended to embrace Mr. *Lambert* affectionately before his Departure, and in that Embrace *Lambert* whiſpered him, *General Wezel is at* Terragona *with five thouſand Men, he intends to ſurprize* Tortoſa, *the Scaling Ladders are embarked, tell this to the Duke* de Vendome *only*. The Trumpet made haſte back to the Camp, and reported what *Lambert* had told him; Orders were thereupon ſent to *Tortoſa* to be extremely careful, and yet, with all this Precaution, General *Wezel* actually ſurprized the Outworks, and very narrowly miſſed carrying the Place. The Action was very warm and bloody, between four and five hundred Men being left dead on the Spot, and ſeveral on both Sides taken Priſoners. The miſcarrying of this Deſign mortified General *Staremberg* exceedingly, however he was in ſome Meaſure conſoled by the miſcarrying a little after of a Deſign formed by the Duke of *Vendome*, of as great Importance. 1711.

After the taking of *Venaſque* and *Caſtle Leon*, the Count *de Muret* was diſpatch'd with three thouſand Men to beſiege *Cardona*, this was a ſtrong Place and of very great Conſequence, ſeated between two Mountains, with a Caſtle built on a Rock. It had in it a ſtrong Garriſon of very good Troops, but after its being inveſted there was no Attempt made to relieve it, ſo that it was entirely left to the Conduct of the Commanders

and

and the Valour of the Soldiers. On the fourteenth of *November* the Count *de Muret* arrived before the Place; on the ſeventeenth he cauſed the Retrenchment before the Town to be attacked by fourteen hundred Men. The Garriſon made an obſtinate Defence, but at laſt the Place was taken Sword in Hand, after a great deal of Bloodſhed. The Inhabitants were retired, but there was ſome Proviſions, which was all that the *French* Troops gained by this vigorous Action. The Caſtle yet remained, which the Count *de Muret* was forced to attack in all the Forms, but till the tenth of *December* was able to make very little Progreſs therein. On the eleventh he cauſed a Mine to be play'd with indifferent Succeſs, and afterwards bombarded the Caſtle with ſomewhat better Fortune, but the Count *de Eck*, who commanded therein, having found Means to give Advice to Marſhal *Staremberg* that the Garriſon beginning to want Ammunition and Proviſions could not hold out long, that General in the Night between the thirtieth and the thirty-firſt detached four thouſand Men, who were obliged to march all Night, they ſurprized a *Spaniſh* Guard on the River, paſſed it and attacked the *French* Troops in their Retrenchments with great Bravery, the latter defending themſelves with much Obſtinacy for ſome time, but at laſt they were obliged to abandon their Lines, whereby the Caſtle was relieved. The Count *de Muret* the next Day retired, being conſtrained to burn his Baggage and to leave behind twelve Pieces of Cannon, two Mortars, and all his Sick and Wounded. This unlucky Accident chagrin'd the Duke *de Vendome* exceedingly; for if he had ſucceeded in the Scheme he had formed, M. *Staremberg* muſt have immediately encamped under the Cannon of *Barcelona*. An Author I have before me, who was himſelf in this Army, attributes this unlucky Buſineſs, in a great Meaſure, to the want the *French* Troops were in, having ſcarce Bread enough to ſupport them alive. He tells us this was occaſioned by three *French* Merchants who undertook to advance to the King of *Spain* three Millions in Corn; their Propoſal was accepted, but when they came to *Sarragoſſa* they inſiſted upon ready Money, which the King was forced to furniſh them with, though the Queen could not help ſaying, *This it is to deal with* French *People, if the honeſt* Spaniards *had had this Money they would have furniſhed the Army much better*. Indeed no Body could furniſh it worſe, for while they kept Coaches, grand Equipages, and open Tables at *Sarragoſſa*, the poor Men were ſtarving in the Field upon Half a Pound of Bread a Day, and at the latter End of the Campaign not ſo much. In the latter End of *December* the Armies went into Winter Quarters, the Duke *de Vendome* decamping firſt in full Day-light, and in Sight of Marſhal *Staremberg*. He held a Council of War the Day before, in which all the General Officers were of Opinion that the Army ought to decamp by Night: When they had declared their Sentiments, the Duke *de Vendome* roſe up, *It is very well, Gentlemen*, ſaid he, *you may be in the right, but this is not my way; Retreats in the Night confuſe and diſpirit an Army: I will take Command of the Rear; there is a River and a fine Plain behind us; if the Marſhal* Staremberg *comes he ſhall not loſe his Labour; but while I command the* Spaniards *they ſhall not wander in the Dark in their own Country*. The next Day Marſhal *Staremberg* ſending ſome Squadrons of Dragoons to obſerve the Rear of the Duke *de Vendome*'s Army, his Highneſs on their Approach halted, and preſenting his Army in Battalia, obliged them to retire, after which he marched off without further Diſturbance. Marſhal *Staremberg* diſtributed his Troops alſo throughout *Catalonia*, and the Campaign ended pretty early.

The Duke *de Vendome* returned with King *Philip* to *Madrid*, where he was receiv'd with prodigious Applauſe; and the King, with the Conſent of all the Grandees, gave him the Title and Precedence as firſt Prince of the Blood; and as ſoon as the Effects of

the Galleons came into his Majeſty's Power, he preſented the Duke with 120,000 Pieces of Eight for the Expences of the Campaign. The Duke ſmiled when the King offered it him, and accepted it with the following Compliment, *Sir, this is a very magnificent Teſtimony of your kind Acceptance of my Services, and as ſuch I receive it; but I hope your Majeſty will allow me to follow your Example, and to be grateful in my turn, let me beſeech you therefore to cauſe this Money to be diſtributed among your* Spaniſh *Troops, as a ſmall Recompence of that Valour, whereby in twenty-four Hours they fix'd your Majeſty's Title to fourteen Kingdoms.*

BEFORE the Commencement of the next Campaign the Peace was in a Manner concluded between *France*, *Spain* and *England*, and a Suſpenſion of Arms took Place in *Catalonia*, and on the Side of *Portugal*, as far as it concerned the *Engliſh* Nation. The Earl of *Portmore* alſo diſbanded the *Portugueſe* Regiments in *Engliſh* Pay, and Vice-Admiral *Jennings*, according to the Orders he had received, took on board the *Engliſh* Forces which had ſerved in *Spain*, and for ſome time paſt had poſſeſſed themſelves of *Terragona*, and left the neceſſary Troops in *Gibraltar* and *Port Mahon*.

IN the foregoing Volume we have ſaid as much in Relation to the Peace as was conſiſtent with a Work of this Nature, and we have likewiſe entred into a Detail of the Campaign in *Germany* this Year, we ſhall therefore confine ourſelves here to the Campaign in *Spain*, where all the Emperor's Hopes were placed on Marſhal *Staremberg*, who, with indefatigable Zeal and Diligence, provided every thing for acting offenſively the next Campaign, in order to free himſelf, if poſſible, from that Confinement to which the Succeſſes of the King of *Spain* had lately reduced him.

THE Duke *de Vendome* quitted *Madrid* on the ninth of *April*, and went to *Valencia*, where he reviewed the Troops quarter'd thereabouts, from thence he went to *Tortoſa*, in order to aſſemble the Army, but going unfortunately to *Vinaroz*, which is near the *Mediterranean*, he eat there ſome bad Fiſh, which threw him into his old Diſtemper of an Indigeſtion, of which he died on the eleventh of *June*, in the fifty-eighth Year of his Age. He was the Son of *Lewis* Duke *de Vendome*, an Eccleſiaſtick, who had arrived at the Honour of the Cardinalate and of *Laura Mancini*, Niece to the famous Cardinal *de Mazarin*. The Duke, of whom we are ſpeaking, made his firſt Campaign in 1672, he commanded the *French* King's Armies in 1695, in 1697 he took *Barcelona*, though he had not Troops enough to inveſt it; and notwithſtanding the Count *de Velaſco* threw into it Succours continually till the Duke *de Vendome* beat his Army and drove him out of *Catalonia*. In 1702 he commanded the *French* Army in *Italy*, in the Years 1706, 1707 he commanded in *Flanders*, and was the only *French* General who gained any Reputation there. In the former Year he hindred the Allies from making any Conqueſt, and in the latter he made a glorious Retreat at *Audenarde*, after the Duke of *Burgundy* had forced him to loſe the Battle. In 1710 he went into *Spain*; and to ſum up his Character in few Words, he always deſerved Victory, and almoſt always atchieved it. The *French* owe all their Reputation in *Italy* to him; to him *Spain* owes her Safety, and the Moſt Catholick King his Crown. The King of *Spain* ordered his Corps to be interred in the Monaſtery of the *Eſcurial*; for as he reverèd him living, he was deſirous of ſhewing the utmoſt Regard to his Memory after his Death.

Immediately after the Death of the Duke of *Vendome* General *Staremberg* made an Attempt upon *Cervera*; General *Wetzel* with four thouſand Men had the Conduct of this Buſineſs, which ſucceeded very happily at firſt, the Scaling Ladders being fixed without any Interruption; but when the Troops began to mount it appeared that the Governor was apprized of the Scheme, for he immediately made ſuch a Diſcharge both

both of his Artillery and Small Arms as did terrible Execution, and obliged the *Germans* to withdraw, leaving their Ladders and two Pieces of Artillery behind them, this being the third time they had attempted that Place. Count *Staremberg* ſoon after this diſpoſed all things for taking the Field: His Army was not very numerous, but his Troops were in excellent Order, and all the Regiments complete. The following is a very exact Liſt, after the withdrawing of the *Engliſh* Forces.

Infantry.		Cavalry.	
Guido Staremberg	2300	*Vaubonne*	1000
Geſchewind	2300	*Paſte*	1000
Bagny	2300	*Jorger*	100
Reventlau	2300		
Tholdo	2300		Total 2100
Ech	1600	Infantry	15,400
Oſnabrug	2300	Cavalry	2100
	15,400		17,500

KING *Philip* on the other Hand appointed, on the Death of the Duke *de Vendome*, Prince *Tſerclas de Tilly* to command his Army in *Catalonia*, and the Marquis *de Valdecaſias* to command in *Arragon pro interim* only, but with Inſtructions not to hazard his Troops or to enter too ſuddenly on Action. It ſeems the King, ſince his unfortunate Campaign in the Year 1710, was very apprehenſive of raſh Meaſures, and choſe rather to truſt to Time than Battles. It may be the Negotiations that were then carrying on might be another Reaſon why his Catholick Majeſty did not care to act offenſively; however it was, ſuch his Orders were, and they were punctually executed.

Marſhal *Staremberg* perceiving, that with the Duke of *Vendome* the Spirit of the *Spaniſh* Army was in a Manner deceaſed, began to act with greater Vigour, diſpoſing his Troops in ſuch a Manner as to hold both *Roſes* and *Gironne* block'd up, and at the ſame time preſſed ſo hard on the advanced Quarters of the *Spaniſh* Troops, that they were obliged to abandon *Cervera*, and all that they poſſeſſed on the other Side of the *Segro*, and to retire to *Balaguer*, in the Beginning of the Month of *Auguſt*. By the Middle of the ſame Month the Marſhal had drawn a great Corps of Troops into the Neighbourhood of *Balaguer*, and cauſed *Monteſiara* to be attacked. The Garriſon defended themſelves with great Reſolution, but at length were made Priſoners, and immediately ſhot to death; the Reaſon of which being demanded by a Trumpet from the *Spaniſh* Army, the Commanding Officer anſwered, *That it was in Imitation of the* Spaniards *hanging the* Miquelets, *and that the one Practice ſhould continue juſt as long as the other.* At laſt the Prince *Tſerclas de Tilly* aſſembled the *Spaniſh* Army, which conſiſted of fifty Battalions and ſeventy-two Squadrons, between the *Xinca* and the *Segro*, where he remained altogether on the Defenſive, without attempting any thing. Marſhal *Staremberg* in the mean time ſent Parties to ravage the Frontiers of *Valencia* and *Arragon*, and did a great deal of Miſchief, at the ſame time that his own Quarters were ſecure by the ſhutting up of the Garriſons of *Gironne* and *Roſes*. Towards the latter End of the Campaign the Marſhal made a briſk Attempt upon the former, having firſt withdrawn the Troops under General *Wetzel* which formed the Blockade, that the Garriſon might be in the greater Security. The Troops employed on this Occaſion were two thouſand choſen Granadiers, who were furniſhed with Petards and Scaling Ladders. They were landed at a ſmall Diſtance from the Town, and approached it without being perceived; they even made themſelves Maſters of a ſmall Guard poſted before the Barrier of *Caſtillon*, but not till after a vigorous Reſiſtance,

which alarmed the Governor and the Garriſon; they then cut the Barrier to Pieces with their Axes, and endeavoured to fix their Petard to the Gate of *Caſtillon*, while they ſcaled the Walls on the other Side, ſuppoſing that the Garriſon would of Courſe be commanded to the Gate on the burſting of the Petard; but in this they were miſtaken, for the Moon ſhining very bright, the Garriſon perceived their Motions diſtinctly, fired upon them ſo briſkly, and attacked them between the Palliſades and the Wall ſo warmly, that after the Loſs of two hundred Men they were obliged to retire, and leave their Petards and Scaling Ladders behind them.

By this time the Meaſures taken by his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty began to operate ſo forcibly, that Count *Staremberg* finding the *Portugueſe* as well as *Engliſh* Troops recalled, was conſtrained, in his turn, to abandon *Cervera* and to retire towards *Barcelona*, of which the Prince *Tſerclas de Tilly* having Notice, and that a *Palatine* Regiment of Horſe, which was reduced to a hundred and fifty Men, was encamped at ſome Diſtance from the Army, he cauſed ſome Squadrons to paſs the *Segro* with ſuch Expedition that they ſurrounded and made Priſoners that Regiment; ſuch were the Events on this Side, Let us now paſs to the Tranſactions in *Catalonia* towards the Frontiers of *France*.

The Marſhal *Staremberg* looked upon it as a thing out of doubt, that before the Winter *Gironne* would fall into his Hands, the rather becauſe there was a good Garriſon therein, no leſs than twelve Battalions under the Command of the Marquis *de Brancas*. All the Roads leading thereto were not only ſecured with Guards, but where it was neceſſary, with Retrenchments and Artillery; at laſt General *Staremberg* ſeized *Pontamajor* on the River *Ter*, and ruined the Mills which ſupplied the Town, General *Wetzel* lying near it with ſix thouſand regular Troops and eight thouſand Miquelets well armed. Certain it is, that never People were in a more miſerable Condition than the Garriſon and Inhabitants of *Gironne*, nor could the Place have been preſerved perhaps by any other Officer in the World, than the Officer who commanded there. He had before the Blockade treated the People with the utmoſt Humanity and Kindneſs, ſuffering his Soldiers to help them in repairing their Houſes, and ſending the Townſmen Preſents whenever his Parties were ſo lucky as to take any thing from the Enemy, ſo that when the Blockade commenced the Inhabitants brought out all their Proviſions, and conſented to ſhare them equally with the Garriſon, upon which the Marquis *de Brancas* delivered them Arms, and put one of the Gates into their Hands, which Action of Confidence made them endure as ſevere a Famine as ever People felt, with this mortifying Circumſtance that hardly any Relief could be hoped for. The Governor with much ado conveyed a Servant of his into *France*, charged with a Letter to the Count *de Fiennes*, who commanded in *Rouſſillon*, wherein he acquainted him with the miſerable Condition of *Gironne*, and earneſtly intreated him to attempt ſomething before it was too late; that General immediately drew together eighteen Battalions and a few Squadrons with which he entered the *Lampourdan*, having a ſmall Train of eight Field Pieces; but when he was advanced within half a League of *Gironne*, he found himſelf ſtopp'd ſhort by a ſtrong Retrenchment, behind which General *Wetzel* lay encamped with ten thouſand Men. It was the twenty ſeventh of *October* before the Count could reach this Place, and now he was advanced ſo far, he ſaw plainly that he muſt be obliged to return; however he ſaid quite otherwiſe in his Camp, declaring that he came with a Reſolution to relieve *Gironne*, and that he would force General *Wetzel* in his Retrenchments; accordingly he diſpoſed every thing for that Purpoſe, cannonading the *German* Troops four Days and Nights ſucceſſively. In the mean time he ſent fifty fat Bullocks and a hundred Sheep, and four hundred

hundred Foot to recruit the Battalions, the whole eſcorted by three hundred Horſe, and this Convoy had the good Luck to ford the River, and get ſafe into *Gironne*, of which when the Count *de Fiennes* had Advice, he retired quietly into his former Quarters; this, though a very ſeaſonable, was a very ſmall Supply, and could only have preſerved the Place ſome ſmall time if other Meaſures had not been taken. Marſhal *Staremberg* in the Interim attempted ſeveral times to ſurprize both the Forts and the City, but the Garriſon behaved very bravely, ſo that they were conſtantly repulſed, and things remained much as they were when Marſhal *Berwick* arrived at *Perpignan*. On the ninth of *December* he gave his Orders with his uſual Quickneſs and Secreſy, and having ſent a great Quantity of all Proviſions by Sea to *Roſes*, he marched on the twenty ſixth from *Perpignan* with an Army of about twenty thouſand Men. On his entering *Catalonia* he cauſed ſeveral thouſands of Manifeſto's printed in *Spaniſh* to be diſtributed, forbidding all the Subjects of the Crown of *Spain* to ſupply either with Money or Proviſions, the *Miquelets* who were in Arms againſt their lawful Sovereign, under Pain of Death. He executed theſe Ordinances as he marched along with great Severity, cauſing alſo all the *Miquelets* that fell into his Hands to be hanged immediately; which, with the Remembrance of his Severity in *Arragon* and *Valencia*, frightned the poor People ſo much that they abandoned all the advanced Poſts, and ſuffered him to advance quietly to *Figuieres*. On the laſt Day of the Month he quitted the Road to *Gironne*, marched cloſe by the Seaſide, and paſſing the River *Ter* without Oppoſition at *Torella*, he gave the Marſhal *Staremberg* to apprehend that his Communication with *Barcelona* would be cut off, he ſent Orders to his Troops to abandon their Retrenchments, and to march directly to *Oſtalric*, to prevent its being inveſted by the Marſhal *Berwick*; that General having nothing more in View than to relieve *Gironne*, ſent the great Convoy he had provided thither, which was received with prodigious Joy: Thus ended this Blockade which had given the Court of *Spain* a great deal of Trouble. As ſoon as this was performed Marſhal *Berwick* ſent out Parties againſt the *Miquelets*, of whom great Numbers were made Priſoners; but then he publiſhed a new Manifeſto containing the Reaſons of his former Severity, and promiſing a general Pardon to all who would lay down their Arms and live quietly for the future. This Ordinance was publiſhed in the *Caſtilian* as well as *Catalan* Tongue, and the Marſhal having provided each of his Priſoners with a large Packet of theſe Manifeſto's, ſet them all at Liberty when they leaſt expected Mercy. He obliged all the Villages in the Neighbourhood to carry great Quantities of Proviſions to *Gironne*; he afterwards changed the Garriſon, and ſent the Marquis *de Brancas* nine freſh Battalions, and a large Sum of Money, after which he returned to *France*, having render'd a moſt acceptable Service, as well to the Moſt Chriſtian King as to his Catholick Majeſty. In the next Winter the Negotiations for a Peace as far as they regarded *France* and *Spain*, with *England*, *Portugal*, and the Duke of *Savoy* were terminated in a Peace; and the Emperor, as we obſerved in our former Volume, found it neceſſary to enter into a Convention for withdrawing his Forces out of *Catalonia*, in Conſequence of which a Treaty was ſigned in the Month of *March* 1713, which did not however put an End to the War in *Spain*, as was generally expected.

The Empreſs in the Middle of the Month before-mentioned, acquainted the Magiſtrates and principal Perſons of *Catalonia*, that ſhe had received her auguſt Conſort's Commands to leave *Barcelona* and to go to him with all poſſible Expedition, but that Marſhal *Staremberg* ſhould remain with them to protect them, and to procure for them the beſt Terms the preſent Circumſtances of things would permit. Her *Imperial* Majeſty embarked on the twenty ninth of *March* on board of an *Engliſh* Veſſel, ſome

Days after which General *Staremberg* assembled all the *Miquelets* and Volunteers which were in his Army, and told them, That the Empreſs being gone to *Germany*, he ſhould, on the Return of the *Engliſh* Fleet, embark himſelf and his Troops, in which he would comprize all the *Catalans* who were inclined to go with him; but as for the reſt they would do well to go to their own Houſes, and meddle no farther with Military Affairs. On the twenty fifth of *April* General *Staremberg* in the Cathedral Church of *Barcelona*, declared openly that he diveſted himſelf of the Offices of Viceroy and Captain-General of *Catalonia*, and that the Inhabitants were for the future to remain ſubject to that Prince whom it had pleaſed Divine Providence to ſet over them.

As ſoon as the Catholick King was informed of theſe Steps, he named the Duke *de Popoli* Viceroy of *Catalonia*, and the Marquis of *Grimaldi* and Don *Franciſco Pineda* to ſettle the Evacuation. In the Month of *June* a particular Treaty was concluded between the Count *de Conigseck* appointed by Marſhal *Staremberg*, and the Marquis *de Grimaldi* appointed by the Duke *de Popoli*, whereby it was ſtipulated that the *Imperialiſts* ſhould put into the Hands of the *Spaniards* the ſtrong Places as faſt as they evacuated them, which was however very indifferently performed.

The *Catalans* were exceedingly out of Humour at all theſe Proceedings, they aſſembled in *Barcelona* in great Multitudes; thoſe who had been moſt buſy in the Revolt, taking upon them to act as Chiefs, and even to form a ſort of Diet or States General under the Title of the Deputation of *Catalonia*, by whom it was reſolved that they would never acknowledge King *Philip*. What the true Source of this Proceeding was is very difficult to diſcover, ſome affirming that the *Catalans* were chiefly influenced by the ſolemn Promiſes which had been made them by the Queen of *Great Britain* and her Miniſters, others that they were privately encouraged by the Emperor; the moſt probable Account of the Matter is, that ſuch as had enriched themſelves by the War were terribly apprehenſive of their being reduced to miſerable Circumſtances on their Submiſſion to the King of *Spain*; and that theſe encouraged the People with the Hopes of becoming a free and independent State on the one Hand, and terrified them on the other by ringing in their Ears the Loſs of their Privileges, and the Danger they would run of being impoveriſhed by great Garriſons and heavy Taxes, if once they owned for their Prince him againſt whom they had ſo long fought, and whom they had treated with ſuch Diſreſpect and Indignity. Among the moſt zealous of the Malecontents were the Monks, who Day and Night preached the Expediency of an obſtinate Reſiſtance and a generous Reſolution to die in Defence of their Liberties: With theſe joined M. *Sala* Biſhop of *Barcelona*, who was juſt named a Cardinal, and who, in the Council of Deputation, was pleaſed to promiſe, in the Name of the Emperor, that he would never lay down his Arms till *Catalonia* was acknowledged a free State. The Secular Clergy were in quite another way of thinking, and endeavoured, as far as they were able, to ſtem the Madneſs of the People. Marſhal *Staremberg*, when all things were ready for the Embarkation of his Troops, was pleaſed to demand a free Gift from the *Catalans*, which put them into great Confuſions. They firſt pretended that they did not conceive he had any Right thereto, inaſmuch as after all their Services to the Houſe of *Auſtria* they were to be deſerted and abandoned. They afterwards inſiſted that it was not in their Power to comply, on account of the Lowneſs of their Circumſtances, but neither Excuſe ſerved their turns. M. *Staremberg* would not permit his Right to be queſtioned, and to ſhew that he knew how to levy the Money, he took ſeventy thouſand Piſtoles from ſeven Perſons only: the famous *Nebot* he taxed at ten thouſand Piſtoles, and the Intendant of the Army at twelve thouſand. After all, Matters were ſo managed that at the Departure of the *German* Forces *Bar-*

celona was left in the Hands of the Deputation, who named the Marquis *de Villareal* Commander of the Army; the three Brothers of the Name of *Nebot*, and ſeveral other Perſons General Officers, and by a moſt extraordinary Act of their Authority, declared War againſt *France* and *Spain*. On the Evacuation of *Terragona* General *Raphael Nebot* advanced with a great Body of Men to take Poſſeſſion of it, but the Inhabitants dreading the Conſequence of falling into ſuch Hands, ſhut their Gates, and ſent an Expreſs to the Marquis *de Lede*, who on the thirteenth of *July* garriſoned the Place for King *Philip* V.

When the *Germans* were retired, and the *Catalonians* left to defend *Barcelona* and the other Poſts that were in their Hands the beſt way they could, the Deputation began to act not only with Vigour, but with ſome Degree of Violence alſo, forbidding any Family to retire from *Barcelona* without their Permiſſion, under Pain of Death. They cauſed all Tradeſmen who were ſuppoſed to have Money to be tax'd at certain Sums, and the Eccleſiaſticks of their Party having aſſured them that it was lawful for them to make free with Church Plate, ſince they had taken Arms in the Cauſe of Religion as well as their Country, they, without more ado, plunder'd all the Chancels in *Barcelona*. One thing however offended them much, the Marquis *de Villareal*, whom they had appointed Commander in Chief of their Forces, refuſed to ſerve unleſs he could have a Commiſſion from the Emperor; and his Example was followed by ſome other Perſons of Diſtinction, who declared they had not taken up Arms againſt the King of *Spain*, but for him, whom they deſired ſhould be ſo; and that ſince he had thought fit to retire from amongſt them, and to withdraw his Troops, they were content to ſubmit to him whom Providence had render'd their Prince. The Garriſon of *Barcelona* encreaſed however to thirteen thouſand Men, excluſive of which they had ſome Garriſons in *Catalonia*, as alſo a flying Camp, both of Horſe and Foot, under the Command of General *Nebot*, who made frequent Expeditions into the Country which had ſubmitted to the King of *Spain*, and raiſed mighty Contributions. It might have been reaſonably expected that his Succeſs would have gained him the Hearts of the People of *Barcelona*, but they were not ſo eaſily gained; they had got a Notion in their Heads that this Man grew mighty rich, and that he had ſent a vaſt Sum of Money to *Genoa*; inſtead therefore of receiving him with Acclamations they were for pulling him to Pieces, had not the Government there cauſed him to be put under an Arreſt, in order to protect him from the Outrages of the Populace.

The Duke *de Popoli* having with great Care diſpoſed his Troops in ſuch a Manner as to block up *Barcelona*, before he pretended to act offenſively, ſent a Trumpet with a Letter to inform the Inhabitants of that City, that if by the twenty ninth of *July* they did not open their Gates to the Forces of the Moſt Catholick King, they would loſe the Benefit of that general Pardon which he had been pleaſed to grant, and would expoſe themſelves and their Poſterity to many Miſchiefs, which he therefore intreated them to prevent, aſſuring them that his Majeſty would cauſe all thoſe Privileges which were not inconſiſtent with his Royal Authority, to be ſtrictly obſerved. They return'd an Anſwer by the Trumpet, ſignifying much Surprize at the Receipt of ſuch a Letter, declaring their Reſolution to defend themſelves to the laſt, and aſſuring the Duke *de Popoli*, that he had nothing to truſt to but Force. On the twenty fourth of *October* the *Barcelonians* received a great Convoy from *Majorca*, the Inhabitants of which Iſland had, in Imitation of them, ſet up for themſelves; this Convoy conſiſted of thirty Barks laden with Ammunition and Proviſions, and with two thouſand Soldiers on board. The next Day they ſallied and cut to Pieces a great Number of Men in the *Spaniſh* Retrenchments, during which Action ſeven hundred Oxen, three thouſand Sheep,

Sheep, and two hundred Waggon Load of Wood were carried into the Town. On the ſeventh of *November* they made another Sally with ſuch Succeſs that they carried off not only a great Quantity of Cattle but fifty Horſes, and a hundred and fifty Priſoners: The Day following they received three Barks, and a Veſſel deeply laden from *Sardinia*, with Corn and Fiſh. The Deputation, encouraged by ſo many Succeſſes, the M. *Villareal* alſo accepting the Command, levied a new Regiment of Deſerters, and the Students formed another Regiment of their own Accord; they likewiſe brought in every Day Cattle, Corn, Fruit and Fiſh from the Villages adjoining.

It may be wondred that his Moſt Catholick Majeſty, having now no other War upon his Hands than this, ſhould be able to make no greater Efforts for the Reduction of the laſt City in the Hands of his Enemies, but the Cauſes of this will be eaſily ſhewn. The ſeveral Provinces of *Spain* had been ſo terribly exhauſted by the mighty Levies of Troops, and the vaſt Sums raiſed upon them within the Compaſs of a very few Years, that they were in truth abſolutely unable to furniſh either Recruits or freſh Funds for the neceſſary Expences of the current Year; beſides, a Naval Force was wanting to block up *Barcelona* by Sea, which *Spain* was unable to furniſh, and which his Catholick Majeſty was conſtrained to expect from the Kindneſs of the Moſt Chriſtian King, who being as yet obliged to turn his Forces towards *Germany*, was not in any Condition to aſſiſt him. All that the Duke *de Popoli* could do was to form a Blockade by Land, and in the Performance of this he ſhewed himſelf a very experienced Officer; for he proceeded with equal Gentleneſs towards the Malecontents, and Care to his own Soldiers. He cauſed the fine Country Houſes of the *Barcelonians* to be pulled down, and with their Materials erected very fine Cizerns for his Troops. He cauſed great Magazines to be erected, and took all imaginable Care to provide Forage for his Horſe. The Court of *Madrid* alſo gave Orders for equipping Gallies in all the Ports of *Spain*, but while this was doing the *Catalans* were in a Manner Maſter of the Sea, having a Squadron of fifteen Frigates, which not only protected their trading Veſſels but committed Depredations on the Coaſt of *Spain*.

His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty in the latter End of the Year 1713, gave Directions for delivering up *Pampeluna*, *Roſes*, and all the other Places in *Navarre* and *Catalonia* garriſon'd by *French* Troops to the Forces of the King of *Spain*. He likewiſe gave Directions for equipping, with all poſſible Diligence, a ſmall Squadron at *Toulon*, which was to carry Ammunition and Proviſions to the *Spaniſh* Army in *Catalonia*, and joining the Squadron fitting out by his Catholick Majeſty to block up *Barcelona* by Sea. It is conceived that theſe Directions would have been ſooner carried into Execution than they were, if the Concern the Queen of *Great Britain* and her Miniſtry expreſſed for the *Catalans* had not retarded it: for notwithſtanding the many Stories that have been propagated on that Subject, it is certain that her Majeſty laboured inceſſantly to have procured the beſt Terms poſſible for thoſe unhappy People, and would actually have procured them if they would liſten to Reaſon; but they were ſo buoy'd up with the Hopes given them from various Quarters, and were ſo ſtrangely miſled by the Artifices of their Chiefs, who alone found their Account in carrying on this War; that though they did enter into ſome Negotiations with the Miniſters of the King of *Spain*, yet it was only to amuſe them and gain time, which they effected; for the Court of *France* was by no Means willing to have interfered with the Affairs of *Spain*, if it had not been abſolutely neceſſary, *Lewis* XIV. being, above all things, deſirous that his People ſhould taſte the good Effects of Peace before he paſſed into another Life. Thus the Year 1713 finiſhed without finiſhing the War in *Catalonia*. At the Cloſe of it the *Spaniards* evacuated the Kingdom of *Sicily*, which, to the great Diſpleaſure of the

the Houſe of *Auſtria*, had been given to the Duke of *Savoy*. The firſt Embarkment of *Spaniſh* Troops, conſiſting of five thouſand Men, was made in the Beginning of the Month of *December*, and as ſoon as they were landed at *Alicant*, the Tranſports returned to take on board the Remainder of the Troops, and the Duke *de las Balbaſos*, who had hitherto commanded as Viceroy in that Kingdom.

THE *Catalans* had extraordinary good Intelligence, they knew exactly the Meaſures taken by the two Crowns for reducing them, and they knew too the Weakneſs of the King of *Spain*'s Finances, who, on Account of this War, was conſtrained to levy a Subſidy in *Catalonia*, the happieſt thing for the Malecontents that could be; they diſperſed their Emiſſaries throughout all the Country, and theſe began every where to trumpet about that *Catalonia* would be treated as a conquered Province, the People ſtrip'd of their Privileges, burthened with Taxes, and barred of all Preferments. From theſe Premiſſes the Negotiators inferr'd that the only Courſe left for them to take was to deſert the King of *Spain*, and unanimouſly join the Deputation, which, with ſuch Aſſiſtance, they gave out would be able to drive both the *French* and *Spaniards* immediately out of *Catalonia*. Theſe Exhortations had their Effects among a People prone above all things to Pillage; and the Riſing which it produced was ſo ſudden and ſo general, that moſt of the *Spaniſh* Corps were ſurrounded and beſieged in their Quarters; ſo that while they blockaded *Barcelona*, they themſelves were block'd up by the *Catalans*. While Things were in this Situation the *Miquelets* plunder'd and ravaged at Diſcretion, but their Succeſs was but of a ſhort Continuance, the Count, now Duke *de Montemar*, with a Body of Horſe and Dragoons, ſoon diſengaged Don *Felix de Bracamonte*, and the famous Marquis *de Valero*, from the Places in which they were ſhut up, and with wonderful Facility diſperſed the innumerable Parties of the revolted *Catalans*. The Duke of *Berwick*, who was ſent by the Moſt Chriſtian King with his Compliments of Condolance on the Death of the Queen of *Spain*, offered his Service to his Moſt Catholick Majeſty, which was very readily accepted. The Fleet by this time began to draw together, which was intended to conſiſt of fifty Sail, but the Storms and Tempeſts which raged continually through the Months of *February* and *March*, hindred it from appearing ſo early on the Coaſts of *Catalonia*, as it was deſigned. In the Interim a moſt cruel War was carried on in the flat Country, and in the Vallies, where the *Spaniſh* Troops, who had now the Superiority, ſeldom gave Quarter, for the following Reaſon. The Chevalier *del Poel*, a Chief of the Malecontents had, in the Riſing in the Beginning of the Year ſurprized two Battalions of *Walloons* and two Battalions of *Spaniſh* Troops, whom he carried Priſoners to the Caſtle of *Genebret*, where bringing them out ten by ten, he ſhot them, to the Number of ſeven hundred Men, which ſo irritated the *French* and *Spaniſh* Troops that they killed the *Catalans* every where without Mercy. The Marquis *de Thoüy* offered, out of his own Pocket, a thouſand Piſtoles, and Pardon to any Perſon who ſhould bring the Chevalier *del Poel* alive, and five hundred to any one who ſhould bring his Head. On the eighth of *March* the Duke *de Popoli* began to bombard *Barcelona*, which ſuffered exceedingly, but by an Order from the Court of *Madrid*, the Bombardment was interrupted, in Hopes that the *Catalans*, on the Concluſion of the Peace of *Raſtadt*, would throw themſelves on the King's Mercy; which they were ſo far from doing, that on the twenty third of *April* they made great Rejoicings for that Peace, becauſe by that Peace the Emperor had reſerved to himſelf the Title of King of *Spain*, Prince of *Catalonia*, and Count of *Barcelona*; from whence they would infer that they were ſtill his Subjects: But in theſe Rejoicings it was obſerved that they fired with Ball on the *Spaniſh* Quarters, and with Powder only towards the *French*. The next Day they

deſired a Parley with the latter, in which they inſiſted, that as Subjects of his *Imperial* Majeſty, there was no Enmity between them and the *French*; to which the *French* Officers anſwered, That as they were not included in the Peace of *Raſtadt*, and as they were Rebels to his Catholick Majeſty, the Moſt Chriſtian King could not but act againſt them. They adviſed them however to ſubmit themſelves to the Clemency of their Prince: And a Gentleman, who was preſent at the Conference, offered, on the Part of the Duke *de Popoli*, a general Amneſty for all that was paſſed, without an Exception to ſo much as one Perſon; and, that they might not pretend to be hurried, all Hoſtilities ceaſed till the eighth of *May*, when it appeared that a Siege in Form was neceſſary, and the Marſhal *de Berwick* was named to command it.

THE Army which formed this Siege conſiſted of ſixty-eight *French* Battalions, thirty-nine *Spaniſh* and Walloon, three thouſand eight hundred and fifty-nine Horſe, and three thouſand eight hundred and ſixty-nine Dragoons. The Duke of *Berwick*, as the firſt Step to the Reduction of the Place, reſolved to make himſelf Maſter of the Fort of *Capuchins*, between the Town and *Montjoüy*. This was a Monaſtery capable of holding about a hundred Friars, which the *Catalans* had taken care to fortify with much Induſtry and Dexterity. The Trenches before it were opened in the Night between the fourteenth and fifteenth of *May*, and on the ſixteenth a Breach was practicable, the Place attacked and carried Sword in Hand, and all who defended it ſlain upon the Spot. The taking this Place gave the Beſiegers mighty Advantages, as well againſt the Fort as the Town, both of which they bombarded with great Fury. Moſt of the Soldiers in the Town, inſtead of running to extinguiſh the Flames, took that Opportunity to pillage; five hundred of the *Catalans* having retired from *Barcelona* before the Siege, poſſeſſed themſelves of the Town of *Arenas*. Monſ. *de Brasamonte* ſoon afterwards inveſted the Place; the Inhabitants thereupon joined with the *Miquelets*, and made a moſt obſtinate Reſiſtance; at laſt however, it was taken, ſacked and pillaged, all the Inhabitants being put to the Sword, except Women, Children, and aged Men. The Chevalier *del Poel* attempted to carry off and aſſaſſinate M. *de Thoüy* as he was coming from a Council of War held at the Duke *de Popoli*'s Quarters; he narrowly miſſed of his Deſign, and indeed the *Catalans* had till this time ſuch an Advantage over the *Spaniſh* Troops, that they were at a Loſs how to carry on the Siege till the Middle of *July*, till the Arrival of all the *French* Troops, when the Marſhal *de Berwick* arrived and took on him the ſupreme Command, and the Duke *de Popoli* returned to *Madrid:* The *Catalans* were exceedingly concerned at this News, for they dreaded the Duke *de Berwick* more than all the Generals in *France* and *Spain*, becauſe of the Firmneſs of his Temper, and his great Knowledge in the Art of War.

On the thirteenth of *July* the Marquiſs *de Villareal* ſent a Packet to the Marquis *de Guerchy*, who carried it immediately to the Duke *de Berwick*, who returned it to the Trumpet unopened, and forbad him to reſort any more to the Camp on Pain of Death. Some few Hours after ſome Ladies from the Town came to the Camp and preſented themſelves at the Door of the General's Tent; but M. *de Berwick* would neither ſee nor hear them. A Marſhal *de Camp*, a Brigadier, a Colonel and five Captains, eſcaped the ſame Day, and ſurrendered at Diſcretion: They aſſured the Marſhal *Berwick* that the regular Troops had long ago deſigned to ſurrender, but that the Monks and the People had thrown up a multitude of Retrenchments, and declared that they would rather be buried under the Ruins of them than ever ſubmit. On the thirtieth the Marſhal *Berwick* cauſed the Counterſcarp to be ſtormed and made a Lodgment thereon; that very Day the beſieged held a grand Council in the Town-Hall, wherein they agreed on a Manifeſto, of which they printed ſeveral thouſand Copies, the Purport whereof

whereof was to excite the *Catalonians* to riſe every where in Defence of their Liberties, ſtrictly charging and commanding all above the Age of fourteen to take Arms immediately, on Pain of Death, and having their Houſes burn'd; but the Duke of *Berwick*, as ſoon as he had Notice of this, publiſhed another Order, whereby he directed every *Catalan* to be hanged who was found with Arms in his Hand, in Conſequence whereof a great Number were executed. But before we proceed farther, it may be proper to ſhew what Government the City was under all this Time.

The Junto, or Council of War, ſtiled by the People the grand Juſticiary, was compoſed of the following Perſons; *Don Pietro de Tourellas Semanas* who was called Governour-General of *Catalonia*; but becauſe of his great Age, he had for his Lieutenant or Coadjutor, *Don Franciſco de Segaol*, *Don Joſeph Pinos*, Count *Coponts*, Count *Placentia*, Marquis *de Semanas*, the Arch-Deacon *Apre*, *Don Francois Finalar*, *Don Manual Ferrar*, the Secretary M. *de Vemeda* Brother to the Agent at *Vienna*; next to their Council there was another ſtiled the Council of the *Finances*; they made it their Buſineſs to get Money to pay the Troops how they could, taking it without Ceremony wherever they could find it, and committing ſuch to Priſon as did not diſcover their All. As to military Matters, the Marquis *de Villareal* commanded in Chief, *Don Joſeph de Morli* was under him, and *Don Joſeph de Bellever* commanded the Troops in the Town with the Title of Serjeant Major General; there were actually two Thouſand regular Troops in the Place excluſive of the City Regiment, conſiſting of ſix Battalions of five hundred Men each, and the Places of Arms being mark'd out, all Perſons above fourteen were commanded to repair thither on the Sound of the Toxin, on pain of being committed to Priſon and tried by a Council of War: It would be tedious, and at the ſame time not ſuit the Deſign of this Work to enter into a minute Detail of the Siege of *Barcelona*, it is ſufficient to ſay, that never was a Defence more obſtinate; the beſieged having planted an Enſign in the Breach with a Death's Head, and made ſuch prodigious Efforts, that it was hardly poſſible to retain any Poſts after they were gained. On the ſixth of *September*, *Don Joſeph Pilz* appeared on the Breach with a white Flag, but the Marſhal *de Berwick* would not hear of any Terms, unleſs they would ſurrender at Diſcretion, promiſing however to ſave their Lives and their Effects, to which *Don Joſeph* anſwered, that he did not come to make any Propoſitions, but to aſſure them that the Townſmen of *Barcelona* were reſolved rather to die than to yield.

On the eleventh of *September* the Marſhal *de Berwick* gave Orders for making a general Aſſault, the Troops were commanded on the Right by Lieutenant General *Dillon*, who had under him two Marſhals *de Camp* and two Brigadiers, twenty Battalions, as many Companies of Grenadiers, and five hundred Workmen: On the Left the Marquis de *Silly* Lieutenant-General commanded, having under him a Marſhal *de Camp*, three Brigadiers, ten Battalions, as many Companies of Grenadiers, ſix hundred Dragoons, and three hundred Workmen. The Duke *de Berwick* commanded in Perſon the Corps *de Reſerve*, conſiſting of fourteen Companies of Grenadiers, nine Battalions, and three hundred Workmen. The Attack on the Right ſucceeded perfectly well. The Attack on the Left had Succeſs at laſt, but after a prodigious Effuſion of Blood. It laſted from half an Hour paſt four in the Morning till eight o'Clock the ſame Morning, when the beſieged made ſuch a prodigious Effort, that they drove the Troops from all their Poſts, excepting thoſe within the Breaches; it was then that the Corps *de Reſerve* marched, when a more obſtinate Engagement enſued than the former; the Baſtion of St. *Peter* was taken and retaken eleven times; at laſt about four o'Clock in the Afternoon, the Beſiegers ſettled themſelves in all the Poſts, and the beſieged were forced to retire into the new City, where they immediately hung out white Flags, which the Marſhal *de Ber-*

wick

wick perceiving relented, and permitted the Deputies to be admitted to him, and granted a Suſpenſion of Arms which commenced at eight o'Clock. The Deputies were *Don Juan Franciſco Ferrar* for the regular Troops; *Don Jacinto Oliver* for the Townſmen, Dr. *Durand* for the Clergy; the Articles were ſettled by twelve at Night, and were theſe;

THAT the Inhabitants ſhould render on Diſcretion to the Catholick King *Philip* V^th^, their lawful Sovereign.

THAT the Marſhal *de Berwick* ſhould aſſure them of their Lives and Effects.

THAT in Lieu of their Pillage, each Battalion ſhall be allowed a certain Sum of Money according to the Laws of War, where a Town is taken by Aſſault.

THAT the Town ſhall pay a certain Sum of Money to the Officers and Soldiers belonging to the Artillery, to preſerve the Bells, which ſhould otherwiſe belong to them.

THAT the Inhabitants of *Barcelona* ſhall this Day put Fort *Montjoüy* into the Hands of the Beſiegers.

THAT they ſhall immediately render the Town and Caſtle of *Cardona*, the Garriſon of which is in their Pay, who ſhall be ſafe as to their Lives and Effects.

THAT they ſhall diſpoſe the *Majorcans* and all the *Catalans*, who have taken Arms at the Solicitations of the Deputation of *Barcelona*, to ſubmit to the Mercy of his Moſt Catholick Majeſty.

THAT the regular Troops ſhall have Leave to liſt in the *Spaniſh* Troops, or retire where they pleaſe.

THE Marſhal *de Berwick* would not ſuffer this Capitulation to be put in Writing for him to ſign; but obliged the *Catalans* to depend upon his Honour; the Capitulation was however very ſtrictly obſerved, notwithſtanding the mighty Effuſion of Blood on all Sides. In the fatal Attack of the eleventh, there were killed and wounded on both Sides at leaſt five Thouſand. On the thirteenth the Place was delivered up to the Marquis *de Guerchy*, who entered with fourteen *French* Battalions beſides *Spaniſh* Horſe; the Sick and Wounded were the ſame Day diſpoſed of in Hoſpitals, and the Duke of *Berwick* cauſed ſuch exact Diſcipline to be obſerved, that on the fourteenth the Shops were all open, and the People were about their Buſineſs with greater Freedom and Tranquillity than ever they had done during the Siege, in which the *French* Troops alone loſt five thouſand eight hundred and three Men, and how many *Spaniſh* Troops were killed is not known; as to the total Loſs of the *Catalans* we have likewiſe no Account thereof; we know only that five hundred forty-three Eccleſiaſticks were killed and wounded, from whence it may be inferred, that they ſuffered exceedingly in this warm Service. The Marquis *de Lede* was named Governor by the King of *Spain*, and *Don Pedro Rubio* Lieutenant for the King. This important Conqueſt put an entire Concluſion to the War in *Spain*, if we except the taking of *Majorca*, which happened not long after. The Duke of *Berwick*, as ſoon as a general Tranquillity was reſtored, proceeded to ſettle Guards in all the Monaſteries of the City, and wherever elſe they were neceſſary; he named alſo two new Councils, one ſuperior to the other, for the Government of the City; and he likewiſe gave Orders for diſarming all the Inhabitants without Diſtinction, and then made his publick Entry, and cauſed *Te Deum* to be ſung in the Cathedral; after this he began to puniſh the Chiefs of the Revolt, but not one with the Loſs of Life; they were conducted to ſeveral Priſons there to remain for Life, being permitted to take each of them a Valet, and to be ſupplied by their Families with whatever they might have Occaſion for; they did not in the whole exceed twenty-two, among whom the moſt remarkable were the Marquis *de Villareal*, General of the *Catalans*, the Marquis *de Pinos*, who was alſo wounded and died in a ſhort time afterward, the Mar-

quis *del Poel* and the Chevalier his Brother; they pretended to have Commiſſions from the Emperor; but they were never able to produce them; M. *Baſſet* who commanded the Artillery, *Sebaſtian Dalman* a rich Merchant who had rais'd a Regiment at his own proper Expence, which he named the Regiment of Faith; *Joſeph Belever* Serjeant-General of Battalia, Captain *Bardez*, who commanded a Band of Aſſaſſins called *Matadors*, *Dom Navaro* of the Order of Mercy, whom the King of *Spain* had named to the Biſhoprick of *Alharazin* in *Arragon*, and who had afterwards joined the *Catalans*; Father *Torrents* a Dominican, who had aſſured the People that an Army from Heaven would come and raiſe the Siege, and about ſixty other Perſons were baniſhed: Towards the latter end of the Month of *October* Marſhal *Berwick* publiſhed a new Decree, forbidding the *Catalans* on pain of Death to injure the *Caſtilians*, and forbidding the *Caſtilians* and all other *Spaniards* on the like Pain, to upbraid the *Catalans* with their Rebellion. His Moſt Catholick Majeſty rewarded the Services of this Gentleman with a Penſion of 100,000 Livres *per Ann.* He likewiſe ſent him a Sword enriched with Diamonds of very great Value. He gave the Collar of the Golden Fleece to the Lord *Lucan*, with a Company in his Guard *du Corps*; I ſhould not have dwelt ſo long on the War in *Catalonia* if it had not been ſo much the Subject of Diſcourſe here; and I beg leave to ſay without being thoroughly underſtood, That the *Catalans* were extremely brave, and that the Defence of *Barcelona* was as firm, or perhaps more ſo than any that happened in the Courſe of the War I ſhall very readily allow; but that theſe People acted wiſely or on proper Motives I cannot take upon me to ſay, it not being at all clear that his Imperial Majeſty ſupported them after the retiring of the *German* Troops; the contrary ſeems probable from M. *Staremberg*'s levying ſuch a mighty Sum at his Departure, and all of it from particular Perſons whoſe Wealth he well knew, as well as the Manner by which they acquired it. The Materials made uſe of in this Relation are the beſt I could procure, and I have delivered myſelf with all the Clearneſs and Impartiality that I was capable of.

APPEN-

APPENDIX.

AS we have endeavoured to connect the Hiſtory of the War, by adding a Supplement to each Volume of the Lives of Prince *Eugene* and the Duke of *Marlborough*; ſo to render theſe Lives alſo as perfect as may be, we have thought it convenient to annex an Account of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Death, and of the laſt Campaigns and Demiſe of Prince *Eugene*.

Immediately after the Peace of *Baden* the Duke of *Marlborough* had Thoughts of returning into *England*; whence thoſe Thoughts aroſe, or what were the Motives to his ſudden Return, we pretend not to determine: Some have given out that it was in Conſequence of ſome Negotiations between his Grace and the Treaſurer; others on the contrary, that it was produced by the Diſgrace of the latter, and the Application of his Competitor Lord *Bolingbroke*; perhaps neither are in the Right, and that the Secret of his Return has not yet been gueſſed at, and it may be, never will. However it was, he came to *London* about the time of the Queen's Deceaſe, had the Confidence of the late King on his Acceſſion, and contributed greatly to fixing him on the Throne by his wiſe Councils in the time of the Rebellion, after which the Duke did not affect meddling in Publick Affairs, but retired either to *Blenheim* Houſe, to his Seat near *St. Albans, or to Windſor Lodge*, where on *Saturday* the ſixteenth of *June*, 1722, he departed this Life, in the ſeventy-third Year of his Age, having attained to all the Honours which the Gratitude of his Prince or the Love of his Country could beſtow; and having diffuſed the Fame of his great Actions as far as the Limits of the World would permit.

ON the ninth of *Auguſt* his Grace was buried from *Marlborough* Houſe, where he had lain in State. His Corps was carried in an open Chariot under a black Velvet Canopy, the Sides of it were adorned with Shields repreſenting his Grace's Victories, having underneath this Motto, *Bello hæc & plura*. The Chariot was drawn by eight Horſes covered with Velvet; on each Side of the Chariot were five Captains in their Military Mourning, each carrying a Banner-Roll of the Arms of the Deſcent of the Deceaſed. Theſe Banner-Rolls were

Right.	Left.
Churchill and *Jennings*,	*Churchill* and *Drake*,
Churchill and *Winſton*,	*Drake* and *Butler*,
Butler and *Villars*,	*Drake* and *Bullon*,
Winſton and *Bond*,	*Drake* and *Forteſcue*,
Churchill and *Meller*.	*Churchill* and *Bond*.

AFTER the Chariot came the Horſe of State capariſon'd with Gold, led with a Silken Rein, by Captain *Reed* his Grace's Maſter of the Horſe, walking on Foot, aſſiſted by two Grooms.

GARTER King at Arms with his Rod of Office, as Director of the Funeral.

HIS Grace the Duke of *Montagu* Chief Mourner, with the Collar of the Order of the Garter, and the Star of the Order on his Cloak, in the Ducheſs Dowager's Coach with ſix, Sir *Robert Rich* his Grace's Trainbearer ſetting over-againſt him; the Earls of *Sunderland* and *Godolphin* in the Junior Ducheſs of *Marlborough*'s Coach, as Supporters to the Chief Mourner, the former on the Right, the latter on the Left; then the ten

Assistants of the Chief Mourner in their Coaches, the five first on the Left, the five last on the Right, *viz.*

THE Duke of *Somerset*, the Duke of *Grafton*, the Duke of *Montrose*, the Duke of *Dorset*, the Earl of *Strafford*,—— the Duke of *Newcastle* Lord Chamberlain, the Duke of *Cleveland*, the Duke of *St. Albans*, the Duke of *Kent*, the Earl of *Peterborough*, all, except the Duke of *Montrose*, having their Collars and Stars as Knights of the Garter. In the two next Coaches came the Earl of *Cardigan*, the Earl of *Bristol*, the Earl of *Leicester*, the Earl of *Burlington* who were to support the Pall; then a Horse of Honour richly caparison'd with a Silken Rein led by Captain *Fish* in his Military Mourning, assisted by two Grooms, his Majesty's Coach, his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*'s Coach, then followed the Coaches of the Nobility in their Order.

WHEN they arrived at the West-Door of the *Abbey* at *Westminster*, those Persons only who bore the Standards, Guidons and Banners above-mentioned, and their Supporters, as also the Heralds, with his Grace's Secretary, two Chaplains, and his four white Staff Officers, and those who carried the Bannerols, entered the Church. The Chariot coming to the Door the Armour was taken off, the Body was carried into the Church and rested near the Entrance, while the Chief Mourner, Supporters and Assistants, the Pall-Bearers, and the Nobility and others attending, alighted out of their Coaches, the Organs playing during that time. Having all entred into the Church, a Velvet Canopy being held over the Body, and the Pall-Bearers having taken up the Corners of the Pall, the Prebends in their rich Copes, and the Choir in their Surplices, placed themselves after the great Banner, and before the Heralds, who carried the Trophies, and sung the Sentence in the Office for Burial, *I am the Resurrection and the Life*, &c. with the two following Sentences, and continued singing till the Body was placed in King *Henry* the VII.'s Chapel.

GARTER King at Arms.

THE Chief Mourner, with his two Supporters, Sir *Robert Rich* bearing his Train.

THE ten Assistants.

THE Nobility according to their several Precedencies.

IN this Manner they proceeded through the South Isle of the Church, till they came near to the Choir, and then crossing into the North Isle went up to King *Henry* VII.'s Chapel, where the Body was rested on a Stand prepared for it in the Middle of the Area, the Pall-Bearers were seated on Stools on each Corner of the Body, at the Head the Chief Mourner, with his two Supporters on each Hand, and his ten Assistants were seated five on each Side of the Body, the Nobility placing themselves in the Stalls. During the whole Solemnity in the Church, and also in this Chapel, the Bannerols were held over the Body.

AN Altar by the Dean's Order was erected at the Head of King *Henry* VII.'s Tomb. After the Body was set down in the Chapel an Anthem was performed with Vocal and Instrumental Musick, the Performers being placed on a Scaffold hung from Top to Bottom with Mourning, erected for that Purpose cross the Chapel at the Entrance.

THE Anthem being ended the Body was carried to a Vault at the Foot of King *Henry* VII.'s Tomb, the Choir singing, *Man that is born of a Woman*, &c. and the three following Sentences, and continued singing them till the Body was deposited in the Vault. Then the Lord Bishop of *Rochester*, Dean of *Westminster*, in his Cope, read the usual Service, and the Choir answered the same. Then Garter King at Arms proclaimed the Stile of the Deceased as follows:

" THUS

" THUS it hath pleaſed the Almighty GOD, to take out of this tranſitory Life " unto his Mercy, the Moſt High, Mighty and Noble Prince *John Churchill*, Duke " and Earl of *Marlborough*, Marquis of *Blanford*, Lord *Churchill* of *Sandford* in the " County of *Hertford*, Baron of *Aymouth* in the County of *Berwick* in *Scotland*, Prince " of the Moſt Holy *Roman* Empire, Captain-General of his Majeſty's Forces, Maſter- " General of the Ordnance, one of the Lords of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy " Council, and Knight of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter.

THEN his Grace's Officers breaking their Staves, delivered the Pieces to Garter, who threw them upon the Coffin.

DURING the Proceſſion, and till the Body was depoſited, the Guns at the *Tower* were fired one every Minute.

THE Detachments of the Horſe Granadiers, and of the Firſt and Third Troops of Horſe Guards, having paſſed by the Weſt Door of the *Abbey*, went through *Tothil-Street* to *Buckingham-Houſe*, and entring *St. James's Park* at the Gate there marched to the *Parade*, and drew up. The Artillery, with the two Companies of Cannoniers and Bombardiers made the ſame March, and drew up alſo on the *Parade*. The Detachments of the Third and of the Second Regiment of Foot Guards, and the firſt Regiment of Foot Guards having marched by the ſaid *Abbey* Door, paſſed through *Queen Square* into *St. James's Park*, and drew up on the *Parade*. The Detachments of the Second and Fourth Troops of Horſe Guards, commanded by the Lord *Forreſter*, which cloſed the Proceſſion, after they came to the ſaid *Abbey* Door, returned by the Way they went, marched into *St. James's Park*, through the great Gate at the Horſe Guards, and drew up alſo on the *Parade*.

ALL the Troops and Artillery being drawn up on the *Parade* in *St. James's Park*, at a Signal given that the Body was depoſited, fired three Vollies; then they returned to the Camp in *Hyde Park*, the Horſe firſt, the Foot next, and after them the Artillery.

BY her Grace *Sarah* Ducheſs of *Marlborough*, who is ſtill living, deſcended from an antient and genteel Family in *Lincolnſhire*, the Duke had Iſſue one Son and four Daughters.

I. JOHN Marquis of *Blanford*, born *January* the thirteenth 1685-6. who died at *Cambridge February* the twentieth 1702-3. On a Monument erected to his Memory in the Chapel of *King's College*, there is a *Latin* Inſcription, which informs us, That though he was amongſt the firſt in Degree by the high Honours of his Parents, he was no leſs celebrated for his Virtues, having all the Embelliſhment of Body and Mind, which were poſſible to meet in one of his tender Age: A Youth of an uncommon Form, adorn'd in equal Proportion with Grandeur and Beauty. He had a happy, eaſy, lofty, penetrating and lively Genius, and a ſtrict Obſerver of Decorum, that rather ſeemed innate than required; a peculiar Sweetneſs of Behaviour, and the greateſt Condeſcenſion in the greateſt Affluence of Fortune: And as a Crown to his other Virtues, Modeſty was his inſeparable Companion; ſo that he ſeem'd by Nature wholly framed to attrack the Favour and deſerve the Love of all Mankind.

WHILE he was of very tender Years, he in a ſhort ſpace of time accompliſhed the firſt Rudiments of his Learning at *Eaton*. From thence he was invited into the Court of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Glouceſter*, to whom his illuſtrious Father was Governor. He was made his Maſter of the Horſe, that he might grow up with a Prince of the greateſt Hopes, and emulate his Virtues. Two Years after, that Prince being ſnatched away by Death, his illuſtrious Parents, unwilling that ſuch an admirable Diſpoſition of Mind ſhould ſuffer for want of Culture, immediately ſent him to finiſh his Studies in *King's College*. From that time this excellent Youth, as if he had retained nothing

nothing more of the Court than the higheſt Politeneſs, conformed himſelf in all Reſpects to the Rules preſcribed by his Tutors: His conſtant Attendance at the ſtated Hours of Devotion were ſo many Proofs of his Piety, which, together with his Affability to all Degrees of People, attracted the Eyes and Hearts of all who had the Happineſs of his Converſation. When he had proceeded in his Studies in this happy Manner for two Years and ſix Months, with the general Approbation of all Men in the Study of the liberal Sciences, and was on the Point of travelling into foreign Parts, to put the laſt Hand to his Improvement, under the Conduct of his renowned Father: At that time when Preparations were making for the Execution of theſe Things, he was ſuddenly ſeized with a malignant Kind of Small Pox, which raging with a Violence that exceeded human Skill, carried him off in a very few Days, to the Regret of all who knew him, but more eſpecially of his illuſtrious Parents.

AFTER the Death of this excellent young Lord his Father's Honours and Eſtates were by Act of Parliament paſſed the twenty-firſt of *December* 1706, entailed upon his four Siſters; firſt upon their Male Iſſue, and failing Males, upon their Female Iſſue, for the perpetuating this illuſtrious Prince's Name and Honours to the lateſt Generation.

II. *Henrietta*, born the nineteenth of *July* 1682, and in 1698 was married to the Right Honourable *Francis* Lord Viſcount *Rialton*, afterwards, on the Deceaſe of his Father, Earl of *Godolphin*. By Act of Parliament ſhe ſucceeded his Grace *John* Duke of *Marlborough*, at his Deceaſe, as Ducheſs of *Marlborough*, and to all his other Titles, except that of Prince of the Empire and Baron of *Aymouth*, which are become Extinct by his dying without Iſſue Male.

HER Grace *Henrietta* Junior Ducheſs of *Marlborough*, &c. died in——1733, and had Iſſue,

(1.) WILLIAM Marquis of *Blandford*, born *February* the ſixth 1698-9. He had all the Advantages of Education at home, and travelled through moſt Parts of *Europe* for his greater Accompliſhment. He was one of the Repreſentatives of the Borough of *Woodſtock* in the laſt Parliament. In the Year 1730 he was complimented by both the Univerſities of this Kingdom, with the Degree of Doctor of Laws. His Lordſhip married *Mary Catharine*, Daughter of *M——D'Yong* of the Province of *Utrecht*, and Siſter of the Counteſs of *Denbigh*, by whom he had no Iſſue, departing this Life at *Oxford* of an Apoplectick Fit, on the twenty fourth of *Auguſt* 1731.

(2.) HENRIETTA born the twelfth of *April* 1701, married to his Grace *Thomas Pelham Holles*, Duke of *Newcaſtle*, *April* the ſecond, 1717, but as yet has no Iſſue.

(3.) MARY yet unmarried.

(4) (5.) A Son *Henry* and a Daughter *Margaret* who died young.

III. ANNE married to the Right Honourable *Charles Spencer*, late Earl of *Sunderland*, being his Second Wife, and deceaſed in *April* 1716, ſhe had Iſſue,

(1.) ROBERT I. born the ſecond of *November* 1700, died the twelfth of *September* 1701.

(2.) ROBERT II. born the twenty-fourth of *October* 1701, Earl of *Sunderland* upon the Deceaſe of his Father, the nineteenth of *September* 1722, died in *France* the ſeventeenth of *September* 1729 unmarried, and was buried with his Anceſtors at *Brinton*, the ſeventeenth of *October* following.

(3.) CHARLES born the twenty-ſecond of *November* 1706, Earl of *Sunderland* upon the Death of his elder Brother the ſeventeenth of *September*, 1729, in *France*, who by the Death of the late Marquis of *Blanford*, ſucceeded to 800*l. per Ann.* of the late Duke of *Marlborough*'s Eſtate; and upon the Death of her Grace *Henrietta*, Junior Ducheſs of *Marlborough*, ſucceeded to the Titles of Duke and Earl of *Marlborough*, in

the County of *Wilts*, Marquis of *Blandford* in the County of *Dorſet*, and Baron of *Sandridge* in the County of *Hertford*. The twenty-third of *May* 1732, his Lordſhip, now his Grace, married *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Thomas* Lord *Trevor*.

(4.) JOHN born the thirteenth of *May* 1708, married the third Daughter of *John* Lord *Carteret*, and Siſter of the Counteſs of *Dyſart* and the late Viſcounteſs of *Weymouth*.

(5.) ANNE born the ſixteenth of *December* 1702, married to *William Bateman*, Eſq; now Lord Viſcount *Bateman*, of the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

(6.) DIANA married the eleventh of *October* 1731, to his Grace *John* Duke of *Bedford*, by whom ſhe had a Son——Marquis of *Taviſtock*, born the ſixth of—— 1732, and died the ſame Day. Her Grace is lately deceaſed.

IV. ELIZABETH born in 1687, married to his Grace *Scroop Egerton*, Earl, now Duke of *Bridgwater* in 1703, and died *March* 22, 1713-14, in the twenty ſixth Year of her Age. She had Iſſue two Sons and one Daughter.

(1.) JOHN Lord Viſcount *Brackley*, born *February* the third 1703-4, who departed this Life at *Eaton-School*, in the fourteenth Year of his Age, on the thirtieth of *January* 1718-19.

(2.) ANOTHER Son who died ſoon after he was born.

(3.) ANNE, firſt married to his Grace *Wriotheſly Ruſſel*, late Duke of *Bedford* the twenty ſecond of *April* 1725, by whom ſhe had no Iſſue; and after his Deceaſe, which happened the twenty third of *October* 1732, married the twenty third of—— 1733 the Right Honourable *William* Earl of *Jerſey*.

MARY born in 1689, married to his Grace *John*, now Duke of *Montagu*, the thirty firſt of *March* 1705, by whom ſhe has had Iſſue.

(1.) JOHN Marquis of *Mount Hermer*, born the eighth of *November* 1706, and died the twenty ſixth of *March* 1711.

(2.) ISABELLA married to his Grace *William* Duke of *Manchester*, the ſixth of *April* 1723, by whom, as yet, ſhe has no Iſſue.

(3.) ELEANOR born *March* the ninth 1708-9, who died an Infant.

(4.) MARY married the ſeventh of *July* 1730, to *George* Lord *Brudnel*, eldeſt Son of *George* Earl of *Cardigan*, by the Death of his Father *July* the fifth 1732, Earl *Cardigan*.

WE have now done with every thing which relates to our *Britiſh* Hero, and are to 1733.
paſs to thoſe laſt Scenes of his Life in which the great *Eugene* yet claims our Care, Scenes no leſs honourable to him, though leſs glorious than thoſe of the former Part of his Life, ſince in theſe, though his Highneſs was not victorious, he conſtantly did more than could have been expected from him as a General, and as a Politician was always in the right.

THE late War commenced after the Death of *Auguſtus* King of *Poland* we are certain, but whether his Death occaſioned it or not is a Point much diſputed. The *French* King's Manifeſto on the breaking out of the War, expreſly aſſerts that it had no other Foundation; but in a Pamphlet publiſhed by Authority on the other Side, it is as expreſly aſſerted that *France* had long waited for ſome ſuch Opportunity of venting her Spleen and Diſlike againſt his *Imperial* Majeſty. Some impertinent People have inquired why if this was known at the Court of *Vienna*, ſuch Meaſures were taken with Reſpect to the Affairs of *Poland*, as afforded *France* ſo plauſible a Pretext. One thing is certain, that if the Advice of Prince *Eugene* had been followed, *France* would have wanted that Pretext, and the King of *Sardinia* any Pretext at all; for that great Man

Man always oppoſed Intrigues and Treaty-making, where they might prove the Means of Kindling a new War with no great Shew of Juſtice, and without providing a proper Force to ſupport it. But the mighty Power of *Ruſſia* being depended on on one Side, and the Aſſiſtance of the Maritime Powers not doubted on the other, ſuch Meaſures were taken as furniſhed *France* with a Pretence for making War, and the *States General* with Reaſons for concluding a Treaty of Neutrality, at the ſame time that the whole Affair appeared ſo intricate in *Great Britain*, that the wiſeſt and greateſt were at a Loſs to decide thereupon. Such was the Situation of Things when the Marſhal *Berwick* paſſed the *Rhine* on the fourteenth of *October*, and inveſted *Fort Kehl*. The Trenches were opened before that Place in the Night between the nineteenth and twentieth, and conſequently a Siege commenced in Form, but on the twenty-eighth General *Pfuhl*, who commanded therein, beat the Chamade and capitulated. The Marſhal *Berwick* allowed him very honourable Terms, though the Place was in a wretched Condition, notwithſtanding all the Remonſtrances that had been made as to the declining State of its Fortifications. General *Pfuhl* however gained a great deal of Reputation; and the Marſhal *Berwick*, as a Mark of his Eſteem, preſented him with two Pieces of Cannon, beſides thoſe expreſſed in the Capitulation. He would even have held out ſome Days longer, if the Bullets in his Magazine had not been too large for his Cannon, being indeed deſigned for thoſe of *Briſack*. The *French* found in the Fort but fourteen Pieces of Braſs Cannon, and twelve of Iron, with four hundred Muſkets, and very little Proviſion.

THE taking *Fort Kehl* put an End to this Campaign, the *French* immediately after repaſſing the *Rhine*, and putting their Troops into Winter Quarters. His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty took all poſſible Meaſures to prevent breaking with the Empire, aſſuring the Princes and States thereof that he had no Intention whatſoever, either of injuring or making Conqueſts upon them, but intended ſolely to vindicate his Honour, which had been deeply wounded in the Perſon of his Father-in-law, by the late Tranſactions in *Poland*. About this time however *Lorrain* was ſeized by a great Body of *French* Troops under the Command of the Marquis *de Silly*. The Ducheſs Dowager was not only treated with great Reſpect, but was alſo left at Liberty to retire whitherſoever ſhe pleaſed with her Court and Children, if ſhe did not think fit to remain at *Luneville*, which was propoſed to her with all imaginable Security for her Perſon, *&c.* The Opening of this War was attended with another Point of Civility very extraordinary in itſelf, and which carried with it very happy Conſequences towards the Inhabitants of the Low Countries. His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Declaration of War, which was ſigned on the tenth of *October*, though it did not appear till the twenty ſeventh, was never publiſhed at *Bruſſels*, where M. *de Joinville* the *French* Miniſter, acquainted the Count *de Harrach* that his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty had ſo high a Regard for the Archducheſs Governeſs of the *Netherlands*, that with Reſpect to her, no Acts of Hoſtility ſhould be committed towards any Place or Perſon under her Protection; and that in Caſe his Preſence was not diſagreeable, he had Orders to remain there, but if otherwiſe to retire. The Archducheſs thanked his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty for this Mark of Eſteem, and wrote to the *Imperial* Court for Inſtructions as to her Conduct in this nice Conjuncture. The Directions ſhe received from thence were, that ſhe ſhould accept his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Propoſal, in Conſequence whereof M. *de Joinville* remained ſtill at her Court, and had all the Reſpect poſſible paid him. The *Imperial Netherlands* were farther protected by the Treaty of Neutrality concluded between the Moſt Chriſtian King and the *States General*, which Neutrality was founded upon this Declaration of the *States*, That they had no ways interfered with the Affairs of *Poland*.

In the latter End of the Year the Storm of War fell upon *Italy*, where the King of *Sardinia* joined the *French* Army with fifteen thouſand of his own Troops, and took upon himſelf the Command in Chief, to which the *French* Court had annexed a Penſion of 100,000 Piſtoles. In the latter End of the Month of *October* his *Sardinian* Majeſty poſſeſſed himſelf of *Milan*, and blocked up the Citadel, which was very indifferently provided; and in the Beginning of *November* Marſhal *Villars* arrived there, when it was agreed to leave a ſufficient Number of Troops to keep the Citadel block'd up and to march to *Pizzighitone*, the only ſtrong Place in the *Milaneze*, which in their Hurry the *Germans* had not abandoned. The Officer who commanded was one *Langton* an *Iriſhman*, to whom the King of *Sardinia* ſent a Trumpet with a Meſſage importing, That if he would merit the King's Favour, he muſt give up the Place immediately, without obliging him to bring any Cannon before it: To which M. *Langton* anſwered, That he ought to be hanged for bringing ſuch an idle Meſſage, and that he might tell the King he might bring his Artillery as ſoon as he pleaſed, and that he would not fail meriting his Majeſty's Eſteem, by making as good a Defence as he was able. Upon this Anſwer the Place was inveſted, and the Trenches open'd before *Gerra-d'Adda*, a Fort and Suburb on the other Side of the River of that Name. The Officer kept his Word, for though the Siege did not laſt above ten Days, yet there were five hundred Men killed in the Trenches, and amongſt them ſeveral Perſons of Diſtinction, particularly the Marquis *de Muſſi*, General of Artillery to the King of *Sardinia*; and that Prince going into the Trenches on the twenty third of *November*, had a Page, an Aid de Camp, and two Officers of his Guards killed within a Stone's throw of him. On the twenty eighth of *November* the Beſieged beat the Chamade, and would have treated for the Surrender of *Gerra-d'Adda*, but Marſhal *Villars* would hear of nothing, unleſs *Pizzighitone* was delivered up at the ſame time. The Officer who came from the Garriſon having dropp'd ſome Words, as if the Governor expected Relief in ſix Days, the Marſhal *de Villars* catch'd him up, and bid him tell the Governor, That he ſhould have eight Days, and in Caſe he was not relieved in that time, very honourable Conditions, which Propoſition was accepted. The Marquis *de Villars* diſtinguiſhed himſelf at this Siege, if a Nobleman could be ſaid to diſtinguiſh himſelf, by doing more than could have been expected from a Granadier: And a young Officer named *Crillon* behaved in ſuch Manner that at the Recommendation of the King of *Sardinia*, the Moſt Chriſtian King beſtowed on him a Croſs of *St. Lewis*, though he was but fifteen. This Siege however procured the Diſgrace of Monſ. *de Rhebinder*, Veldt-Marſhal of his *Sardinian* Majeſty's Forces, an Officer of great Spirit as well as Experience, and eighty Years of Age. There have been various Reaſons aſſigned for the harſh Treatment of this Gentleman; it is our Buſineſs to deliver only the Truth, which, as far as our Information reaches, was this: At a Council of War held at *Milan*, before the Arrival of M. *Villars*, all the General Officers were of Opinion that his *Sardinian* Majeſty might march forward and continue to puſh on his Conqueſts without troubling himſelf with the Siege of *Pizzighitone*. M. *Rhebinder* was againſt them all, and not only againſt them but ſpoke with a great deal of Warmth. The next Day M. *Villars* arrived, whoſe Advice the King of *Sardinia* aſked before he ſaw M. *de Rhebinder*: The Marſhal told him frankly, that nothing could be more oppoſite to the Rules of War than proceeding any farther before *Pizzighitone* was reduced; which being related to M. *de Rhebinder*, he could not help ſaying, *What a fine Series of Blunders has been ſpoiled by the coming of this* French *Marſhal*; and this being reported to his *Sardinian* Majeſty by one of his Miniſters of State, as a Kind of Inſult on him and his Council, the Veldt-Marſhal received Orders to retire to his Government of *Pignerol*. *Pizzighitone* was followed by the Caſtle of *Cremona*,

Cremona, which was rendred to M. *de Contade*. The next Expedition was the Reduction of the Citadel of *Milan*, before which the Ground was broke between the thirteenth and fourteenth of *December*; by the latter End of the Month all the Artillery of the Place, except five Pieces of Cannon, were diſmounted, and the laſt Day of the Year the Marquis *de Viſconti* ſurrender'd on honourable Terms. It is very certain that the Citadel might have held out much longer; and the Allies themſelves were ſurprized that it was given up ſo ſoon; but when they entred the Place their Surprize ceaſed, for it appeared that the Marquis *de Viſconti* was ſo little Maſter of his Garriſon, that he was conſtrained to chain his Centinels to their Poſts, to prevent their Deſerting, and in a ſhort time after the whole *Milaneze* was reduced, and the Blockade of *Mantua* was immediately formed. Thus the Campaign ended on this Side for this Year.

1734. In the Beginning of the next Year his *Imperial* Majeſty prevailed on the Diet of *Ratiſbon* to declare War againſt the Kings of *France* and *Sardinia*, which aſtoniſhed his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Miniſters, but produced them rather Good than Hurt; for now inſtead of paying for all Things with ready Money, they raiſed Contributions in the Empire. The Elector of *Bavaria*, the Elector of *Palatine*, and the Elector of *Cologn* did all they could to oppoſe this Step, but in vain, and the Conſequence was, that the firſt of theſe Princes found himſelf plunged in great Difficulties, and the two latter ſaw their Dominions in a Manner torn from them, and put into the Hands of the *French*. Duke *Albert* of *Bevern* commanded at this time the *Imperial* Army, which covered the Frontier Countries as well as it could; but as nothing of Importance happened on this Side very early, we will take this Oportunity of paſſing to the *Spaniſh* Expedition againſt the Kingdom of *Naples*.

His *Moſt Catholick* Majeſty did not proceed to make War without publiſhing a pompous Declaration, wherein he complained of the ill Uſage he had met with from the *German* Miniſtry, their Slowneſs, Haughtineſs, Injuſtice, and want of Sincerity. In the Month of *November* 1733, the *Spaniſh* Fleet, with a Body of Land Forces under the Command of the Duke *de Montemar*, ſet ſail for *Italy*. At firſt it was uncertain what Step that General would take, but in a ſhort time after his Arrival, it appeared plainly that his Moſt Catholick Majeſty had in View the Conqueſt of *Naples* and *Sicily*. In order thereto his Royal Highneſs the Infant Don *Carlos* was declared Generaliſſimo of the *Spaniſh* Forces, and by Vertue of the Inſtructions ſent him by his Father, immediately begun to make the neceſſary Diſpoſition for marching through the Territories of the Church into the Kingdom of *Naples*. The Count *de Viſconti*, at that time Viceroy for his *Imperial* Majeſty in *Naples*, took all the Precautions poſſible for the defending that Kingdom, but with little or no Effect, as the Reader of the foregoing Hiſtory will readily conceive; for the *Neapolitans* were almoſt unanimouſly in the Intereſt of Don *Carlos*, becauſe he was not their Prince. The Count was forced to ſend all the Archives to *Civita Vecchia*, for he ſaw clearly that to have things ſafe they muſt be out of the way of the *Neapolitans*. He exhorted them however to do their Duty, and to provide againſt the approaching Storm; but all the Anſwer he could obtain was, That they would conſider of his Propoſals, for Money they would part with none; and as for the Recruits they raiſed, they generally deſerted in a Day or two after they joined the Army. On the whole the *Imperialiſts* had it not in their Power to hinder the Entrance of Don *Carlos* and his Forces, though it is certain that they were not very conſiderable, and that their Commander was rather more formidable than his Army. On the twenty ſixth of *March* Don *Carlos* entred the Kingdom of *Naples*, and a few Days afterwards the City of *Naples* itſelf, where he was received

PLAN
of the Town & Castle of
TRAARBACH

A, The Town.
B, The Castle.
C, Traben a Village.
D, Leytsigh a Village.
E. Starkenburgh.
F. Inkerke.
I, Casemates 3 one above the others.

Mortars

Rising ground of Montrogal.

River Moselle

A. Du. B. fc. exc.

with all the Pomp imaginable. The Duke *de Matalona* Elect of the People, made him a Speech, which may paſs for a Model of ſervile Eloquence, the Flattery of which is almoſt equal to its Falſhood. The Serene Infant paid the *Neapolitans* in their Kind, and in ſix Days the one were the moſt faithful People, the other the moſt gracious Prince that ever the World beheld. As a Mark of his high Regard for his Capital, Don *Carlos* granted his beloved City of *Naples* the Title of *Grandee of the firſt Claſs*, and in Right thereof permitted the Elect and Deputies of the People to be covered in his Preſence. He was enabled to do this by Virtue of a *Diploma* from the Court of *Spain*, whereby his Catholick Majeſty made over all his Rights to *Naples* and *Sicily* to his Royal Highneſs.

The Count *de Viſconti* having carried off all the publick Money, retired with the Prince *de Caraffa* and the Prince *de Pignatelli* with two thouſand Men towards the Sea, The Duke *de Caſtro Pignano* was ſent with four thouſand Men to purſue him, but he finding the Viceroy had collected all the ſcattered Corps, and had ſtrongly retrenched himſelf, ſent Advice to the Duke *de Montemar*, who inſtantly put himſelf at the Head of ſix thouſand Men, and having joined the Duke *de Caſtro Pignano*, marched to find out the Enemy. The *Imperialiſts* had all the Advantages in the World, the Country was every where interſected with Stone Walls three or four Feet high, which were forced to be demoliſhed before the *Spaniſh* Cavalry could advance. The Place where they were encamped was well entrenched as well as naturally very ſtrong, and the Army conſiſted of ſix thouſand five hundred Foot and two thouſand Horſe and Huſſars. The Duke *de Montemar* arrived within Sight of the Camp on the twenty fourth of *May*, he immediately gave Directions for the Attack, which was performed the next Morning with all the Vigour imaginable; at laſt the *Imperial* Camp was forced, two thouſand four hundred Men were killed upon the Spot, and two thouſand ſix hundred made Priſoners of War. The Officers and a ſmall Body of Troops retired into *Bitonto*, a Town well wall'd, and which had a ſtrong Caſtle; the Horſe retired towards *Bari*, where they were block'd up by the *Spaniſh* Cavalry. General *Rodoſchi*, who commanded in *Bitonto*, would have defended himſelf if it had been poſſible; he made a prodigious Fire during the Night, but in the Morning was obliged to ſurrender Priſoner of War. The Cavalry which had retired to *Bari* were alſo block'd up, and within a few Days after were likewiſe conſtrained to ſurrender Priſoners of War. The *Spaniſh* Fleets were on the Coaſts, and the Cities of *Gaeta* and *Capua* were block'd up, ſo that in Effect the Conqueſt of *Naples* was accompliſh'd within a very few Months after it was attempted. Let us now paſs to the *Rhine*.

In the Beginning of *April* the *French* Troops were in Motion, they took Poſſeſſion of Part of the Electorate of *Treves* and of its Capital, preſently after the Count *de Bel'Iſle* beſieged *Traerbach*, which was not in a Condition to hold out long, eſpecially againſt an Officer who made ſuch a Fire as had never been ſeen againſt ſuch a Place, and who threw into it ſeveral Comminges, a Kind of Bomb ſo called from their Inventor, weighing 500lb, and which tore up all the Vaults, Caſemates and other Poſts of Defence provided for the Soldiers. The Marſhal *de Berwick* advanced in the mean time with his Army in three Columns, raiſing exceſſive Contributions throughout the adjacent Territories of the Empire. A few Days after the Marſhal forced the Lines of *Etlingen* with the Loſs only of twenty Men; which is the leſs to be wondred at ſince the *German* Troops that guarded them did not exceed twelve thouſand Men. M. *de Berwick* made the proper Uſe of this good Fortune, for he obliged the Peaſants to demoliſh *gratis* thoſe Lines which coſt a Million of Florins in erecting. Prince *Eugene*, who was by this time arrived in the Army, found himſelf in a very bad Situation, for he

he could neither retire towards *Ulm*, the Marquis *D'Asfeld* being on the other Side of the *Rhine*, nor could he well advance towards the Enemy, his Troops being in very bad Order, and not above twenty five thouſand Men; he therefore retired to the ſtrong Camp at *Heilbron*, which was the only Step left him to take. In the mean time the *French* ravaged all the Country in a Manner which had ſcarce any Precedent, notwithſtanding a Multitude of Examples which were made of Moroders by Order of the Duke of *Berwick*, which at firſt had ſome good Effects, but at length ſuch as were commiſſion'd to puniſh joined with the Criminals, ſo that the Miſchief grew daily greater, and all Hope of Amendment was taken away. At laſt the Moſt Chriſtian King wrote a Letter to the Marſhal, wherein having taken Notice of the Diſorders committed by the Troops, and that he was ſatisfied it was much againſt his Inclination, his Majeſty directed that the Officers ſhould be rendred accountable for the Conduct of their Men, as the only Means which could put an End to Complaints at once ſo general and ſo juſt.

His Highneſs took ſuch Meaſures that the *French* did not penetrate into the Empire, notwithſtanding their mighty Superiority and the Paſſion which it was generally conceived the Marſhal *de Berwick* and his Troops had to make ſome *Coup d'Eclât* in the Heart of the Empire, his Highneſs had been promiſed that his Army ſhould conſiſt of one hundred and thirty thouſand Men, including the Troops of the Empire, and if it had, it would not have been more numerous than the State of Affairs required; but now when his Highneſs received all the Reinforcements which he could reaſonably expect, his Army was ſomething ſhort of ſixty thouſand Men, and there were many of them new raiſed, and very indifferently armed, yet with theſe Troops he hindred the *French* from penetrating into the *Auſtrian* Dominions, and conſtrained them that they might not ſeem to be idle, to make the Siege of *Philipſbourg*.

Philipſbourg is a very important Fortreſs, ſeated within four hundred Toiſes of the *Rhine*, on the *German* Side: it is defended by ſeven Baſtions, and its Ditches are twenty Toiſes broad, and always full of Water; before each Curtain it has a Half Moon with Tenailles in the Foſſé, a Covered-way and an advanced Cover'd-way, ſtrengthned with Redoubts Baſtion-wiſe. The Situation of the Place is in a Moraſs which renders it almoſt impoſſible to approach the greateſt Part of the Circumference of the Place. The Front towards the *Rhine* is covered by a Crown-work compoſed of a Baſtion and two Demi-Baſtions, with Orillons and Flanks Courbes. This Work has a Ditch fifteen Toiſes broad, a Covered-way and an Avant Foſſé, the Diſtance between this Work and the *Rhine* is filled up by a Horn-work with a Half Moon before its Curtain, a Ditch fifteen Toiſes broad, a Covered-way, Places of Arms, Traverſes and advanced Redoubts. *Philiſbourg* has alſo a Bridge of Boats over the *Rhine*, defended on the other Side of the River by a Horn-work, with a Half Moon before the Curtain, a Covered-way and a Foſſé, all theſe Works render it at once the moſt perfect and regular Fortification in *Germany*.

On the twenty third of *May* the Marquis *D'Asfeld* appeared before this Place, and immediately began to throw two Bridges over the *Rhine*, as alſo to throw up Lines of Circumvallation. Thoſe Lines were of prodigious Extent, and fortified at proper Diſtances with Baſtions, a hundred Pieces of Cannon and forty Mortars were brought by Water from *Straſburg*. Count *de Bel'Iſle* with a great Body of Infantry having by this time inveſted the Place, the Baron *de Wutgenau* who commanded in *Philiſbourg* attempted firſt of all to burn one of the Bridges on the *Rhine*, and to that End ſent a Kind of Fire Bark down the River, but his Deſign being perceived, the Bridge was opened, and the Veſſel ſuffered to paſs through. In the Night between the firſt and

PLAN of PHILIPSBOURG as Besieg'd by ye French 1734.

A. French Army to cover the Siege.
B. French Attacks,
C. Their Trenches, of ye Rhine.
D. First Attack ruin'd by ye overflowing
E. Imperial Horse of the left & r. Wings
F. Imperial Infantry.
G. Hussars,
H. Three Batteries playing on the French Intrenchments.

Rhyncham
Royal Battery D
Br. of Boats French
Tile Kiln
Graben
French Lines
Ditches
Lopped up
Imperial Lines
H
PHILIPS-BOURG
Crown Work
C
Fore of the Br. on the Rhine
Camp of the Fr. Horse
Blue Rhine
Redoubt
B
D
2 Br. of Boats French.
A
Over Rhyncham ye Quart^r Genl of ye French
Camp of the Forty Six Regiments in ye French Service.
Drawn up
Communication
Border of the Horse
in Order of Battle
the Imperialists
SPEYER
Rhynhausen
Wood cut down
Wagnausen
Wirtenthal ye Quarter Genl
H
E
G

ſecond of *June* the Trenches were opened before the Horn-work, which defended the Bridge of *Philipſbourg*; about the ſame time the Duke of *Berwick* ordered moſt of his Infantry to enter the Camp, and undertook the Direction of the Siege himſelf, which had hitherto been under the Care of the Marquis of *D'Asfeld*. The Trenches were alſo opened before the Body of the Place, and the Siege began to be carried on not only with Succeſs but with very little Loſs. On the twelfth of *June* the Marſhal *de Berwick* had his Head ſhot off by a Cannon-ball: This Accident happened about ſeven o'Clock in the Morning, as he was viſiting the Trenches. He was accompanied by the Prince of *Conti*, the Duke *de Duras*, Lord *Edward Fitz-James* his Son, the Earl of *Clare*, and ſome other Officers. The Duke *de Duras* was wounded by a Stick out of a Gabion broke to Pieces by the ſame Bullet: Thus fell *James Fitz-James*, Natural Son of *James* II. King of *Great Britain*, who, beſides the Honours conferr'd on him by his Father, was Duke, Peer and Marſhal of *France*, Grandee of *Spain* of the firſt Claſs, Knight of the Golden Fleece and of the Garter. We have had ſo many Opportunities of doing Juſtice to this great Man's Merit already, that we ſhall ſay very little of him here; he was undoubtedly a Nobleman of great Parts and Virtue, alike fitted to ſhine in Courts and Camps; he was generous and diſintereſted; above Corruption, and never guilty of Oppreſſion: He was in his Nature firm and ſevere, but at the ſame time modeſt, affable and ſtrictly juſt: His Honours, if he had not been intitled to them by Birth, were more than deſerved by his Actions; he ſaved King *Philip*'s Crown at the Battle of *Almanza*, and he reſtored his Kingdom to Peace by the Conqueſt of *Barcelona*; he ſuſtained the Reputation of the *French* Arms when it was on the Point of falling: In fine, he was a great Captain and a good Man, having only this Misfortune, that he was at Variance with his Country. Marſhal *Villars* lived to receive the News of his Death, and had juſt Spirits enough to ſay, *The gallant Marſhal* de Berwick *was always fortunate*. We have added the Elogium of ſo great a Man to make ſome Amends for the Faintneſs of our own. We will now return to the Siege, which was carried on by the Marquis *D'Asfeld*, to whom the Command of the Army fell proviſionally as the eldeſt Lieutenant-General, and he was ſoon after declared Marſhal of *France*. While the continual Rains made the Advances very ſlow, and the Baron *de Wutgenau* by his prodigious Fire made it exceeding bloody. On a ſudden the *Imperial* Army arrived at *Weiſenthall*, where they found the *French* Safeguards. Prince *Eugene* order'd them to be very handſomely entertain'd at his Expence; he afterwards ſent for the Commanding Officer, gave him a Letter for the Marſhal *D'Asfeld*, and then diſmiſſed him and his Troops. This Letter imported no more than that his Highneſs's coming to encamp at *Weiſenthall* found the *French* Safeguards there, which, as they were no longer neceſſary, he ſent back. It is ſaid there was a Poſtſcript, wherein his Highneſs ſaid it would not be long before his Highneſs drew nearer the *French* Troops. His Highneſs diſpoſed his Army in ſuch a Manner that it formed a Kind of Semi-circle, wherein the *French* were included. Before this Camp his Highneſs erected two Batteries, each of fourteen Pieces of Cannon, which at once covered his Camp, and fired upon the *French* in ſuch a Manner that it cut off all Communication between the Wings of the Army.

Marſhal *D'Asfeld*, with whoſe Character the Reader is before acquainted, took all the neceſſary Precautions for the carrying on the Siege with Effect, notwithſtanding the near Neighbourhood of Prince *Eugene* and his enterprizing Genius. He divided his Army into three Bodies, one of thirty thouſand Men, which was to continue the Siege, another of forty five thouſand Men commanded by the Duke *de Noailles*, the Prince of *Tingrie*, the Duke *de Richelieu* and Count *Maurice* of *Saxony* to defend the Retrench-

Retrenchments, and the third conſiſting of thirty ſix thouſand, under the Command of Duke *de Duras*, Count *Bel'Iſle* and Lieutenant General *Quadt* to defend the Banks of the *Rhine*, and hinder the Paſſage of Prince *Eugene*, if he would attempt it. On the fourteenth of *July* Marſhal *D'Asfeld* ſtormed the Crown-work, and carried ſeveral Poſts, though with a great Effuſion Blood. On the ſixteenth the Beſiegers were at the Foot of the Counterſcarp, and then the Baron *Wutgenau* ſent an Officer to deſire Leave to go to Prince *Eugene* to receive his Orders in the preſent Conjuncture of Affairs. Marſhal *D'Asfeld* refuſed this, but ſaid at the ſame time that if the Baron *de Wutgenau* would ſend an open Letter to Prince *Eugene*, he would take Care it ſhould be tranſmitted to him, yet intimating his Deſire that the Baron would be ſpeedy in his Reſolutions, becauſe the Granadiers were hourly demanding a new Attack, that they might take the Place by Aſſault. Some Hours after the ſame Officer returned with this Meſſage, That the Baron *de Wutgenau* deſired to capitulate. On the eighteenth Hoſtages were exchanged, and the Capitulation was ſigned about ſeven in the Evening, whereby the Governor and Garriſon had all the Honours of War granted them. On the twenty firſt the Garriſon marched out, conſiſting only of two thouſand ſeven hundred Men, though it conſiſted at firſt of four thouſand ſeven hundred. The Baron *de Wutgenau* dined and ſupped with the Marſhals *D'Asfeld* and *de Noailles*, and the former as a Teſtimony of his great Reſpect, made him a Preſent of the beſt Piece of Cannon in the Place. The *French* loſt a prodigious Number of Men before this Place, and many of them Perſons of great Diſtinction, particularly the Prince *de Lixin* of the Houſe of *Lorrain*, the Marquis *de Silly*, a Nephew of the Marſhal *du Bourg*'s, the Chevalier *de Sangle*, the Chevalier *de Puy Guignon*, &c. The Dukes of *Duras* and *Richelieu*, and ſeveral other Perſons of Diſtinction were wounded, and abundance died of Fluxes and Fevers: In a Word, it was a Conqueſt of Importance, and came at a very high Price.

Prince *Eugene* had indeed a very great Army during this Siege, and ſuch a Number of Perſons of Diſtinction therein as had perhaps never appeared together in the Field; amongſt the moſt remarkable were the King of *Pruſſia*, the Prince Royal his Son, the Prince of *Orange*, the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, ſix Princes of *Anhalt Deſſau*, the Duke *Albert Bevern*, the *Landgrave* of *Heſſe Darmſtad*, the Margrave of *Baden*, the four Margraves of *Brandenburg*, the Prince of *Anhalt Bernbourg*, the Princes *Maximilian* and *George* of *Heſſe Caſſel*, Prince *Frederick* of *Wirtemberg*, three Princes of *Saxe-Gotha*, the Prince of *Furſtemberg*, the Prince *de Leichtenſtein*, two Princes of *Waldeck*, Prince *Ferdinand* of *Bavaria*, the Duke of *Aremberg*, the Prince of *Sax-Hildbourghauſen*, &c. His Highneſs however would not riſque a hundred thouſand Men in an Attempt, where, if he had ſucceeded, it muſt have been at the Expence of at leaſt half his Troops, and therefore he contented himſelf with ſtraitening the *French*, and cauſing prodigious Inconveniencies during the Siege, after which he thought fit to retire to his Camp at *Bruſchall*, and ſpend the reſt of the Campaign in protecting *Mayence*, and obliging the *French* to be content with the Tract of Country which they had already acquired.

In *Italy* the Marſhal *de Villars* bent all his Thoughts on forcing the *Germans* to retire into *Tirol*, in order to which he was for acting vigorouſly, and for bringing them to a Battle before they could have any Recruits. The King of *Sardinia* was of quite another Opinion; the great End he had propoſed to himſelf was the Conqueſt of the Dutchy of *Milan*, which being already effected, he was by no Means willing to riſque the Loſs of it by an unſucceſsful Engagement. In vain M. *de Villars* remonſtrated that the only way to keep the *Milaneze* was to take *Mantua*, and oblige the *Germans* to retire into

the *Treutine*. The King of *Sardinia* was firm in his Sentiments, and as he had the ſupreme Command, the Marſhal was forced to ſubmit.

AT the Beginning of the Campaign General *Merci*, who commanded the *Imperialiſts*, as ſoon as he joined the Army, aſſembled all the Troops he commanded behind the *Po* and the *Oglio*, with Intent to paſs thoſe Rivers and act offenſively; the *French* poſted themſelves on the other Side of thoſe Rivers, in order to oppoſe their Paſſage, which however proved ineffectual; for Count *Merci*, with a great Body of the *Imperial* Forces, paſſed in the Night-time between the firſt and ſecond of *May* between *Burgoforte* and *San Benedetto*, and forced the Marquis *de Coigny* to retire with the Forces under his Command towards *Guaſtalla*. As ſoon as the Marſhal *de Villars* was informed of this he advanced from *Colorno* to *Bozzolo*, where he met the King of *Sardinia*, and having drawn together eighteen Battalions and nineteen Squadrons, it was determined to march and oppoſe the *Imperialiſts*. Theſe Troops were divided into three Columns, and marched without Delay towards the *Seraglio*; the firſt attacked *Curtaton*, where two hundred *German* Horſe were poſted, and carried it with ſome Loſs. The ſecond Column, at the Head of which was the King and the Marſhal *de Villars*, advanced towards the Village of *Martinara*, where having out march'd the Battalions, the King and Marſhal found themſelves at the Head of a few Squadrons of Horſe and fourſcore Granadiers, when between three and four hundred *Imperial* Dragoons appeared in Sight. M. *de Villars* inſtantly prepared to attack them; the King of *Sardinia* expreſſed ſome Concern, leſt there might be Foot behind, and that they ſhould find themſelves entangled in an Ambuſcade: The Marſhal replied briſkly, *That Conſideration was now too late, and that true Valour never enquired what was behind.* As he pronounced theſe Words he drew his Sword, and put himſelf at the Head of the Troops; the King alſo charged at the Head of a Squadron of Guards with great Intrepidity, and the *Germans* were quickly obliged to retire with the Loſs of forty or fifty Men. After the Action was over his *Sardinian* Majeſty complimented the Marſhal *de Villars* in the following Terms, *Sir, I cannot but be ſurprized at your Valour, but your Vigour and Briſkneſs at theſe Years have indeed amazed me. Alas, Sire,* replied the Marſhal *de Villars, theſe are the laſt Flaſhes of my expiring Spirits: I have wrote to the King, my Maſter, that I may have leave to ſpend the ſhort Remainder of my Days in Peace, and in this little Buſineſs I take my Leave of Feats of War.* Some time after this a grand Council of War was held in the Preſence of the Marſhal and King of *Sardinia*, wherein it was reſolved to defend the *Parmeſan* at all Events, and to hazard a Battle rather than permit the *Germans* to penetrate thereinto. As ſoon as theſe Reſolutions were taken M. *de Villars* and his Son left the Camp at *Bozzolo*, in order to return to *France*, they being both greatly indiſpoſed. The Marquis *de Coigny*, about this time made Marſhal of *France*, took upon him the Command; he proſecuted exactly the Scheme which had been laid down, and finding that the *Imperialiſts* were determined to attack the *Parmezan*, he diſpoſed all things for receiving them with the utmoſt Firmneſs. The Poſt of *Colorno* was diſputed with an Obſtinacy ſcarce to be credited: it coſt the *French* five or ſix hundred of their beſt Troops; nor was the Loſs of the *Imperialiſts* leſs. As for the Place it ſelf, from being one of the fineſt Summer Palaces in *Italy*, it was reduced to a Heap of Ruins, even to its Chapel; for ſuch is the Rage of War, that neither the Reverence to the Palaces of Kings, or to the Places where GOD is worſhipped can reſtrain its Violence. A few Days after this Action Count *Merci* marched with his Army, which made two Heads, one towards *Montechiarugolo*, the other towards *Colorno*, his Rearguard ſloping into a very acute Angle, terminating in his Bridge over the *Lenza*. The *French* Army was ranged alſo in Order of Battle within two Miles, and continued, as it were, under

the Walls of *Parma* till the *Imperialiſts* attacked them. On the twenty ninth of *June* Count *Merci* having quitted his Camp between *St. Proſpero* and *St. Lazzaro*, marched directly towards *Parma*. The Marſhal *de Coigny* ſent ſeveral Detachments to reconnoitre the Enemy, and at laſt advanced himſelf, but he quickly returned to diſpoſe his Troops in order of Battle. He poſted his Right in the Neighbourhood of the Village *de la Croiſette*, and his Left ſtretched to the Walls of *Parma*; the Ground admitted in Front but of a Space of a Quarter of a League, the Marſhal therefore ranged his Infantry in four Lines, and drew out his Cavalry behind them: He detached alſo ſixty Companies of Granadiers to make themſelves Maſters of ſome Houſes on the Right, and by that time theſe Precautions were taken, the *Imperial* Army under the Command of Count *Merci* was in Sight. The Armies had between them the great Road leading from *Parma* to *Placentia*, which conſiſts of a broad Cauſeway, having on each Side a very deep Ditch. The Battle began about eleven in the Morning and laſted till Night. The Troops on both Sides behaved with all imaginable Bravery, and perhaps ſo laſting and ſo vigorous a Fire was never ſuſtained, when about nine in the Evening the *Imperialiſts* began to retire towards their former Camp, leaving the Field of Battle to the Allies, which however was covered with their Slain. The *Imperialiſts* loſt on this fatal Day about ſix thouſand Men, amongſt whom were the General Count *de Merci*, Veldt-Marſhal, Lieutenant-General Count *de Culmbach*, General-Major, Baron *de Vins*, two Colonels, four Lieutenant-Colonels, four Majors, twenty Captains; and amongſt the Wounded were Prince *Lewis* of *Wirtemberg*, Lieutenant-General Count *de Dies-bach*, Lieutenant-General Marquis *de Eſte*, Lieutenant-General Count *de la Tour*, who died ſoon after. The *French* did not loſe many leſs in Number, and amongſt them the Marquiſſes *de Liſle* and *de Mizon*, Marſhal de Camp, a Brigadier, two Colonels, and ſeveral other Officers of Diſtinction: They had three Lieutenant-Generals alſo wounded, eight or ten Brigadiers, and ſome hundreds of Subaltern Officers. The King of *Sardinia* arriv'd the next Day in the Camp; he immediately hurried after the *Imperialiſts* with an Intent to have fallen upon them a ſecond time, but Prince *Lewis* of *Wirtemberg* took ſo much Care that he was conſtrained to ſtop ſhort, ſo that his Purſuit ended not either in Honour or Profit. His Highneſs diſpoſed all the *Imperial* Troops into proper Quarters along the Rivers, where they continued till Count *Koningsegg* came to take the Command.

THIS General, from the Moment he came into *Italy*, contrived all the Means poſſible for revenging on the Allies the Buſineſs of *Parma*. He was indefatigable in procuring Intelligence, and in viewing himſelf the Country in the Neighbourhood of the two Camps; at length he received Intelligence that the River of *Secchia* was fordable immediately over-againſt the Marſhal *de Broglio*'s Quarters; on the fourteenth of *September* therefore he propoſed in a Council of War to paſs the River there, and it being agreed to, he gave Orders that the General Officers ſhould hold themſelves in Readineſs to march to the ſeveral Places that ſhould be aſſigned them. The Army was diſpoſed in two Wings, the one under the Command of General Veldt-Marſhal Count *de Wel-ſeg*, which was to cover the Attempt, and which conſiſted of fifteen Battalions and ten Companies of Granadiers, the other under Prince *Lewis* of *Wirtemberg*, which was to make the Attack, and which conſiſted of twenty Battalions, twenty-four Companies of Granadiers, two Regiments of Dragoons, four of Cuiraſſiers, and all the Huſſars. Theſe Troops marched with all imaginable Order and Silence, ſo as to arrive an Hour before Day within five or ſix hundred Paces of the *Secchia*, without the Enemy's perceiving any thing of the Matter. At the Break of Day the Troops paſſed the River with ſuch Alacrity, and fell ſo unexpectedly, and with ſuch Fury into

the *French* Quarters, that they carried all before them, that they made themſelves Maſters of them almoſt without Reſiſtance. The Marſhal *de Broglio* fled in his Shirt, and did not ſave ſo much as the Ribband of the Order of the Holy Ghoſt: the Brigadier the Count *de Caraman* his Nephew, all his Servants and Guards were made Priſoners. The Count *de Waldeck* was by this time alſo engaged with the Troops under his Command, the Count *de Hohenembs* and the Baron of *Zungenbergen* paſſed on the other hand, ſo that the *French* were between two Fires; the Granadiers however and Huſſars behaved themſelves very gallantly, and were not forced till after a deſperate Reſiſtance, wherein the Count *de Waldeck* was killed; at length however the *French* fled on all Sides, leaving their Camp, Arms, Baggage, and every thing behind them, the *German* Cavalry making them Priſoners, and killing them all the way. About Noon the *Imperialiſts* arrived at *Quiſtello*, but found the Allies drawn up behind the *Foſſa Madama*, covered with good Entrenchments mounted with Artillery. It was not however thought proper to attack them, the Troops having been already in Motion fifteen Hours, and the Weather ſo intolerably hot that they could ſcarce ſtand under their Arms; the next Day however they continued the Purſuit, took two other advanced Poſts, as many Priſoners as, with thoſe of the Day before, made two thouſand Men, and three *Piedmonteſe* Battalions intire, with the Baggage and Tents of the twenty five Battalions, commanded by the Marſhal *de Broglio*, three thouſand Quintals of Powder, four thouſand Quintals of Lead, a hundred thouſand Weight of Ball, ſeventy five Pieces of Cannon, fifty five Mortars, ten thouſand Bullets, twenty five Pair of Kettle Drums, forty thouſand Fuzils, fifty thouſand Mattocks, Spades, Axes, *&c.* three thouſand Wax Flambeaux, three thouſand Suits of Cloaths, a thouſand Oxen, fifty Cows, five thouſand Veſſels of Wine, ten thouſand Quintals of Flower, two thouſand three hundred and fifty four Horſes, three thouſand one hundred Mules, all the Tents, and amongſt the reſt the King of *Sardinia*'s, worth 100,000 Florins, all his Service of Plate, ten thouſand Piſtoles in Specie, his Chancery, and a Liſt of fifty Spies.

Veldt-Marſhal *Koningsegg* had in View the immediate Reduction of *Guaſtalla*, but the King of *Sardinia* and Marſhal *Coigny* took Care to cover that Place; whereupon the Count marched towards *Luzzara*, where he arrived the eighteenth in the Evening, on the nineteenth he marched directly towards *Guaſtalla*. The King of *Sardinia* with the Marſhals *de Coigny* and *Broglio*, diſpoſed the Army of the Allies in Order of Battle; about ten the *Imperial* Cavalry charged the Left of the Allies, the Count *de Chatillon* and the Duke *de Harcourt* were at the Head of the latter; they repulſed the *Imperialiſts* with ſome Loſs, but the Count had the Misfortune to be deſperately wounded, ſo that the Command remained in the Duke. The Count *de Broglio* perceiving that the Streſs of the Action would be in the Left, quitted the Right Wing, in which he commanded, to go to the Left, that he might aſſiſt the Marſhal *de Coigny*; that General diſpoſed his Troops in ſuch a Manner, that notwithſtanding the prodigious Fire of the *Imperialiſts* they preſerved their Ground, the Foot being ſo properly ſupported by the Dragoons, who were occaſionally Foot or Horſe, and their Rear being ſtrengthned with a Body of Reſerve and ſeveral Pieces of Artillery which fired on the *Germans*, the Troops acted with the utmoſt Confidence, while the Marſhal *de Coigny* directed every Movement with as much Calmneſs as if he had been at a Review; at laſt he gave Orders that four Battalions ſhould attack the Infantry in the Hedges. The Diſpute was very obſtinate, but the Dragoons diſmounting, and running Sword in Hand to ſupport their Foot, the *Imperialiſts* began to recline: Marſhal *Coigny* immediately extended his Front of Horſe towards the *Po*, which obliged the *Imperialſts* to extend their Front likewiſe, and to leave their Infantry in the Wood uncovered. Some Squadrons of Carabineers

rabineers alſo marched to the Attack, but finding they could do nothing on Horſe-back, the *Sieur de Valcour*, who commanded them, made one half of them diſmount and attack the *Germans* Sword in Hand, and having made an Impreſſion, the reſt of the Cuiraſſiers rod in and trod them down. The *Imperialiſts* however made a grand Effort after this, but eſpecially in the Centre, and it is very poſſible would have ſucceeded, if ſome of their principal Officers had not been ſlain. The Marquis *de Valparaiſo* fell firſt, the Count *de Wachtendonck* fell next, then Prince *Lewis* of *Wirtemberg*, then Major-General *Colmenero*, the Lieutenant Generals *Lanthieri* and *Zungenburg*, with Major General *Henning*, and a great Number of Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels and Majors were diſabled by the ſame Diſcharge, which occaſioned ſuch a Confuſion that Count *Koningsegg* thought proper to retire. The Allies loſt alſo a Multitude of Officers, and would certainly have loſt the Battle if the Dragoons had not exerted themſelves in a moſt extraordinary Manner. They had in the whole ſixteen hundred and thirty eight Men kill'd, and at leaſt four thouſand wounded. The *Imperialiſts*, beſides the many Perſons of Diſtinction before-mentioned, had two thouſand killed and ſeven thouſand wounded.

In the Beginning of the Month of *October* the Allies formed the Siege of *Mirandola:* It had in it a ſmall Garriſon of four hundred Men, and the Marquis *de Mailleboiſ*, who undertook the Reduction of it, had under his Command five thouſand Men and fifteen Pieces of Cannon, with two Mortars. Count *Koningsegg* immediately detached nine Battalions, two Regiments of Horſe and four hundred Dragoons to his Relief. At the ſame time he took all the Steps neceſſary to a general Engagement, which ſo effectually amuſed the King of *Sardinia* and Marſhal *Coigny*, that the Marquis *de Mailleboiſ* was left unſupported, ſo that he was obliged, on the Approach of the *Germans*, to abandon all his Artillery and Ammunition, and eſcaped being ſurrounded but by a Quarter of an Hour. The raiſing of the Siege raiſed great Murmurs in the Army of the Allies, where the Conduct of their Generals was very ſeverely cenſured. In a Council of War held not long after, it was reſolved to retire to *Cremona* and abandon *Modena*, *Carpi* and *Reggio*, leaving but four Battalions in *Guaſtalla*. The Rear Guard was given to the Marſhal *de Broglio*, who acted on this Occaſion with much Prudence and Circumſpection. Count *Koningsegg* immediately took Poſſeſſion of the Poſts they abandoned, he even made himſelf Maſter of *Sabieretto*, *Cazal*, *Maggiore* and *Viadama*, after which he paſſed the *Po* with an Intent either to invade the *Parmezan* or to beſiege *Guaſtalla*.

The Count *de Broglio*, who commanded in the Dutchy of *Parma*, demanded inſtantly a Reinforcemant of ſome Brigades of Horſe and Foot, which were accordingly ſent him. The Corps which the Count *de Koningsegg* had ſent over the Bridge of *Sachetto* and *Borgoforte* amounted to ſix thouſand Foot and one thouſand Horſe, whom he ſoon after joined in Perſon, advancing his Foot towards *Luzzara*, and his Horſe towards *Carpi*; at the ſame time he cauſed a great Quantity of Cannon, Mortars and Ammunition to be ſent to *Mantua* by the *Mincio*, while the Prince of *Sax-Hilbourghauſen*, who was on the other Side of the *Po*, ſuddenly paſſed the River with twelve hundred Foot and four hundred Huſſars, in order to ſeize *Berſello*, whereby the Communication between *Mantua* and *Guaſtalla* would have been cut off; but as ſoon as the Marſhal *de Broglio* received Intelligence of this Motion, he marched directly to *Berſello* with the Troops under his Command, with ſuch Diligence that the Prince of *Sax-Hilbourghauſan* had ſcarce time to retire with the Loſs of between ſixty and a hundred Men. By this Diſpoſition the Count *de Broglio* diſconcerted all the Projects of Count *Koningsegg*, for as ſoon as he was informed that the Prince of *Sax-Hilbourghauſen* had

repaſſed the *Po* he put his Troops into Winter Quarters, and leaving the Command of the Army to Count *Wallis*, retired himſelf to *Vienna* to give his *Imperial* Majeſty and his Miniſters an Account of the Campaign. On the other hand the King of *Sardinia* being gone to *Turin*, and the Marſhal *de Coigny* recalled to *Verſailles*, the Army of the Allies remained intirely under the Command of the Marſhal *de Broglio*, who diſcharged his Truſt with great Vigilance and Prudence.

The Siege of *Gaeta* in the Kingdom of *Naples* was carried on by the Duke *de Montemar* in Perſon. It is a Place naturally ſtrong, ſeated on a Gulph of the ſame Name in the *Terra de Lavora*. It has a good Port defended by two Fortreſſes; it had at this Time a Garriſon of ten Batallions; was well provided with Artillery and Ammunition, and had for its Governour the Count *de Tattembach* an Officer of great Merit and Experience. The Duke *de Liria*, who is now ſtiled alſo the Duke *de Berwick*, projected a kind of Cavalier, which by the Duke *de Montemar*'s Direction, was built on certain Barks ſunk for that purpoſe in the Sea, and furniſhed with Artillery; but no farther Progreſs was made till the Arrival of the King of the two *Sicilies*, which happened on the 30th of *July* in the Evening. The Duke *de Montemar* then ordered the Governor to be ſummoned, adding, that if he obliged him to fire a Gun, he would grant him no Capitulation; the Count *de Tattembach* anſwered, that he hoped it would be ſo, becauſe capitulating was a thing he liked as little as the Duke, and that he was determined to defend the Place to the laſt Extremity. The next Day the Duke *de Montemar* fired upon the Town from ninety five Pieces of heavy Cannon and twenty four Mortars; the Battery on the Cavalier did ſo much Miſchief, that on the 16th of *Auguſt* the Governour hung out a white Flag, and demanded leave to march out with his Garriſon to join Count *Koningsegg* in *Lombardy*, but the Duke *de Montemar* refuſed it, and at laſt the Count was conſtrained to ſurrender himſelf and his Garriſon Priſoners of War. They found in the Place a hundred Pieces of braſs Cannon, thirty thouſand Bombs filled, forty thouſand Bullets, and forty thouſand Sacks of Corn. *Peſcari*, *Gallipoli*, *Brindiſi*, and other Places, fell into the Hands of the *Spaniards* ſoon after. The Citadel of *Capua*, however, ſtill held out. The Count *de Traun* commanded in that Fortreſs which was very ſtrong, and had therein a Garriſon of ten Batallions, ten Companies of Grenadiers, and a conſiderable Corps of Dragoons; as he was a very active Officer he kept all the Country round about in continual Terror; ſo that the Inhabitants were very earneſt with the King to have it reduced, which was undertaken by the Count *de Charni* accompanied by the Dukes of *Liria* and *Caſtro Pignano*: The Count *de Traun* made a vigorous Reſiſtance for ſome time, but finding at laſt that it was to no Purpoſe, and being unwilling to have himſelf and his Garriſon made Priſoners of War, he diſpatched an Officer to *Rome*, with Orders to demand of Cardinal *Cienfuegos*, whether he had any Succours to hope for: On the Return of this Officer with a negative Anſwer, he determined to capitulate, which he accordingly did on the 24th of *November* 1734; when the Garriſon marched out, it conſiſted of four thouſand ſix hundred Men, but the Count could not carry near ſo many away, the *Spaniards* placing Agents on the Road with Baſons of Gold, who offered three Piſtoles a Man to each of the *Italian* Soldiers, whereby near a third of the Garriſon were drawn to the *Spaniſh* Service. The Reduction of this Place finiſhed the Conqueſt of the Kingdom of *Naples*, for which the *Te Deum* was ſolemnly performed in the Preſence of the new King, and with the loudeſt Acclamations of the People.

THE Duke *de Montemar* began now to undertake the Conqueſt of *Sicily*, the Fleet from *Barcelona* arrived on the 21ſt at *Naples*; on the 24th the Army, conſiſting of eighteen thouſand Foot and two thouſand Horſe, embarked, and the Wind being ex-

tremely fair they had a ſpeedy and pleaſant Voyage. The *Imperialiſts* were not above five thouſand ſix hundred Men, and, therefore, abandoning all the Country, they ſhut themſelves up in *Syracuſe* and *Meſſina*. On the 29th the Duke *de Montemar*, whom *Don Carlos* had conſtituted Viceroy of *Sicily*, landed not far from *Palermo*; the Inhabitants received him with open Arms, the People of all Ranks and Degrees being naturally inclined to the *Spaniards* and averſe to the *Germans*, the very Citizens of *Meſſina* ſent to congratulate him on his Arrival, in Spight of the Prince *de Lobkowitz*, who commanded in the Town. Many of the *Sicilian* Lords raiſed Troops for the Service of Don *Carlos*, and in ſhort, ſuch a Spirit of Loyalty appeared that the Duke *de Montemar* could not forbear ſaying in a Letter to Don *Carlos*, *Your Majeſty may think of coming to* Sicily *when you pleaſe, for you will be ſafer in* Palermo *without Guards than you can be in* Naples *in the Midſt of your Armies.* In a few Weeks there were but three Places in the Hands of the *Germans*, *Meſſina*, *Trepani* and *Syracuſe*, the three Points of the Iſland each as diſtant as poſſible from the other, and all block'd up, not only by *Spaniſh* Troops but by the Inhabitants of the adjacent Country; the very People in the Garriſon'd Towns declaring openly againſt the *Germans*, who were in ſuch Diſtreſs, that their principal Officers ſent away their Equipages by Sea. In the Beginning of the Month of *January* Don *Carlos* paſſed over in Perſon to *Sicily*, the Prince *de Lobkowitz* rendred the Citadel of *Meſſina* on the twenty fifth of *February*, and in a very ſhort time after Don *Carlos* enter'd the City in Triumph, all Things proceeding in *Sicily* to his Wiſh, the People diſcovering their Affection to his Government, not only by their Acclamations and Compliments, but by ſhewing themſelves on all Occaſions ready to ſerve him with their Perſons and Fortunes. Thus *Spain* accompliſhed in this Year what ſhe had ſought *from the* Year 1715, *and which ſhe had once before attempted in* vain.

1735. In the Beginning of the Year 1735 the Duke *de Montemar* began to make all the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for marching with a great Corps of Troops from *Naples* into *Lombardy*, where the Allies reſolved to act with the utmoſt Vigour againſt the *Imperialiſts*, in order to drive them quite out of *Italy*, and end their Conqueſts with that of *Mantua*. General *Wallis*, who commanded in the Abſence of Count *Koningsegg*, was continually in Motion, and obliged the Marſhal *de Broglio* to change his Head Quarters three or four times; but the Marſhal preſerved all the Country, and ſecured the Dutchy of *Parma* from being ravaged by the *Imperial* Huſſars. The Inhabitants of *Modena* having ſhewn a great Diſlike towards the Garriſon which the Allies had placed in their City, Monſ. *de Broglio* thought fit to ſend thither a Reinforcement of three Battalions, two Squadrons of Horſe and a Squadron of Huſſars, and by his Order a Gallows was erected in the Market-Place for the Uſe of ſuch Perſons as let their Tongues run too freely. Count *Wallis* being informed of theſe Steps made ſome Motions as if he had intended to enter the *Modeneze*; the Marſhal *de Broglio* cauſed thereupon a Flying Camp to be formed of eighteen thouſand Men, and took all the neceſſary Precautions for the Defence of the Capital and of the Dutchy, but while he was Intent on this Side Count *Wallis* ſhewed a Diſpoſition to attack *Guſtalla*, and actually ſent a Detachment to ſeize Fort *Urbin*, a Fortreſs belonging to the Pope, in which however he did not ſucceed, the Marſhal *de Broglio* ſending a great Reinforcement of Troops that way; that General diſpatched alſo an Officer to *Rome*, with Orders to ſollicite his Holineſs to put a ſtronger Garriſon into *Urbino*, becauſe otherwiſe he ſhould be under a Neceſſity of taking Poſſeſſion of it with *French* Troops.

The Duke *de Montemar* finding that Monſ. *de Broglio* did not ſtand in Need of his immediate Aſſiſtance, reſolved to attack the Places in the *Stada del Preſidi*, viz. *Orbi-*

tello, Monte Philippo, and *Porto Hercole,* which were ſtill in the Hands of the *Germans*; they were already block'd up by the *Spaniſh* Gallies towards the Sea. In this March the Duke *de Montemar* found Occaſion to differ with the *Lucceſe*. Three *Spaniſh* Soldiers with an Officer, going about ſome Buſineſs to *Lucca,* were obliged to leave their Arms at the Barrier before they were permitted to enter the City, which being reported to the Duke *de Montemar,* he the next Day ſent a Corporal and ſix Soldiers, followed at a Diſtance by a Detachment of two thouſand Men. The Corporal and his Soldiers had their Inſtructions, which they followed very exactly: On their coming to the Barrier they were ordered to lay down their Arms, inſtead of which they ſcrew'd their Arms to the Muzzles of their Pieces and enter'd by Force: They went next into all the Publick Places of the City and ſtalk'd about with their Arms; then they went to a Publick Houſe, where they eat and drank and diverted themſelves till Evening, when his Honour the Corporal ſent one of his Men to let the Gonfalonier (who is the firſt Officer of the Republick) know that he wanted to ſpeak with him; what Compliment he made him is uncertain, but that Gentleman ſent next Day to complain of this Inſult to the Duke *de Montemar,* who was ſo far from puniſhing the Corporal, that he threatned to puniſh the City for the Affront offered to the Officer and three Soldiers; ſo that after various Meſſages and Anſwers, it was at length agreed that the Republick of *Lucca* ſhould give Monſieur the Duke 20,000 Crowns, in Conſideration whereof his Excellency would forget what was paſt.

Monte Philippo and *Porto Hercole* made a very vigorous Reſiſtance againſt the *Spaniſh* Army, until the former was obliged to ſurrender by a very unlucky Accident. The Governor thinking the Powder Magazine too deep, becauſe it coſt a Quarter of an Hour to get a Barrel out of it, cauſed another to be erected in the Midſt of the Citadel, into which they put ſixty Barrels of Powder and a proportionable Quantity of Bombs, Grenades, and other Ammunition, all of which were blown up by a Bomb of the Beſiegers; whereupon the Soldiers ran to the Walls, beat the Chamade, and let in the *Spaniards* in Spight of their Commanders. *Porto Hercole* was obliged to ſurrender immediately afterwards, becauſe it was commanded by *Monte Philippo,* and might at Pleaſure have been reduced to a Heap of Aſhes. The *Spaniſh* Army being now at Leiſure, it was reſolved that they ſhould paſs immediately into *Lombardy* to aſſiſt the King of *Sardinia* and Marſhal *Noailles,* who was by this time arrived there, and had taken upon him the Command of the *French* Forces. Before this Reſolution was put into Execution the Duke *de Montemar* went to *Parma,* where he had a Conference with M. *de Noailles,* not only as Commander in Chief of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Forces, but as Plenipotentiary from the King of *Sardinia,* who had ſigned a Commiſſion for that Purpoſe. Count *Koningsegg,* who was by this time returned into *Italy,* was extremely alarmed at this Conference, as indeed he had Reaſon; for therein it was reſolved to employ the utmoſt Force of the Allies in ſhutting up his Army in the Seraglio, and at the ſame time beſieging *Mantua*; the Count however provided as well as it was poſſible for the preventing both, and indeed neither ſeemed to be in any Danger of being accompliſh'd, till the Duke *de Montemar* actually undertook them. On the third of *June* the Duke *de Montemar,* accompanied by the Duke *de Noailles,* went at the Head of a great Detachment to diſpoſſeſs the *Imperialiſts* of *Rovero,* which they had hitherto preſerved; it was attacked with very great Vigour, and notwithſtanding the *German* Troops poſted there made an obſtinate Reſiſtance, yet by Night the *Spaniſh* Troops were in Poſſeſſion of a great Part of the Town, and Count *Koningſegg* was forced to make uſe of that Opportunity to withdraw his Forces. On the eighth the Army of the Allies began to cannonade the *Imperialiſts* in their Quarters, and

ſoon

ſoon after Count *Koningsegg* put in Execution the Retreat he had projected, which gain'd him great Honour, inaſmuch as it was performed in Sight of a ſuperior Army, with ſcarce any, or at leaſt a very inconſiderable Loſs. The Army marched croſs the Territories of the State of *Venice*; the Republick made a Multitude of Proteſts againſt this Violation of the Neutrality, which Count *Koningsegg* excuſed, by telling them, that he had no other Way to make a Retreat; that he would pay for every Thing his Soldiers had, and that they might be ſure he would make as ſhort a Stay in their Territories as poſſible. Some Attempts were made to attack his Rear, but they were generally unſucceſsful; and at laſt the Troops of the Allies were ſo terribly haraſs'd, that they were obliged to let the *Imperialiſts* march away in what Manner they would.

When the News firſt arrived at *Vienna* of Count *Koningsegg*'s retiring and abandoning, as it was ſtiled, the *Mantuan*, his Conduct was very loudly cenſured; 'twas ſaid to be raſh, precipitate, diſhonorable, and what not; but when Count *Koningsegg* came to be heard the Language was entirely changed, it was confeſſed to be a wiſe and prudent Meaſure, and every body acknowledged that he had diſcharged his Duty in an unexceptionable Manner. The Reader may poſſibly aſk where the Storm fell then; why truly 'tis ſaid to have fallen upon ſome of the Miniſtry; and that his *Imperial* Majeſty did not fail to do publick Juſtice both to Count *Koningsegg* for making the Retreat, and to ſome other Perſons for obliging him by their Conduct to take ſuch Meaſures.

The Allies went into Quarters of Refreſhment; the King of *Sardinia* took up his at *Bardolano*, Marſhal *Noailles* at *Caſtiglione*, within ſeven Miles of the Lake of *Guarda*, while the Duke *de Montemar* formed the Siege of *Mirandola*: during the time that Things were in this Situation Count *Kevenhuller*, who commanded in *Tirol*, had formed a Project for playing the Interlude of the *Secchia* a ſecond Time; in ſhort, he reſolved to attempt ſurpriſing the Marſhal *de Noailles* in his Quarters; and in this he had certainly ſucceeded if a Storm had not ſeparated the Barks in which his Foot were, and thereby diſconcerted his whole Scheme, when it was on the very Point of being happily executed, the *French* having no Intelligence of the Deſign till the Storm threw the Boats upon the Coaſt: The King of *Sardinia* and the Marſhal *de Noailles* afterwards altered their Quarters, and made other neceſſary Diſpoſitions for preventing the like Accidents for the future.

The Count *de Maceda*, who commanded the *Spaniſh* Troops before *Mirandola*, after a full Month poſſeſſed himſelf of the covered Way; the Baron *de Stenz* who commanded in the Place hung out a white Flag, and deſired to capitulate; the Terms they propoſed were, that they ſhould march out with all the Marks of Honour, and that they ſhould be ſafely eſcorted to *Mantua*, or at leaſt ſuffered to join the *Imperial* Army in *Tirol*; the Count *de Maceda* anſwered, that he could give them no other Terms than ſurrendering at Diſcretion, which extremely provoked the Baron, who immediately ordered the white Flag to be taken down, and fired upon the Camp; but after ſix or ſeven Days he was obliged to change his Sentiments, and to render himſelf and the Garriſon Priſoners of War.

The Duke *de Montemar* at the Requeſt of the King of *Sardinia* and the Marſhal *de Noailles*, having ordered the Troops under his Command to be quartered in the *Vicentin*, went a little after to viſit them in their Poſts, and having ſpent the Day in that Employment, propoſed to lie at Night at *Montagnana*, a little Town belonging to the State of *Venice*; when he came thither he found the Gates ſhut, whereupon he ſent to the Officer on Guard, to deſire they might be opened, which was refuſed; the Duke immediately cauſed the Place to be blocked up by five thouſand Men, and demanded

in the Morning that the Officer ſhould be delivered up to him; upon which the *Podeſta* diſpatched an Expreſs to *Venice*; the Duke ſaid he would wait the Return of that Expreſs, but in the mean time he ordered all the Trees and Vines within a League of the Place to be cut down; but I have reaſon to doubt whether ever that Order was put in Execution, the Republick having immediately given the *Spaniſh* General all the Satisfaction he could expect by diſapproving the Conduct of their Officer, breaking him, and rendering him incapable of their Service for the future.

A SMALL Time after this, Information having been given to the Duke *de Montemar* that the *Genoeſe* made it a Practice to debauch the Soldiers of the Allies, and to ſend them to recruit their Forces in *Corſica*. His Excellency ſent ſome Barks with three hundred Men on Board, and ſome Officers of Diſtinction, with Orders to ſearch all the Garriſons belonging to the Republick, and bring away whatever Deſerters they found there. The *Genoeſe* ſent immediately upon this an Agent to acquaint his Excellency, that if there were any Deſerters in *Corſica*, they were in the Service of the Malecontents; upon which the Duke ſent his Orders to the Officers to ſearch the Malecontents Quarters alſo, which they accordingly did, and brought away all the *French*, *Spaniards*, and *Italians* they could find. But in the midſt of theſe Proceedings, Orders came to the Marſhal *de Noailles* for proclaming a Suſpenſion of Arms, which, in effect, put an End to the War in *Italy*, and of conſequence ought to put an End to this Account of it.

THE Campaign on the *Rhine* was not very productive this Year of great Events: The Emperor preſſed the Princes and States of the Empire to ſend their Contingents, and to pay their Subſidies which they had promiſed, that the Army might be in a Condition to act earlier, and might be alſo more complete than it had been the Year before. Theſe Inſtances were, according to Cuſtom, anſwered with fair Promiſes, and the *Imperialiſts* flattered themſelves, that Prince *Eugene* would have it in his Power to ſtrike this Summer ſome great Blow. On the fourteenth of *May* that illuſtrious General arrived at *Heilbron*, not a little chagrin'd for the Loſs of his favourite Nephew, the young Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, who died at *Manheim* of a burning Fever. He was General of a Battalia, and Colonel of a Regiment of Cuiraſſiers in the Emperor's Service. He was a little more than twenty Years old at the Time of his Demiſe, infinitely beloved by all the Officers of the Army, and greatly eſteemed by all the Miniſters of the Imperial Court. His Behaviour in his laſt Moments made him ſtill more regretted; he died with great Piety and Reſignation, thanked all his Servants for their Care and Affection, and continued their Wages to them by his Will during their Lives. The Duke *de Wirtemberg*, who commanded the Army till the Arrival of Prince *Eugene*, changed the Courſe of the River of *Kerſloch* in ſuch a Manner that it no longer ſupplied the Fortreſs of *Philipsbourg* with Water; and the *Rhine* being at the ſame time low, the Ditches were almoſt dry, and the Mud ſtunk ſo intolerably, that the Garriſon was ſcarce able to do their Duty; from all this the World conjectured that the *Imperialiſts* had a Deſign to beſiege the Fortreſs.

IN the mean time the Marſhal *D'Asfeld* on Account of his great Age and Infirmities, obtained his Diſmiſſion from the Command of the Army, which was given to the Marſhal *de Coigny*. That General arrived on the 11th of *May* at *Manheim*, the Count *de Bel' Iſle* was encamped with twenty five thouſand Men on the *Moſelle*, where he not only raiſed the old Contributions which were ſettled before, but alſo demanded new Subſidies, for which when they were refuſed he carried off Hoſtages. The Motions made immediately after the Arrival of the Marſhal *de Coigny* were ſuch as gave the *Imperialiſts* to apprehend that he intended to beſiege *Mayence*, which obliged Prince *Eugene* to make ſuch Diſpoſitions as rendered that Deſign impracticable. A great Body of *Ruſſians* having

ing entered the Empire, and being in full March for the *Rhine*, his Highneſs began to think of decamping from *Bruſchal*, and ordered a Camp to be marked between *Heidelberg* and *Manheim*; at the Time he quitted his Camp of *Bruſchall* he left the Duke *de Aremberg* there with a Body of twenty thouſand Men. On his Arrival in his new Camp he reviewed the *Ruſſian* Troops, and a few Days after left the Army under the Command of the Duke *de Wirtemberg*, and went to pay a Viſit to the Elector of *Bavaria* in his Camp, whither he came on the 10th of *October*.

On the 29th of *Auguſt* the *French* Army marched in ſeven Columns, and encamped upon the Eminences before *Oſtoffen* and *Weſtoffen*. On the 25th of *September* they quitted this Camp, and ſeparated into two Corps, the one compoſed of all the Infantry, and of ſome Regiments of Dragoons and *Huſſars*, under the Command of the Marſhal *de Coigny*, and encamped near *Lambſheim*; the other compoſed of the Houſhold Troops, and all the Horſe under the Command of the Marquis *de Dreux*, encamped at *Neuſtadt*, a Body of Reſerve commanded by the Count *de Bel Iſle* encamped at *Turkheim*; all theſe Corps were ſo diſpoſed as to be able to unite in the Space of half an Hour. It was generally conceived that the Campaign was over, when on a ſudden the Count *de Seckendorf* put himſelf at the Head of an Army of forty five thouſand Men from the *Imperial* Army, and having croſſed the *Rhine* at *Mayence* advanced into the Neighbourhood of *Traerbach*, where he cauſed two Bridges to be thrown over the *Moſelle*; a Part of his Horſe paſſed that River, and Count *Seckendorf* took poſt on Mount *Royal*. This Mountain is a Kind of Peninſula, a ſtrong Poſt and very proper to be fortified.

Monsieur *de Bel Iſle* was immediately ſent with his Corps de Reſerve to attend the Motion of Count *Seckendorf*, to which end he advanced to *Keyſers Lautern*; but as ſoon as the Marſhal *de Coigny* was informed that the *Imperialiſts* had ſeized all the Boats they could meet with, in order to make uſe of them in paſſing the *Moſelle*, he ſent Brigade after Brigade, and Detachment after Detachment to join the Count *de Bel Iſle*; they were conſtrained to make forced Marches, and not to ſtay for any Supplies of Proviſion from the Camp; but theſe Inconveniences were greatly leſſened by the prudential Method which the Count *de Bel Iſle* had made uſe of; for he foreſeeing that theſe Detachments would arrive, had left Orders every where for their Reception, ſo that they ſuffered very little from the Quickneſs of their March; and when they all joined M. *de Bel Iſle* at *Treves* he found his Army forty thouſand ſtrong. The next Day he received a Train of Artillery from *Metz* conſiſting of thirty two Pieces of Cannon, and two hundred Cannoneers. It was not likely that two Armies of ſuch Force ſhould come ſo near each other without ſome Action happening; nor indeed did they, but the Accounts we have had of it vary pretty much; for which Reaſon, and becauſe this March of Count *Seckendorf* has made a very great Noiſe, I think it beſt to inſert here both the Relations for the Satisfaction of the inquiſitive Reader: That of the *Imperialiſts* was thus.

" The Duke of *Wirtemberg* had no ſooner taken the Command of the *Imperial* " Army, than that of *France*, which was conſiderably weakned by the great Succours " ſent towards the *Moſelle*, thought proper to abandon *Worms* not without ſome Pre- " cipitation. The Troops of *Pruſſia* having quitted the *Imperial* Army, the *Ruſſians* " had their Poſts aſſigned them, as well in the Iſland in the *Rhine* as elſewhere. The " Duke of *Wirtemberg* having driven a *French* Detachment from an Iſland over-againſt " *Spire*, His Highneſs cauſed a Battery to be erected there, from whence he fired with " red hot Bullets on a Magazine of Hay and Corn which the Enemy had erected with- " out the City laſt mentioned, and reduced it in a great Meaſure to Aſhes. He " took care after this to diſpoſe his Troops in ſafe Quarters, contenting himſelf with

" ſending Count *Seckendorf* ſuch Succours as he demanded, and no longer haraſſed his " Troops with needleſs Expeditions.

" THE Marſhal *de Coigny* did not enjoy the ſame Tranquillity, receiving Courier after " Courier from the Count *de Bel' Iſle*; he ſent him ſeveral Battalions, and theſe Succours " not proving ſufficient he evacuated *Worms*, *Frankenthal*, *Lambſheim*, and *Turkheim*, " and leaving Lieutenant-General *Quadt* in the Lines of *Spirebach* with about forty " Battalions and ſome Regiments of Horſe, the Marſhal marched with the reſt of the " Army towards *Keiſerſlautem*, in order to join the Count *de Bel' Iſle* upon the *Moſelle*. " The Princes followed the Army which marched by *Kikelberg*, *St. Wandel*, and *Cerf*. " This March was extremely troubleſome, becauſe the Baggage was ſent by another " Road, that it might not embarraſs the Army, or prevent its marching with that Di- " ligence which was thought neceſſary. The Marſhal *de Coigny* arrived at *Treves* on " the 18th of *October*, but the Army did not reach that City till the next Day. The " Marſhal found the Count *de Bel' Iſle* on the other ſide of the *Moſelle*, where they con- " ſulted together on the Methods proper to be taken to defeat the Deſign of Count " *de Seckendorf*.

" THE March of that General was not at all leſs troubleſome; the Count *de Bel' Iſle* " had taken Care to remove all the Proviſions which were to be met with in the " Country through which he paſſed, and had left conſiderable Detachments in all the " Defilees, ſo that it was a thing impracticable to paſs them without fighting. The Count " *de Seckendorf* paſſed the *Moſelle* on the 18th and 19th of *October*, of which the *French* " no ſooner had Intelligence than they alſo paſſed that River below *Treves*, and advanced " with all their Forces to oppoſe the Count, On this News Prince *George* of *Heſſe*, " with the reſt of the Infantry, and the Baron *de Stedo* with the Cavalry of the left " Wing, paſſed the *Moſelle*, and continued their March towards *Clauſen*; the Body of " Troops commanded by General *Morner* began alſo to march from *Haag*, and poſ- " ſeſs themſelves of the Camp of *Mechlen*.

" DURING theſe Movements Count *Seckendorf*, accompanied by Prince *Ferdinand*, " rode to the Eminences of *Hartzrode*, in order to obſerve the *French* Army. They " perceived them in full March, and the *Huſſars* and *Illyrians* who attacked their Rear " were preſently repulſed; at the Sight of this and Count *Seckendorf*'s having Informa- " tion that the Marſhal *de Coigny* had received Orders from the King his Maſter to fight " the *Imperialiſts* whenever he had an Opportunity, the Count detached twenty Squa- " drons from the Right Wing, and ſent repeated Orders to the Infantry to haſten " their March down the Hill of *Clauſen*. But before theſe Orders could be executed, the " Right Wing of the *French* Army threw itſelf into the Village of *Riderich*, attacked " the Company of Granadiers who were poſted at the Bridge, obliged them to repaſs " the River, and poſſeſſed themſelves of the Bridge.

" THE Prince of *Waldeck* was detached with five Companies of Granadiers, and " ſome other Troops, to ſtop the Progreſs of the *French* till the Arrival of the Infantry, " and they, as they came up, were diſpoſed in Order of Battle. The *French* about " this time made a Motion as if they intended to charge our Center; upon which the " two Pieces of Cannon, which were all that were at hand, were brought up, and play'd " with ſuch Succeſs, that the *French* Battalions made a full ſtop, and neither advanced " nor retired. This Circumſtance gave the Count *de Seckendorf* to apprehend, that they " would make ſome Attempt on the Right; upon which he went thither, but finding " none of the Enemies Troops in Motion, he detached General *Diemer* with ſix Com- " panies of Granadiers, ſupported by four Battalions, to diſlodge the *French* from the " Bridges of *Riderich*.

" THE

" THE *French* did not think fit to ſtay till the *Imperialiſts* could charge them; as " ſoon as they found he was marching to attack them they abandoned the Bridge and " the Village; the Bridge being re-eſtabliſhed the Prince of *Waldeck* had Orders to paſs " it immediately with ſix Companies of Granadiers, a Battalion of *Pomerania*, two " hundred Horſe and a hundred Huſſars, in order to take in Flank a great Body of " Infantry poſted over-againſt the Centre of the *Imperial* Forces, which they perform'd " in Spight of the Diſcharge from ſix Pieces of Cannon loaded with Cartridge-ſhot. " Some Squadrons paſſed at the ſame time the *Salm*, in order to take the ſame Body " of Foot in Flank on the other Side. It conſiſted of twenty two hundred Granadiers " beſides twenty Battalions which were hid by them, and who, upon the firſt Ap- " proach of our Huſſars, made a terrible Diſcharge from their Muſketry. Some Bat- " talions of our Left Wing, though without Orders, fired upon them, but unfortunately " their Fire took their own Huſſars in the Rear, which hindred the Prince of *Wal-* " *deck* from purſuing the *French*, who after the Diſcharge before-mentioned retired " with great Precipitation. Night coming on we were forced to content ourſelves " with this Advantage, and to cauſe our Troops to repaſs the *Salm*.

" THE Army paſſed the Night under Arms, and as the Deſerters reported unani- " mouſly, that the Marſhal *de Coigny* intended to attack us a ſecond time; the next " Day the Count *de Seckendorf* ſent Orders to five Battalions and four Squadrons who were " come from *Luxembourg*, and to the Troops under the Command of General *Morner*, " to join him forthwith, which was accordingly done. The Army was drawn up " immediately in order of Battle. The *French* who were in the Eminences over-againſt " us, at the Diſtance of about half a League, paſſed the Night alſo under Arms. An " Hour before the Break of Day we heard them beat the General, and as the Day " began to dawn their Infantry began to deſcend the Mountain and to advance towards " the Village of *Salm* over-againſt our Centre. We expected to have ſeen their Ca- " valry follow, but about ten o'Clock it appeared that they were defiling towards " *Treves*, and a little after their Infantry took the ſame Rout. All the Huſſars and " a thouſand Horſe from the Right were detached to purſue them, and General " *Diemer*, with ſixteen Companies of Granadiers to ſuſtain them, but the *French* re- " tired in ſo good Order, that our Troops could attempt little or nothing: They only " made a few Priſoners, and killed and took ſome Horſe.

THE Account publiſhed by the *French* was to this Purpoſe:

" THE Poſition of the Count *Bel'Iſle*'s Troops and the March of the Marſhal *de* " *Coigny* diſconcerted all the Count *Seckendorf*'s Projects. That General abandoned " the Deſign he had formed of making himſelf Maſter of *Treves*, and determined to " paſs the *Moſelle* over his Bridges at *Muhlen* and *Traerbach*. Marſhal *de Coigny* march'd " with the Granadiers, the Horſe and the Dragoons to *Wadern*, where he was joined " by the Gendarmerie. The eighteenth theſe Troops advanced to *Cerf*; the ſame " Day that Marſhal *Coigny* arrived at *Treves*, he detached Monſ. *Philipes* with thirty " ſix Companies of Granadiers on the Side of *Phor*. The twentieth the Marſhal *de* " *Coigny* marched with the Granadiers of the Corps of Reſerve, and with thoſe he " brought with him. He advanced towards *Heyzrode*, which he cauſed to be at- " tacked by the Marquis of *Nangis*, who poſſeſſed himſelf of the Village of *Riderich* " and the Bridge there.

" THE Marſhal *de Coigny*, who had no Infantry but his Granadiers, the great Rains " and the bad Roads having retarded their March, apprehending from the Motion of " the Enemy's Troops, that they were about to attack M. *Philipes* and the Troops in " *Riderich* with a great Force; he ſent Orders to the Marquis *de Nangis* to retire,

" and ordered all the Piquets under the Command of the Duke of *Bouflers* to advance " in order to ſuſtain the Troops commanded by Monſ. *Philipes*.

" THESE Troops having been expoſed to the Fire of five Pieces of Cannon for about " an Hour before Night, we had about eighty Men killed and wounded. In the " Evening the Count *de Seckendorf* ſent a Detachment of Dragoons on the Side of *Eſch*. " Their Motion gave Occaſion to a Diſcharge of Muſketry from our Troops and of a " Line of the Enemy, which remained yet in Battalia. By this Diſcharge M. *de* " *Corberon* was killed, the Marquis *de Marcieux* Marſhal de Camp was ſlightly " wounded, and the Marquis *de Charoſt*, Son to the Duke *de Bethune*, received ſeveral " Wounds, of which he died next Day. The Marſhal *de Coigny*, who had marched " with his Granadiers only to diſcover the Situation of the Enemy, finding the ſame " very advantageous, and knowing that his Infantry could not come up, thought fit " to retire towards *Treves*." The Marquis *de Bethune* was extremely regretted, as on the other Side was the young Count *de Naſſau*, Grandſon to the glorious Marſhal *D'Auverquerque*, who was killed going on a Party. The Count *de Seckendorf* taking Advantage of the Marſhal *de Coigny*'s Retreat, advanced towards the *Kyll*, which he paſſed without Oppoſition; he then took Poſſeſſion of the Poſts of *Rottenbourg*, and all the other Eminencies in the Neighbourhood, from whence he commanded not only the City of *Treves*, but likewiſe the *French* Camp on the other Side of the *Moſelle*. The *French* had but one advanced Poſt, which was in a Village; the Count ordered it to be attacked, and the *French* immediately abandoned it. Upon this M. *de Seckendorf* gave Orders for erecting a Battery upon the Mountain of *Mairenſberg*, with Intent to have thundred upon the Town; but M. *de Coigny* ſent him Word that the firſt Cannon he fired ſhould be a Signal to the *French* Forces to pillage the City and then ſet it on fire. M. *de Seckendorf* then thought of making himſelf Maſter of the Confluence of the *Sarre*, where that River falls into the *Moſelle*, and where M. *de Bel' Iſle* had cauſed a fine Stone Bridge to be erected. In order to this the *Imperial* Army marched in ſeveral Columns on the Side of *Conſarbrick*, but were obliged to retire by the prodigious Fire of the *French* Cannon on the other Side. On the fifth of *November* the Marſhal *de Coigny* communicated his Diſpatches, containing Advice that the Preliminaries were ſigned, who immediately declared that all Hoſtilities ſhould ceaſe. The Duke *de Wirtemberg* had ſome time before written on the ſame Head to Lieutenant General *Quadt*. Thus an End was put to a War which had made great Changes in the Affairs of *Europe*, and which threatned yet greater. The Preliminaries were ſigned at *Vienna* the third of *October* 1735. They conſiſted of ſeven Articles: By the firſt King *Staniſlaus* was recognized King of *Poland* and Grand Duke of *Lithuania*, his own and his Wife's Eſtates were ſtipulated to be reſtored to him and the Liberties of the *Poles*, particularly the free Election of their King, were guaranteed. It was alſo ſtipulated that King *Staniſlaus* ſhould enter into the immediate Poſſeſſion of the Dutchy of *Bar*, and as ſoon as the Houſe of *Lorrain* ſhall be in Poſſeſſion of *Tuſcany* into that of *Lorrain* alſo, to hold both thoſe Dutchies, *viz.* of *Bar* and *Lorrain*, during his Life; and on his Demiſe the ſame to be united in full Sovereignty to the Crown of *France*. King *Staniſlaus* and his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty both renouncing any Voice or Seat in the Diet of the Empire. King *Auguſtus* III. to be acknowledged Grand Duke of *Poland* and Grand Duke of *Lithuania*. By the ſecond it was agreed the Grand Dutchy of *Tuſcany*, on the Death of the preſent Poſſeſſor, ſhould be given to the Duke of *Lorrain* and his Houſe, to indemnify them for the Exchange of their hereditary Dutchies: *Imperial* Troops immediately to take Poſſeſſion of that Dutchy to ſecure the eventual Poſſeſſion. It was alſo ſtipulated by this Article that *Leghorn* ſhould be a free Port, as it now is. By the third Article *Naples* and *Sicily* were to remain to the preſent Poſſeſſor, with the *Tuſcan*

Ports, and as much of the Iſland of *Elbe* as the King of *Spain* poſſeſſed at the time of the Quadruple Alliance; and the ſaid Poſſeſſor was to be acknowledged as King by all the contracting Powers. By the fourth Article the King of *Sardinia* was to have his Choice of the *Novareze* and *Vigevanaſque*, or the *Novareze* and the *Tortoneze*, or the *Tortoneze* and *Vigenavaſque*, which Diſtricts ſhall be added to his Dominions. He ſhall alſo have the Superiority Territorial of the *Langhes*, conformable to the Liſts produced by the Commander *de Solari* in the Year 1732. His Majeſty ſhall alſo have the Lands *de St. Fidele*, *Torre de Forte*, *Gravedo*, and *Campo Maggiore*, and ſhall be at Liberty to fortify what Places he pleaſes in theſe new acquired Countries. By the fifth Article all the Territories which his *Imperial* Majeſty poſſeſſed in *Italy* were to be reſtored to him, and the Dutchies of *Parma* and *Placentia* yielded to him in full Property. His *Imperial* Majeſty however obliged himſelf not to take from the Holy See the Dutchy of *Caſtro*, and the County of *Ronciglione*, as alſo to do Juſtice to the Houſe of *Guaſtalla*, in Reſpect to their Pretenſions to the Dutchy of *Mantua*. His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty alſo promiſed to render to his *Imperial* Majeſty and the Empire all the Places he had taken from them. By the ſixth Article his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty engages himſelf to Guaranty in the beſt Form the *Pragmatic Sanction*, publiſhed in 1723, as well for all the Eſtates poſſeſſed then by the Houſe of *Auſtria*, as for all they ſhall poſſeſs in Vertue of theſe Articles. By the ſeventh it was agreed that Commiſſioners ſhould be named by their Imperial and Moſt Chriſtian Majeſties, to ſettle the Limits of *Alſace* and the *Netherlands*.

THESE Preliminaries opened the way to very long Negotiations for a general Peace, which were yet carrying on, when on the twenty firſt of *April* 1736 the famous Prince *Eugene* was found dead in his Bed, in the ſeventy third Year of his Age. His Highneſs was in good Health *the* Day before, and had aſſiſted in Council, ſo that it is ſuppoſed he died in his Sleep. Thus the greateſt General of the Age yielded his laſt Breath without a Groan: He was without Queſtion one of the moſt worthy Perſons of his illuſtrious Houſe, which has been famous for many Ages for producing great Stateſmen and great Captains. His Highneſs was pious without Affectation, extremely brave, and at the ſame time extremely modeſt. He had all the Politeneſs of a Court, and more ſolid Learning than is uſually found in Colleges; with the greateſt Talents for War; he never preferred it to Peace, and in the very laſt Days of his Life laboured to the utmoſt a thorough Reconciliation between his *Imperial* Majeſty and the King of *Sardinia*. Among his Papers there was found a Will, by which he had made the late Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* his Heir, to which a Codicil was annex'd, by which he declared his Niece, Madamoiſelle *de Carignan*, his univerſal Heireſs, but this was not ſigned; yet Monſ. *Koch*, Agent of the Aulick Council of War, offered to depoſe, that it was the Intent of the Deceaſed that ſhe ſhould be intitled to his Effects.

AMONG many other rich Things found in his Highneſs's Cloſet, were the following Teſtimonies of Reſpect paid him by crowned Heads, *viz.* a rich Crucifix adorned with Diamonds, preſented by the Emperor the Beginning of the laſt Campaign he made in *Hungary*. Six Swords with Gold Hilts adorned with Diamonds, one of which was preſented him by his *Imperial* Majeſty, the ſecond by Queen *Anne*, the third by the late King of *Pruſſia*, the fourth by the late King, before his Acceſſion to the Crown of *Great Britain*. The fifth by the Republick of *Holland*, and the ſixth by that of *Venice*; a very rich Hatband and Buckle ſet with Diamonds, which he received as a Preſent from the late King of *Pruſſia*. Twenty Gold Watches ſet with Diamonds, and a great Number of Gold Headed Canes, enriched with Diamonds, which were Preſents made to him by moſt of the great Princes and Generals of the

Age he lived in. His Highneſs left alſo a fine Library remarkable for the Number, as well as for the Curioſity and Value of the Books it contained; among which were ſeveral rare Manuſcripts; and he likewiſe left a valuable Cabinet of antient Medals and other Curioſities of that Kind.

His Highneſs's Corps lay in State at his Palace for three Days before his Interment: He was laid in a Bed of State booted and ſpurred, and dreſſed in the Uniform of his own Regiment. At his Head was placed his Ducal Cap, with the Collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece, and his Helmet and Breaſt Plate, and Gauntlets were hung over his Head. On his Right Hand was his Sword and his Truncheon, or Staff of Command lying acroſs, and his Hat and Gloves on a Cuſhion. On his Left Hand lay the Bonnet of the Order of the Golden Fleece, being of black Velvet bordered with Gold Lace, and the Superbe Sword and Hat ſent him by Pope *Clement* XI. after his Victory over the *Turks* at *Belgrade*. The Hall in which he lay was ſet round with little Altars full of lighted Tapers, at which a Number of Prieſts were continually officiating.

On the 26th of *April* towards the Evening his Corps was carried to the Metropolitan Church of St. *Stephen*, and there interred with all the Funeral Pomp imaginable: The Order of the Funeral Proceſſion was as follows, *viz.*

I. Six hundred and thirty ſix invalid Soldiers, being Part of the Number maintained at *Vienna* at the Expence of the Emperor.

II. The Poor of the Hoſpital of St. *John de Neopomacene* each bearing a lighted Flambeaux.

III. The Directors and Penſioners belonging to the other Hoſpitals of that City.

IV. All the Orders of Friars, each according to their Rank.

V. The Secular Clergy.

VI. The Regular Canons and Clergy.

VII. Two Companies of the Regiment of *Chauveray Cuiraſſiers*, whoſe Soldiers had their Cuiraſſes and Helmets on their Arms declined, and their Trumpets and *French* Horns covered with Crape.

VIII. A Company of the City Militia.

IX. A Company of the Artillery, after which were drawn ſix Pieces of Cannon.

X. Five Adjutants General on Horſeback, cloathed all alike with ſtately Accoutrements.

XI. The Emperor's Muſicians.

XII. The Canons of the Metropolitan Church, and the Grand Vicar of their Archbiſhop, the Cardinal *de Collonitz*, in their Pontifical Habits.

XIII The Corps of Prince *Eugene* upon a Litter, ſo contrived, that the Prince's Domeſticks who bore it were concealed by the Pall which was of black Velvet fringed with Gold, and over the Coffin was a large Croſs repreſented with Cloth of Gold. The Pall was held up by ſixteen Generals eight of a Side, *viz.* the Prince of *Saxe Hildburghauſen*, the Prince of *Darmſtadt*, General *Wutgenau*, who lately commanded in *Mantua*, *Altham*, *Wallis*, *Welſeg*, and two other Generals. Upon the Litter was a ſilver Croſs, as alſo the late Prince's Ducal Bonnet, his Bonnet as the Emperor's Vice-General in *Italy*, his Battoon, his Sword and the Rapier which Pope *Clement* XI. ſent him as beforementioned. On both Sides of the Coffin, and of the Generals that bore the Pall, marched the Officers of the Chancery of War clad in their Robes of Ceremony, and carrying each a lighted Flambeaux.

XIV. Prince *Eugene*'s Horſe magnificently capariſon'd and led by two Grooms in mourning Cloaks, the Horſe-Cloth being of Scarlet embroidered with Gold, and the Prince's Armour fixed on the Saddle.

XV. His

XV. His Field-Page walking on Foot.

XVI. Two Heralds on Horſeback arm'd Cap-a-pee.

XVII. All the Members of the Emperor's Aulick Council of War, accompanied by their Officers and Agents in deep Mourning, and each bearing a lighted Flambeaux.

XVIII. The Officers and Domeſticks of the late Prince's Houſhold alſo in deep Mourning.

XIX. A great Number of Gentlemen, Counſellors of the Regency, and Military Officers, whoſe Swords were covered with Crape, and who each carried a lighted Flambeaux.

XX. The Companies of Pikemen with Lanthorns.

XXI. A Detachment of Horſe cloſed the March which reached almoſt from the Palace to the Cathedral.

The Corps was received in the Church by the Knights of the Golden Fleece, and the Emperor's Miniſters of State, the Foreign Miniſters being alſo preſent to pay their laſt Devoirs to the Deceaſed. The Church was illuminated by a vaſt Number of Lanthorns. The General Officers who bore the Pall raiſed the Corps from the Litter, and let it down into the Vault, where lies his Brother, the late *Emanuel* of *Savoy*, upon which the Troops in Garriſon made a treble Diſcharge of their Small Arms. All this Funeral Pomp was defray'd at the Emperor's proper Expence; the Cannon indeed were not fired on this Occaſion, becauſe that is a diſtinguiſhing Honour paid at *Vienna* at the Interment of an Emperor only.

Thus were the laſt Reſpects due from the *Imperial* Houſe to Prince *Eugene*, who had done it ſo many and ſo ſignal Services, paid with the greateſt Willingneſs and with the utmoſt *Magnificence*. Thus were our Heroes equal in their Deaths as in their Lives, their Bodies interred in Peace amidſt the Tears of their Friends, and their Fame tranſmitted to Poſterity with that Gratitude and Admiration which their mighty Atchievements ſo juſtly merited. And thus do we put an End to a Work, which however imperfect in its Stile and Diſpoſition, will, in Reſpect to its Subject, remain long unequall'd.

FINIS.



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